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CALENDARS.

Instructions to Editors.

The Master of the Rolls desires to call the attention of the Editors of Calendars to the following considerations, with a view to secure uniformity of plan in the important works on which they are engaged:—

He is anxious to extend, as far as is consistent with proper economy and despatch, the utility of the Calendars of State Papers now publishing under his control: 1st. As the most efficient means of making the national archives accessible to all who are interested in historical inquiries; 2nd. As the best justification of the liberality and munificence of the Government in throwing open these papers to the public, and providing proper catalogues of their contents at the national expense.

The greater number of the readers who will consult and value these works can have little or no opportunity of visiting the Public Record Office, in which these papers are deposited. The means for consulting the originals must necessarily be limited when readers live at a distance from the metropolis; still more if they are residents of Scotland, Ireland, distant colonies, or foreign states. Even when such an opportunity does exist, the difficulty of mastering the original hands in which these papers are written will deter many readers from consulting them. Above all, their great variety and number must present formidable obstacles to literary inquirers, however able, sanguine, and energetic, when the information contained in them is not made accessible by satisfactory Calendars.

The Master of the Rolls considers that, without superseding the necessity of consulting the originals, every Editor ought to frame his Calendar in such a manner that it shall present, in as condensed a form as possible, a correct index of the contents of the papers described in it. He considers that the entries should be so minute as to enable the reader to discover not only the general contents of the originals, but also what *they do not* contain. If the information be not sufficiently precise, if facts and names be omitted or concealed under a vague and general description, the reader will be often misled, he will assume that where the abstracts are silent as to information to be found in the documents, such information does not exist; or, he will have to examine every original in detail, and thus one great purpose will have been lost for which these Calendars have been compiled.

As the documents are various, the Master of the Rolls considers that they will demand a corresponding mode of treatment. The following rules are to be observed:—

1st. All formal and official documents, such as letters of credence, warrants, grants, and the like, should be described as briefly as possible.

2nd. Letters and documents referring to one subject only should be catalogued as briefly as is consistent with correctness. But when they contain miscellaneous news, such a description should be given as will enable a reader to form an adequate notion of the variety of their contents.

3rd. Wherever a letter or paper is especially difficult to decipher, or the allusions more than ordinarily obscure, it will be advisable for the Editor to adhere, as closely as is consistent with brevity, to the text of the document. He is to do the same when it contains secret or very rare information.

4th. Where the Editor has deciphered letters in cipher, the decipher may be printed at full length. But when a contemporary or authorised decipher exists it will be sufficient to treat the cipher as an ordinary document.

5th. Striking peculiarities of expression, proverbs, manners, &c. are to be noticed.

6th. Original dates are to be given at the close of each entry, that the reader may know the exact evidence by which the marginal dates are determined.

7th. Where letters are endorsed [by the receivers and the date of their delivery specified, these endorsements are to be recorded.

8th. The number of written pages of each document is to be specified, as a security for its integrity, and that readers may know what proportion the abstract bears to the original.

9th. The language of every document is to be specified. If, however, the greater part of the collection be in English, it will be sufficient to denote those only which are in a different tongue.

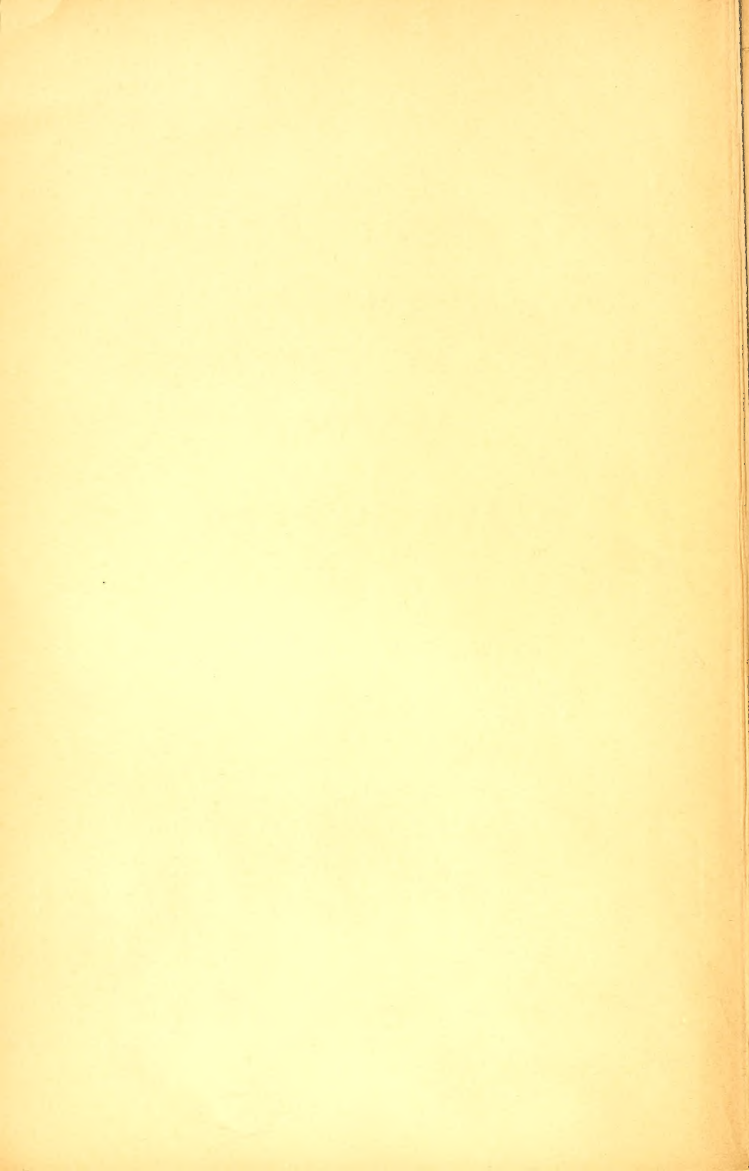
10th. Where documents have been printed, a reference should be given to the publication.

11th. Each series is to be chronological.

12th. The Prefaces of Editors, in explanation of documents in the volume, are not to exceed fifty pages, unless the written permission of the Master of the Rolls to the contrary be obtained.

* * Editors employed in foreign archives are to transcribe at full length important and secret papers.

C A L E N D A R
OF
STATE PAPERS,
COLONIAL SERIES,
AMERICA AND WEST INDIES,



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CALENDAR
OF
STATE PAPERS,
COLONIAL SERIES,
AMERICA AND WEST INDIES,
1661-1668.

PRESERVED IN
HER MAJESTY'S PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE.

EDITED BY
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OF THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE,

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OF MASSACHUSETTS, MAINE, NEWPORT, NEW YORK, MARYLAND, PENNSYLVANIA, CAROLINA,
GEORGIA, VIRGINIA, ETC.

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS, AND WITH THE SANCTION OF
HER MAJESTY'S SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIAL DEPARTMENT.

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P R E F A C E.

THE last volume of the Calendar of State Papers, America and West Indies, finished with the year 1660. This volume begins with the year 1661, and in nearly 2,000 abstracts of documents summarises our Colonial History for the next eight years to the end of the year 1668.

In drawing attention to some of the salient points in the history of the numerous colonies and countries as abstracted in this volume, it will, I think, be convenient to class them into the following divisions, viz.,—I. Our American Colonies under Charles II.'s reign; II. Our Colonial Possessions in America; III. Our Colonial Possessions in the West Indies; and, IV. Our Possessions in Africa, on the Gold Coast, the River Gambia, and elsewhere.

I. Our American Colonies at the opening date of this volume consisted of six only of the original thirteen United States of America, viz., Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Maryland, and Virginia. But in March 1663 the first charter was granted to the Lords Proprietors of Carolina, which province afterwards developed into the two states of North and South Carolina. New York was surrendered to the English in August 1664, and Delaware in the following October. New Jersey formed part of the territory granted to James Duke of York in the same year, while Pennsylvania was not founded until 1682, and the State of Georgia was not thought of

I. Our
American
Colonies.

until some fifty years after that date. So that we are able to trace by the light of these State Papers the early history of eleven out of the original thirteen United States, five of which, as British Colonies, begin their history in this volume.

Soon after his restoration, King Charles II., judging it necessary that so many remote colonies, so many ways considerable to his crown, should be brought under an uniform inspection for their future regulation, security, and improvement, signed a commission¹ appointing thirty-five members of the Privy Council, the nobility, gentry, and merchants, a Council for Foreign Plantations. In this Commission authority was given to any five to inform themselves of the condition of the Plantations, and of the commissions by which they were governed, as well as to require from every governor an exact account of the constitution of his laws and government, the number of inhabitants, and, in short, all the information he was able to give.

The Commissioners were also instructed to provide learned and orthodox ministers to reform the debaucheries of planters and servants, to consider how the natives and slaves might be invited and made capable of baptism in the Christian faith, and generally to dispose of all matters relating to the good government and improvement of the Plantations.

The first meeting of this Council was held on the 7th of January 1661, when committees were appointed for the several Plantations and they held many meetings throughout that year. How they carried out their instructions may be seen in their minutes, reports, and orders, all of which are abstracted and may readily be referred to at p. 710 of the Index.

¹ 1 Dec. 1660 [Col. Calendar 1574-1660, p. 492.]

Attention was first directed to the Colonies of New England, and informations, petitions, and relations of those who had been sufferers, and of thousands of others in New England were laid before the Council (42, 45, 46, 49-51). After several meetings they reported that the government of New England [Massachusetts] had exceeded their grants by enacting laws and administering justice repugnant to the laws of England, that unequal restraints were imposed in matters of conscience and divine worship, and that trade was in no way managed to the advantage of his Majesty's crown. It was also objected that the New England Colonies had increased their stock of sheep to nearly 100,000, whereby they were so stored with wool that the manufactures of England would be less necessary to them; and that their government had purposely withdrawn all means of judging or disposing of their affairs in England, "as if they intended to suspend their absolute "obedience to the King's authority" (66, 75).

The Colo-
nies of New
England.

This report was presented to the Secretary of State, together with the heads of a letter which had been prepared for the Governor and Council of New England. At the same time the Council for Plantations offered their report and letter to the consideration of the King and his Privy Council, for they said they conceived themselves to be in no capacity to give any judgment therein, having heard but one side, that they had but considered the general state of things in New England, and made ready a letter with all possible tenderness, avoiding all matters which might set the people at a greater distance, or stir them to any fears or distrust that it would not be safe for them to submit cheerfully and wholly to the King's authority and protection. The Council advised that this letter should be speedily sent to prepare the people to such a compliance as must be necessary for an English Colony (80).

This letter was read at the Council Board on 17th May 1661, but was not thought fit to be sent now or indeed at all by the Council of Plantations (87), upon which the Lords of the Council, conceiving it to be a matter of State, appointed a committee of their own body to take it into consideration (91).

More than a year elapsed and so little progress had been made in the settlement of the New England Plantations, that on 25th September 1662 the matter was once more "seriously debated," on which occasion Lord Clarendon declared that the King would speedily send over Commissioners to settle the respective interests of the several Colonies (370), and the Lord Chancellor subsequently drew up himself a paper of "considerations in order to "the establishing his Majesty's interests in New England," (706). It was not, however, until April 1663 that the King in an Order in Council made a similar declaration, at the same time promising to preserve the [Massachusetts] charter though he wished to know how it was maintained on the part of the Province (137), and another year elapsed before Charles II. signed Commissions and Instructions in April 1664 for Richard Nicolls, Sir Robert Carr, George Cartwright and Samuel Mavericke to visit the colonies of New England, and determine all complaints and appeals for settling their peace and security (708-725).

In an elaborate letter to the Governor and Council of Massachusetts the King under six heads explained his reasons for sending his Commissioners, and commanded that his letter should be communicated to the Council and to a General Assembly to be called for that purpose, and while desiring their co-operation and assistance he declared that he doubted not they would give his Commissioners proper reception and treatment (715). So strong, however, was the feeling against

them when they landed in the Piscataqua that wagers were laid that they would never sit at Boston, and it was by them thought better to begin at Connecticut and dispatch the other three Colonies first; for, argued the Commissioners, if they had good success there it would be a strong inducement to the other Colonies to submit to the King's Commissioners, whereas if they were opposed at Boston it would be an ill precedent (931). They were two years engaged in visiting the New England Colonies, at the end of which time the King recalled them; and while letting the colonies know how much his Majesty was pleased with the good reception given to his Commissioners and their dutifulness and obedience to his Majesty except in the case of the Massachusetts, the King said he was sorry that any of his loyal subjects should so mistake their own true advantage as to give him cause of displeasure, and he could not choose but resent their deportment, so his Majesty sent express commands for the Governor and others of that colony to attend the King and answer their proceedings (1171-1175). This summons was never obeyed, one of the reasons alleged being that Governor Bellingham was nearly 80 years old and had many infirmities (p. 419).

In a long report the Commissioners presented an account in detail of their transactions with each colony visited by them, viz., Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Plymouth, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Maine, and Kennebec (1103). All their proceedings are duly chronicled in this Calendar and have been largely drawn from by Dr. Palfrey in his admirable history of New England, which it is an interesting study to read in conjunction with these State Papers.

Now the Council for Plantations, as we have seen, were also instructed "to consider how the natives and slaves

Propagation
of the Gospel

in New Eng-
land and
America.

“ might be invited and made capable of baptism in the “ Christian faith,” so a Committee was appointed to meet at Grocers’ Hall, of which Robert Boyle was a member (3); and on 7th February 1662 a patent of incorporation of the Company for propagation of the Gospel in New England and the parts adjacent in America passed the Great Seal. All the great officers of state with other persons of eminence formed the “ body corporate and “ politic,” and power was given to them to purchase and hold lands not to exceed the yearly value of 2,000*l.* and to ship foreign coin not exceeding the value of 1,000*l.* in any one year. Of this corporation Robert Boyle was constituted the first Governor (88, 152, 223). The King was soon afterwards petitioned to grant one general collection throughout England and Wales, for their charges had exceeded their income, which was much too small to carry on their work. They had printed the New Testament and a good part of the Old in the Indian language and the rest was making ready for the press, and they were in want of funds partly for perfecting so costly and necessary a work as completing the translation and printing of the Bible, and partly for the maintenance of schools for Indian children (318, 319).

Quakers in
New Eng-
land.

While measures were taken for teaching the Indians and their children to live according to the principles of the Christian religion, representations were made to King Charles of cruel and inhuman sufferings inflicted upon the people of God called Quakers by the Magistrates of New England. The General Court at Boston had tried all means to prevent the intrusion of Quakers, “ who, besides “ their absurd and blasphemous doctrines, do like rogues “ and vagabonds come in upon us.” Any one adjudged a wandering Quaker was to be stripped naked from the middle upwards, tied to a cart’s tail, and whipped through

the town, and from thence conveyed beyond the Massachusetts jurisdiction. Whippings, imprisonments, fines, ear-cuttings, and even death were the punishments inflicted "only for conscience sake," while many were banished upon pain of death because they were called Quakers. The King in Council ordered that these complaints should, as the petitioners desired, be referred to the Council for Plantations. (89, 90, 92, 93.)

Three months later the King wrote to Gov. Endecott and the Governors of all the Colonies in New England, commanding that if there were any called Quakers already condemned to death or other corporal punishments, or that were imprisoned, to forbear proceeding any further with them, but forthwith to send said persons, whether condemned or imprisoned, to England, together with a statement of their crimes or offences, to be dealt with agreeable to our laws and their demerits (168). Less than a year after this letter had been written Charles II., when acknowledging an Address and Petition from the General Court of Massachusetts, which he said had been very acceptable to him, promised he would renew their charter whenever they desired it, the principal end of which the King then declared to be liberty of conscience; but he added, "We cannot be understood hereby to direct or wish
" that any indulgence should be granted to Quakers, whose
" principles being inconsistent with any kind of govern-
" ment, we have found it necessary, by the advice of
" Parliament, to make a sharp law against them, and
" are well contented that you do the like there"¹ (314.)

¹ In May 1664, Sir Thos. Modyford wrote to Sec. Bennet, "It may take off much of the rude roughness of that sect's temper when they find John Perrott, an eminent preaching Quaker, content for his Majesty's service to appear in a black satin suit with sword and belt and be called Captain." (739.)

The regicides,
Whalley and
Goffe.

Charles II. had promised by proclamation free pardon for all offences committed against him during the late troubles, except those attainted by Parliament of high treason, "if any such have transported themselves into those parts." (314.) Two of the regicides, Whalley and Goffe, were at that very time in New England under the names of Richardson and Stephenson (45), and warrants were issued for their apprehension by Gov. Endecott, "that so they might testify to the world how much they abhorred to entertain or conceal such persons declared to stand convicted of having a hand in the execrable murder of the late king." Compare this letter with John Crowne's deposition abstracted No. 161. So a thorough search was ordered to be made for Whalley and Goffe in Connecticut, New Haven, and New Plymouth, and if found they were to be brought into the Massachusetts jurisdiction (81). A report to Gov. Endecott from Thos. Kellond and Thos. Kirke, the bearers of the warrant, describes the delays and the unwillingness they met with everywhere to give them any assistance. Time was everywhere given to the regicides to make their escape, so that the officer sent in pursuit wished he had been a ploughman and had never been in the office since he found it so weighty (96). Neither Whalley nor Goffe was ever apprehended, though it was believed they were concealed in New England, as indeed they were. Other papers in reference to this subject are abstracted in this volume, which, together with the report of the Royal Commissioners, may be found by consulting the index. Some interesting "Memoranda concerning Edward Whalley and William Goffe," by Franklin B. Dexter, are printed in Vol. II. of the Papers of the New Haven Colony Historical Society.

But the Northern Colonies in America did not engross Virginia. the whole attention of the Council for Plantations. Letters were also written to the Colony of Virginia informing the government there of what had been done in England in reference to their inspection and management, and recommending that planters or those well acquainted with their affairs should represent them in England, and that they should apply themselves to the increase and improvement of flax, silk, and other manufactures. They were also directed to inform the Council how many parishes the country was divided into, how many were supplied with ministers and what allowances they received, and the encouragement given to others to go over to them (24, 32). Sir William Berkeley had succeeded Sir Francis Wyatt in the government of Virginia. His first commission as Governor was signed by Charles I. in 1641, and on 3rd June 1650 Charles II. signed his second commission. Articles for the surrender of Virginia to the subjection of the Parliament of England were signed by the Governor and Council of Virginia and the Parliamentary Commissioners on 12th March 1652, and it was then agreed that neither Governor nor Council should be obliged to take any oath to the Commonwealth for one year, and that some one should be sent to give the King an account of the surrender. Almost immediately after the restoration Charles II. signed a third commission (31st July 1660) for Sir William Berkeley to be once more Governor of Virginia, which office he continued to hold until his death in 1677, thirty-six years after the date of his first appointment as Governor. While debate was had on the letter to be sent by the Council of Plantations to Virginia, Governor Berkeley, then in England, was desired in August 1661 to bring in writing an account of the colony and such propositions as he conceived fit for its advantage (149). It was

in July 1662 that he received the King's command speedily to repair to his government. The proposals which he then made for the advancement of that colony, and the Orders of Council thereon, are abstracted, Nos. 332-334, 341, 345, 352-3, 357.

In the previous Calendar (1574-1660) Cecily, the widow of Lord De la Warr, in a petition to Charles I. described how her husband settled the plantation in Virginia, and that the great profits and advantages which accrued from thence were due to the large sums of money expended by him out of her jointure, that she was left burdened with many debts and only 10*l.* per annum to maintain herself and seven children.¹ King James had granted Lady De la Warr in 1620 a pension of 500*l.* per annum for 31 years, to be paid out of the customs of the Plantation, which at the date of her petition had more than half expired, and she prayed for a renewal of her grant for another 31 years. Her petition was not granted, though we gather from another petition to Charles II. in this volume (239) that her annuity continued to be paid until the year 1640, and then ceased. So in 1662 Cecily, then Dowager Lady De la Warr, petitioned the King that having received nothing since 1640, the pension of 500*l.* might be granted to her for the natural life of her daughter, Jane West. The report of Lord Treasurer Southampton on this petition is worth recording. His Majesty, having a particular regard to the worth and good deservings of petitioner and family, had commanded the Lord Treasurer to certify what he conceived fit to be done for His Majesty's service and the petitioner's satisfaction. So Lord Southampton reported that the sense he had of the present necessities of the Crown made him a very unfit judge of the labours of any

¹ Colonial Papers, Vol. VIII., No. 18, Cal., p. 182.

“ of their plantations,” should be added to the printed copy, “That your Majesty will be graciously pleased forth-
“ with to revoke your said Order of Council and all passes
“ thereupon granted. And if any ship.” The documents in French, abstracted Nos. 1227 and 1251, have in part been incorrectly translated. In the letter to M. D’Hinse, surgeon at Albany, instead of the writer complaining that last year seven ships came and we are eight and ten months without people from France, he really said, last year seven ships arrived with 1,800 persons from France, while M. Hertel, writing a few days later to the same person, did not say that he experienced much fatigue during the war last winter and arrived in alarm four or five hours after the governor retired, but he told M. D’Hinse that he was still more displeased when during the war last winter he arrived at the army four or five hours after the Governor retired. But there is a more curious inaccuracy or misprint in Colonel Nicoll’s letter to the Commissaries of Albany (1219) where in the New York Documents Nicolls is made to say, your intelligence is mistaken for there are no soldiers quartered and accommodated in the Town, whereas Nicolls wrote and told the Commissaries, that there were 100 soldiers quartered and accommodated in the Town.

There are two papers calendared in this volume of some interest in relation to the surrender of New York.¹ It seems that some Englishmen who had made a voyage to New Netherlands having been invited by the Raritane Indians to purchase their land, bought a tract to their liking; upon this the Dutch Governor sent forth a man of war to take them, charged them to depart, and said they should not purchase any land of the Indians, but that if

¹ One of these abstracted No. 622 is printed in the proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society, Dec. 1868, pp. 382-387.

they would submit to the Dutch Government, the Governor himself would purchase the land and give it to them. This offer the Englishmen refused, and being told by their interpreter that the Dutch had tried to persuade the Indians to kill them and bury them in the sand, got out of the river in the night as quietly as they could. But it appeared that the Indians had received them very courteously and had promised to maintain their purchase, so they desired advice how to act, esteeming their lives not dear for the defence of his Majesty's just rights if called thereto (593). The other paper contains an argument at some length upon the right given to a nation to countries pretended to on behalf of the King, which had been discovered by his predecessors and long after hidden from those who now presumed to possess them. It is herein stated that the lands between the east end of Long Island and Delaware Bay were discovered by Henry Hudson, but that differences having arisen with his mariners, Hudson was by them imprisoned, though immediately released by the King's orders. After which he went to Holland where he sold his maps and cards to the Dutch, their cruel conduct committing him to sea in a small boat after they had got what they could of him. That Sir Samuel Argal was commissioned by King James to demand satisfaction of the Dutch and to warn them in the future upon pain of confiscation of goods. After referring to the emigration of nonconformists from Holland to Hudson's River or the west end of Long Island, the writer proceeds, "but the Dutch breaking faith landed them 140 leagues from the place N.E. in a barren country since called Plymouth, and themselves in 1621 settled a factory in Hudson's River through fraud and treachery, to the wearing out of our English interest in that place, and contrary to their engagement to Argal that they would come thither no more, so that in pursuance of said engagement, all

“ the Dutch have there, both ships and goods, stand liable to confiscation.” Then follow accounts of the proceedings before Charles I. in Council occasioned by Colonel Powell asserting the King’s interest and the obstructions of the Dutch; the insolence and treachery of the Dutch to the English and Natives, of which an instance is given in the cruel murder of an Indian Sachem by the Dutch who staked him alive for selling lands to Daniel How; and concludes thus:—This miserable state of English interests in that part of the world calls aloud for remedy that they may no longer sustain the intolerable disgrace of submitting to the intrusion of such monsters and bold usurpers (622). Now this paper was written in 1663.

On 29th January, 1664, Sir John Berkeley, Sir George Carteret, and Sir William Coventry reported that they had discoursed with several persons well acquainted with the affairs of New England, some having lately inhabited on Long Island, where they have yet an interest. They further reported that the Dutch on those Colonies did not exceed 1300, the English who lived intermixed with them being about 600 men; so it seemed very probable that the Dutch might either be reduced to his Majesty’s obedience, or dispossessed of their usurped dwellings and forts, if the King would send three ships and about 300 soldiers under good officers. It was also suggested that the King should send letters to the Provinces in New England to be assisting therein (647). It is probable that this report was founded on the arguments above referred to. A month later the King signed a warrant for a grant to his brother, the Duke of York, of lands in America, which included the Province of New York, at that time possessed by the Dutch under the name of New Netherlands. There are four several copies of this warrant (675–678), in two of which the boundaries are differently described. The

King's Bill is dated the 8th March, 1664; and in this, as well as in the Signet Bill and the Privy Seal, both dated 10th March, there is a variation from the warrants, in the boundaries, which, however, are fully set forth in the Patent, dated 12th March, 1664 (683-685). Dr Palfrey, in his "History of New England" (II. 580), says: "I have never seen the Duke of York's Patent entire. That part which relates to the boundary has been more than once printed." This Patent is enrolled on the Patent Roll of 16 Charles II., Part 8, No. 6, and is abstracted No. 685.

Col. Nicolls, in the instructions he received from the King in April, 1664, was directed to recover his Majesty's rights in those places possessed by the Dutch, and to reduce them to obedience and submission to the King's Government (711-715).

The greater portion of Col. Nicolls' letters, as first English Governor of New York, are printed in the New York documents, but those which are not may readily be distinguished by referring to the index, p. 705. His proclamation to the inhabitants soon after he assumed the government, in draught with corrections in his own hand, has not before been printed (835); but the names of those noted in the abstract immediately preceding, who took the oath to be true subjects to King Charles, have. A list of provisions necessary for 300 soldiers, besides officers, who were designed to be kept in pay nine months, but had been continued two years, and must still continue 12 months longer at the least, is worthy of note (1362), as well as the mark of his particular protection, which the King desired to give to an acquisition of such importance as the reducing and settling New York (1480). A complete list of the laws enacted by the Duke of York in 1667, and established at New York, is contained in a MS. volume of 258 pages, abstracted No. 1623.

After "his abode" of four years in New York as Governor, where he lived with great reputation and honour, Gov. Nicolls was in August, 1668, on his return to England. Samuel Maverick gave him this character. He has done the King very considerable service in these parts, having kept persons of different judgments and diverse nations in peace when a great part of the world was in wars; and as to the Indians, they were never brought into such a peacable posture and fair correspondence as by his means they now are. (1829).

The first letter from Nicolls' successor, Governor Francis Lovelace, is dated from Fort James, 28th August, 1668. (1834).

Early in 1661 those Lords of the Privy Council who were Members of the Council for Plantations had debate on a petition of Colonel Tuke concerning proposals for registering planters and servants going to the Plantations (32); and a Committee was appointed to consider the best ways of encouraging and furnishing people for the Plantations; and the powers to be given to justices of the peace to dispose of felons condemned to death for small offences, single men and women found to be sturdy beggars, and loose disorderly people. The Committee was also directed to consider of an office for registering these people, and how the stealing of women and children from their masters and parents might be prevented (101).

Servants for
the Planta-
tions.

The Mayor of Bristol petitioned the King for power to examine ships bound from that port to the Plantations, to see that servants and passengers went of their own free will, for among those from all parts transported to the Plantations as servants the mayor declared that some were husbands who had forsaken their wives, others wives who had abandoned their husbands, some were children and apprentices run away from their parents and masters,

while unwary and credulous persons were often tempted on board by men stealers, and many that had been pursued by hue and cry for robberies, burglaries, or "breaking prison" escaped (331). The Lord Mayor and Aldermen of London likewise petitioned the Council to devise some course for the suppression of these evils (770).

Spiriting
away people
to the
Plantations.

The "wicked custom" of seducing or, as it was popularly called, of spiriting away young people to go as servants to the Plantations was much resorted to and loudly complained of. A thriving trade was driven by these spirits, who by fraud or violence sent over servants and others to inhabit the rapidly increasing Plantations. Petitions were presented to Charles II. and his Council from merchants and planters as well as masters of ships against this custom. It was complained that evil-minded persons voluntarily offered to go and having received money, clothes, and other necessities pretended they were betrayed, carried off without their consent, in short spirited away. Lady Yarborough in a letter to the Under Secretary of State begged for a warrant to search ships for a poor boy of whom she had the care, but who had been stolen away by these spirits as they called them. Sir Heneage Finch, the Attorney-General to whom these petitions were referred, reported that the mischiefs complained of were very frequent, there being scarce any voyage to the Plantations but some were carried away against their wills or pretended to be and so run away. That a registry of passengers would be a proper remedy, and that the King might erect such an office, although the Attorney-General was of opinion it would never effectually be executed without an Act of Parliament. About the same time proposals were made for better accommodating the Plantations with servants, and for

constituting an office for transporting thence vagrants, rogues, and idle persons, felons, vagabonds, gipsies, and loose persons "who remain here noxious and unprofitable."¹ Upon these proposals a Committee of the Council reported, and like Sir Heneage Finch recommended that an Act of Parliament be passed containing the necessary powers and provisions to remedy the evils complained of (769-772, 791).

At length in September 1664, Charles II. granted a Commission to the Duke of York and others to examine all persons going to the Plantations whether they went voluntarily or through any deceitful or sinister practice. The King at the same time erected an office for registering the agreements of persons voluntarily going, and appointed Roger Whitely master of said office with the fee of 40*l.* a year and such allowances as the planters might agree to give him (798).

Notwithstanding this Commission, however, it was found necessary some years later to resort to Parliament for prevention of these abuses. Sir A. Ashley Cooper was entreated to move it in the House to have a law to make it death to spirit away, and he was at the same time assured that his mercy to these innocent children would ground a blessing upon himself and his own (1720). So on 18th March 1670 an Act was passed to prevent stealing and transporting children and other persons whereby any person spiriting away by fraud or enticement with the design to sell, carry away, or transport any person beyond the sea shall suffer death as a felon without clergy.²

Many condemned prisoners were sent to the Plantations, the names of some will be found at No. 1431, and on reference to the Index. John Style, a prominent inhabitant of Jamaica, writes to Secretary Lord Arlington on this subject with considerable emphasis. Why should not his Majesty

Condemned
prisoners
sent to the
Plantations.

¹ See Col. Calendar 1574-1660, p. 493.

² Commons Journal, p. 142.

(he said) send out a colony, one family from each parish, as the Romans did. Not your convict gaol birds or riotous persons, rotten before they are sent forth, and at best idle and only fit for the mines. Well-disposed people should not be sent as servants for a term which is hateful to a free Englishman, but upon meat, drink, and wages as in England until they can make provision for themselves. These were the conditions he authorised his son to offer; the ice once broken and the advantage by experience confirmed, he believed that there would in a short time be equal need to restrain by a law such people from coming as there is now to send them (1023). Towards the end of the year 1666 a resolution was passed in reference to the Scotch rebels which added considerably to the population of some of our Colonies. All the Scotch rebel officers and ministers were ordered to be hanged; of the common sort one in 10 was to be executed, one in 10 "forced to confession," and the rest sent to the Plantations (1351).

Sir Joseph
Williamson.

Crowds of minutes relating to the American Colonies in Williamson's handwriting will be found in this volume, some of which, as will be noticed in the abstracts of them, are scarcely accurate. This is the more to be wondered at, as he is known to have been most painstaking in the numerous official employments which he held during forty years of his life. Some of these were of the highest trust and importance, for not only did he fill the office of Under Secretary of State for a considerable time, but he took a prominent part at the Congress of Cologne and in the Treaties of Nimeguen and Ryswick, and was also Ambassador in Holland, Keeper of his Majesty's State Papers, and Secretary of State.¹

¹ An Order of the Privy Council dated 23 Feb. 1703-4 appoints Dudley Digges a Member of the Council of the *island of* Virginia.

II. Our Colonial Possessions in America at the opening date of this volume were Acadia, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, the Bermudas, and a part of the country which has since been divided into British, French, and Dutch Guiana, for although Canada, with the fort of Quebec, was taken from the French by the brothers Kirke early in the preceding reign (July 1629), it was soon afterwards ordered by Charles I. to be restored to France.¹

The country of Acadia and Nova Scotia is described as the largest of his Majesty's possessions, abounding in good harbours, rivers, lands, and timber, and incredibly fruitful in mines and in fish (1486, 1877). The rival claimants were so numerous that statesmen may well have been perplexed and confused with the history as they were with the geography of the country.² From the first grant of King James to Lord Stirling in 1621 the title to the country came into dispute, and so it remained, although it was supposed more than once to have been settled. Early in 1662 Charles II. directed the Council for Foreign Plantations to take into consideration the interests of the several pretenders, and to report to the King in Council their sense of the whole matter (224).

Sir Lewis and John, Sir David, and their brothers, Thomas and James Kirke, Francis Berkeley, William Earl of Stirling, his daughters, Ladies Mary and Jane, Colonel Blount, who married the Earl's widow, Thomas Elliott, of the King's bedchamber, Capt. Thos. Breedon, Lord de Latour,

¹ Col. Papers, Vol. VI., Nos. 46, 48, Cal., p. 143. On Dec. 1st, 1631, the King gave a grant of arms to David Kirke, and to his brothers Lewis, Thomas, John, and James, and their issue for ever, for valour in vanquishing the French fleet, taking Canada, and bringing Mons. Champlain prisoner to England (Domestic, Charles I., Vol. 204, No. 5.)

² See p. xxxiii.

Colonel Thomas Temple,¹ and William Crowne were all claimants to the right and title to Acadia and Nova Scotia.²

The country, if not "first discovered by Latour," was certainly first settled by him and his father, who lived 15 years among the savages before any grant was passed,³ and, having built St. John's Fort, engaged Sir William Alexander to support his right and title and take part of his interest. So Sir William obtained the first grant of the country, and at vast expense and the loss of his whole fortune, planted a colony there. Nine years afterwards the Earl of Stirling conveyed part of Nova Scotia to Latour, and in 1632, at the King's persuasion, surrendered Port Royal to the French for 10,000*l.*, issuable out of the revenue of Scotland, which was never paid. Hence arose the pretensions of the Earl's widow, who married Colonel Blount, and of his heirs. In the Earl's right came Sir Lewis Kirke, Francis Berkeley, and others, who bestowed vast sums in planting that country under contract with the Earl, and who surrendered their interest to the French for 60,000*l.*, which was never satisfied. Then the French at Port Royal made war upon Latour at St. John's Fort, who, going to New England for succour, mortgaged St. John's to Major Gibbons, but found on his return that his fort had been seized by D'Aulney, his men put to the sword, and his wife poisoned. Latour then repaired to France for justice; the King disavowed the action and gave Latour power to seize D'Aulney, but he found on his return that D'Aulney had been drowned by one of his own

¹ Temple declared that one of the last commands that Charles I. whispered to Kirke on the scaffold was to charge this King (Chas. II.) to have a care of honest Tom Temple (Col. Papers, Vol. XIV., No. 64, Cal., p. 496.)

² Nos. 210, 112, 343, 111, also Col. Papers, Vol. XIV., No. 60, Cal., p. 495.

³ Col. Papers, Vol. XIV., No. 64, Cal., p. 497.

servants, so Latour married the widow and took possession of Port Royal and Penobscot by that right. In 1655 Major Sedgwick, without orders, turned his forces upon the French in Nova Scotia, seized Latour's forts, killed his men, demolished his chief fort, plundered him to above 10,000*l.*, and brought him prisoner to England. Cromwell restored the forts and country to Latour, who for his adherence to England was condemned in France as a traitor (210, 1598-1600, 1809). Colonel Temple then purchased Latour's interest for 8,000*l.* (1641).

From a statement made by Temple and Crowne of how they became proprietors it appears that Latour, being unable to pay 1,800*l.* to Cromwell's soldiers and 3,376*l.* 18*s.* to the relief of Major Gibbons, of New England, for redemption of the mortgage on St. John's Fort, sold his interest to them (111). So in 1656 Cromwell granted under the Great Seal of England to Charles St. Etienne Lord de Latour, William Crowne, and Thomas Temple for ever, the territory denominated Acadia and part of the country called Nova Scotia, extending along the coast to Pentagoet and to the river St. George,¹ which was erected into a province independent of New England. Thus for the first time was introduced that confusion with regard to Acadia and Nova Scotia which so perplexed statesmen in after times by considering those as two different countries that were in truth the same; the former containing the latter and more, and Acadia advancing westward until it met with the settlement of New England.²

But the rival claims of the English grantees were sup-

¹ Col. Papers, Vol. XIII., No. 4, Cal., p. 444.

² Chalmers i. 187. Hazard i. 616-619. The bounds of Acadia and Nova Scotia are described at p. 504.

plemented by a "claim by the French Ambassador in Council" (225, *see also* 1611). He demanded the restitution of Acadia, but in urging his royal master's right to the forts in New France, as he called it, "with the "countries thereupon depending," fell into a strange blunder. He accused Temple, who, he said, called himself Oliver Cromwell's lieutenant in America, of violence in the house of one De la Hève (241). The "Proprietors," Latour, Temple, and Crowne replied that they never heard of any complaint of violence by Temple in the house of one De la Hève, neither was there any such man in the land, but that there was a place so called which Temple purchased from Latour; and they in turn complained of the hostile proceedings of Le Bourne and his barbarous usage of the English in turning them upon an island to live upon grass and wade in the water for lobsters to keep them alive (226). In Richard Cromwell's time the French offered to give up all their claim to the country if they might enjoy that part of it from La Hève northward to New France or Canada (241).

The title of the English was argued at considerable length, with quotations from legal authorities on both sides, and the opinion of Sir Wadham Wyndham was in favour of the right of King Charles (243). Further papers on this subject are abstracted, Nos. 1598-1600, wherein it is stated that the lands being first discovered by Cabot at the charge of Henry VII., the first patent was given to Sir Humphrey Gylberte; then patents were granted to the Virginia Company, and a subdivision being made, a part was given to New England, another to Sir William Alexander the first Earl of Stirling to New Scotland, who afterwards sent expressly to discover a place for habitation, having heard that the French had been removed from Port Royal by Sir Samuel Argal

about ten years before. It is alleged that during the reign of King James there was no complaint made upon Argal for having displanted the French (1600) but this statement is opposed to the facts, as may be seen by reference to the State Papers, France, of 1614, where there is a long State Paper entitled an Answer to the Complaints presented by the French Ambassador de Buisseaux, the fourth and eighth articles of which have reference to the force used by Argal in carrying out his commission.¹

The question then arose whether the right of propriety in the country was in Latour, Temple, and Crowne by Cromwell's grant, in the Kirkes, Berkeley, and others for their 60,000*l.*, Gibbons for his mortgage, or the Earl of Sterling's heirs for their 10,000*l.* The first discovery of Canada and possession were by the English. Afterwards the French planted and kept it, when the Scotch Patent was granted to Nova Scotia, and were again ejected by the English; but at the peace Quebec was restored, yet so as the right of the English was not taken away. So that if the English had right the Scotch Patent cannot take it from them. If the French usurped, it was upon the English, and were not ejected by the Scotch, so that the Scotch Patent could not be of force against the one or the other. And if in the restitution of Quebec there was a reservation of the right of the English and no reservation thereof, it remains entire both against French and all other. Such was the opinion of Sir John Coke (1600). But in pursuance of the 10th and 11th articles of the treaty of Breda the King commanded Col. Temple, the governor of Nova Scotia to restore to the King of France

¹ See also Col. Cal. 1574-1660, p. 15.

the country called L'Accadie which the most christian King formerly enjoyed. Temple was at the same time warned that it was only the country of L'Accadie he was to restore and not any part of Nova Scotia or any other country or province, or any part even of L'Accadie itself but what originally belonged to the King of France, and was taken from him by the English (1635-38). If any of the inhabitants of Acadia preferred to live under the King of Great Britain it was agreed by the treaty that they should be permitted to withdraw (within one year of the restitution of said country) and sell or dispose as they pleased of their lands, goods and slaves, or carry them away without molestation (1654)¹.

One of the privileges granted by King James to Sir Wm. Alexander was the power to create baronets of Nova Scotia. The country was annexed to the Crown of Scotland by four Acts of Parliament and the Lord De Latour and his eldest son were made baronets of Nova Scotia (1809. 112). King Charles II. himself granted the title of baronet of the kingdom of Nova Scotia under the great seal to Col. Thos. Temple and his heirs male (321) and we gather from a petition to the King that there were external badges to distinguish the Orders of the Garter, the Bath and Nova Scotia but that there was no such badge to distinguish baronets from knights bachelors (208).

Newfound-
land.

Newfoundland was granted by King James I. to Sir George Calvert afterwards Lord Baltimore, but in 1637 "the whole continent, island, or region called Newfoundland" was granted by King Charles I. to Sir David Kirke who took over one hundred persons to inhabit there. In a letter to Archbishop Laud from Ferryland in October

¹ The King in Council on 28 July 1668 commanded that Acadia should not be restored to France until further orders (1808, 1815).

1639, Sir David Kirke says that the air of Newfoundland agrees perfectly well with all God's creatures except Jesuits and schismatics, and that a great mortality amongst the former tribe had so affrighted my lord of Baltimore that he had utterly deserted the country. Their chiefest safety was a strict observance of the rites and service of the Church of England and he doubted not but the country would be numerously peopled in a short time. Immediately after the Restoration, Cecil, Lord Baltimore, petitioned the King about his father's grant. He said that his father had begun a plantation in Newfoundland, built a fair house in which he resided and expended above 30,000/. That after his decease, Sir David Kirke surreptitiously obtained a patent, went over the following year, and dispossessed the petitioner of all his rights there, and he prayed that no grant might pass to his prejudice and to be restored to his rights.¹ When Sir David Kirke returned to England some ten years before, he was sued by Lord Baltimore for dispossessing him of his house, goods, and rights, and for keeping him out of possession many years to his prejudice of above 20,000/., and he was laid in prison where he died before making any satisfaction (62). After this the King commanded Sir Lewis Kirke and the heirs of Sir David to give up possession of houses and land belonging to Lord Baltimore, who then appointed Capt. Swanley his deputy in the government of the country (452).

From its first discovery until the Treaty of 1632 the French had never been permitted to fish at Newfoundland, but after that treaty the French who traded to Canada and Acadia made dry fish there, and "presumed" to raise a garrison. They soon became more numerous than the English planters. A governor was dispatched from Ro-

¹ Col. Calendar 1574-1660, pp. 35, 260, 304, 481.

chelle with two stout ships of war, and in 1665 were laden at least 100 great ships with dry fish. About this time the merchants of London, Bristol, Southampton, Plymouth, Dartmouth, and Weymouth petitioned the King complaining of the prejudice they sustained by the Dutch under De Ruyter in June 1665, by calculation 36,000*l.*, and their great fear of the French "now planted there." By the product of this fishing trade the King's customs amounted to 10,000*l.* per annum, and the return to the nation to 300,000*l.*, and they prayed His Majesty to secure the country by fortifying it (1666). But the French were encouraged by their King to continue to plant there, for by proclamation Louis XIV. allowed masters of ships five livres for every man and three for every woman carried to Newfoundland. In two years the French had planted between thirty and forty guns in the best harbours, and showed their King's broad seal for government of the island. The English were driven from their habitations, and said they must desert the land if there were not some timely remedy. The fishermen robbed, killed, and spoiled the inhabitants as much as they had done before the Restoration. So Charles II. was entreated to send a frigate or two to remove the French, and proposals and reasons were presented to the King for the settlement of the country. In 1668 it was said that Newfoundland was the greatest, if not the only nursery for seamen, and that when the trade flourished it bred 10,000 seamen yearly. That under a government the fishery produced 50,000*l.* customs and brought to the nation 500,000*l.* per annum. That the French had possessed themselves of three of the best harbours and used all means to debauch His Majesty's subjects to live under their protection, and that they would in case of war quickly possess the whole country. If they should take

Newfoundland it was asserted that, whereas they employed 400 sail and 18,000 seamen, and the English 300 sail and 15,000 seamen, they would employ near 700 ships and 30,000 seamen, and the English be shut out of 700,000*l.* yearly. That it was only by a settled government that the English could avoid the abuses of the ungoverned seamen, who dealt with them as they pleased, and be preserved from sea rovers and enemies, have equal justice, a minister to christen, marry, instruct, and bury them, and not live as they lived now, like brutes. The having no officers of Christianity, "so that the very natives take notice of it," the want of justice, destruction of stages, houses, woods, and harbours were said to be some of the consequences of the want of a governor (1730-1).

To defray the charges of government it was proposed that every fishing boat should pay a certain custom. But this impost was strongly objected to by the merchants, owners, and masters of ships, who in their reply to Capt. Robinson's proposals to the King in Council argued that such imposition was positively contrary to several Acts of Parliament, and that the memory of Sir David Kirke's actions was little encouragement for another Governor. That the many tippling houses and taverns were first created by Kirke to his own advantage, which was the first cause of debauching the seamen and of the increase of the inhabitants. That if another governor followed he would doubtless continue the same. That laws were violated by the inhabitants, and not by the fishing ships, which would be prevented if the inhabitants were removed. That the English possessions reached near 300 miles, with 48 fishing places, and that if St. John's were fortified and a governor resident there, it would signify nothing to the other places. They therefore conceived that a governor would be more disadvantageous than pro-

fitable either to the public or to the trade, and they asserted that as the Newfoundland fishery was contrary to charter, already carried on by the inhabitants and boat keepers in great part, so if a governor were settled and the inhabitants continued, the trade would in a few years be removed from this kingdom and become as the fishery of New England managed altogether by the inhabitants, so that not one ship had sailed on that employment out of England for seven years (1729-1732).

Bermudas.

The Bermudas or Somers Islands were granted in 1615 to the Earl of Southampton and others by the name of the Company of the City of London for the plantation of the Somers Islands, who governed the plantation and managed their own affairs without any charge to the Crown. The customs from tobacco imported thence amounted to thousands of pounds yearly, so the King occasionally granted them supplies of powder and ammunition out of His Majesty's stores (1334-5). A collection of Laws and Orders with the rental of the public land and an account of the glebes and ministers' entertainment and respective settlements will be found No. 399. The colony was proprietary, so that there are but few papers relating to the history of it in this calendar. Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. H. Lefroy sometime Governor of the Bermudas has compiled from the colonial records two thick 8vo. volumes of Memorials of the Discovery and early Settlement of the Bermudas which includes the State Papers of value preserved in this department.

Guiana.

Several attempts were made in the reign of Charles I. to plant and colonize the river Amazon and the country of Guiana. As early as 1627 the Duke of Buckingham granted Roger North two prize ships for that service, and certain "inducements" were propounded to the King to take the adventurers to Guiana and their plantation under

his protection. One George Griffith also sent men to plant on the coast. In a petition to the King in 1638 he said that his Majesty's subjects were the first Christians who ever planted there, that the design was very hopeful, and he prayed the King to encourage adventurers to underwrite so that Englishmen might be planted there before the Dutch or any other nation.¹ In 1650 Francis Lord Willoughby furnished out a vessel, and by treaty with the natives of that part of Guiana called Surinam began to settle a colony there, and at his own cost equipped a ship of 20 guns, and two smaller vessels with things necessary for the support of the plantation. Two years later, for the better settling of the colony, he went in person, fortified and furnished it with things requisite for defence and trade, and in March 1654 the Council of State, upon the report of a petition from Lord Willoughby, recommended that letters patent should be granted to him and his heirs of a large tract of land which comprised the Colony of Surinam.²

The King's interest in Surinam extended to the Orinoco, and the whole tract of land was about 350 square leagues. Lord Willoughby had expended near 20,000*l.* at Surinam, and he desired 30 leagues for himself and his heirs, but the Committee for Foreign Plantations thought that too much for one man (83.) Their report is dated May 1661, but in May 1663, Charles II. taking into consideration the faithful services of Lord Willoughby, and his desire that Lawrence Hyde, second son of Edward Earl of Clarendon might be joined with him, granted to them jointly all that part of the mainland in Guiana called Surinam by the name of Willoughby Land, except 30,000 acres reserved to his Majesty for demesne (151.) The colony is described

¹ Col. Calendar 1574-1660, pp. 83, 101, 270.

² Interregnum Entry Bk., Vol. CIII., p. 169.

at this time as in good order with about 4,000 "generous and obliging" inhabitants; the country as healthy and fruitful and abounding with strange rarities both of beasts, fish, reptiles, insects, and vegetables, the which for shape and colour were wonderful, the air moderately hot and the natives numerous (577.) Towards the end of the year 1666, the inhabitants were infected with a wasting sickness and in a condition rather to invite than repel an enemy's force. While in this condition a Dutch fleet of seven sail with 1,000 men under Admiral Crynsens anchored before the fort. A summons was sent to Governor Byam to surrender, with a promise that all the inhabitants should retain their possessions, but that in case of refusal no quarter would be given. Governor Byam refused; but after two or three hours fighting was forced to surrender, having but 50 lbs. of powder left (1421, 1814.) The narrative and articles of surrender will be found abstracted, Nos. 1421-2. About six months after the Dutch had obtained possession, Sir John Harman, with a large fleet appeared before the fort at Surinam, and on 7th October 1667, it surrendered and became once more an English possession. A Court-martial was held upon Governor Byam at his own request in reference to his surrender of the fort to the Dutch, which declared that he had in all particulars demeaned himself as became a loyal subject, a valorous prudent commander, and an honourable person (1540.) But in accordance with the 3rd and 6th Articles of the Treaty of Breda, the Colony of Surinam was ordered by the King in Council to be again surrendered to the Dutch (1638, 1785-6).

The Dutch having thus got a part of Guiana from the English, claimed the whole main (1812). They had before possessed themselves of several islands within the extent of his Majesty's Commission, and of some settlements in

Guiana, regarding which Lord Willoughby, then Governor of Barbadoes, desired to know his Majesty's pleasure (830.) Berbice was at this time in possession of the Dutch, Berbice. though it was daily expected that Lord Willoughby would reduce it with other Dutch colonies (944, 1067.) He set out 300 men and took Paramaribo and Essequibo, and Paramaribo and Essequibo. Secretary Lord Arlington was informed in January 1666, that both Berbice and Curaçao would be taken, and then the English would have all the Dutch trade in the West Indies (1126).

There is a narrative in detail of the taking of Cayenne Cayenne. from the French, who fought most valiantly. They began "according to the custom of their nation to charge furiously." If ever officers in the Indies fought like themselves and their soldiers like men it was here. The French Governor de Lezy and a considerable number were wounded, besides 23 killed on the French side, while on the English side the Commander of the Forlorn was shot in seven places, two of his men were wounded and one killed. Thirty-nine pieces of ordnance and large quantities of arms and ammunition were found in the fort. The forts and strong buildings were demolished, "the stock of Cayenne fully destroyed, the best of the buildings left in the last of their flames and more plunder, consisting of negroes, sugar, coppers, stills, mills, cattle, and horses carried away than will ever be known" (1540).

III. Our Colonial possessions in the West Indies at this period were Antigua, Dominica, Montserrat, Nevis, and St. Christopher, the Leeward Isles; Barbadoes, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, and Tobago, the Windward Isles; and Jamaica. III. Our Colonial possessions in the West Indies. Grenada, although included in Lord Willoughby's grant of Grenada. the Caribbee Islands, was sold by the French West India Company to Du Parquet, the Governor of Martinique, who in 1668 had a great desire to "swop" it for St. Kitts, lately

The Ba-
hamas.

taken by the French, and which Lord Willoughby thought would be no ill bargain.¹ There was no grant or settlement of the Bahama Islands before 1670.

Antigua.

Antigua is described as a brave island, not inferior in bigness to Barbadoes, and worth all the rest of the Leeward Islands except Barbadoes, because of its fertile soil and incomparable safe harbours, and of its great consequence to the King (1663, 1692-4). It was frequently subject to the incursions of French and Indians, who three or four times a month would visit the island, so that the whole business of the planters was to keep what they had, and but for Lieut.-General Willoughby and 500 men with him the French had soon been masters of the island. When he draws off his men, wrote the President of the Council, we shall be in great danger except ships come from England, for the seas are now altogether in obedience to the French (1224). And so it turned out, for a few months after Willoughby left the island, the French landed in November 1666 after a short opposition, and pursuing the Governor into the woods took him prisoner, some of the inhabitants escaping in boats to Nevis. Another account says that the French came with English colours, landed without opposition, and surprised the fort and Governor, and that they had 18 ships, and landed 1,500 men (1347, 1390). Henry Willoughby told Secretary Lord Arlington that Antigua was attempted by 15 French ships, with about 700 or 800 men, who by the treachery and cowardice of several of the inhabitants met with little opposition, and after imposing the oath of allegiance to the French King, plundered them of goods and arms and left them to the mercy of the Indians, contrary to the articles of surrender.

¹ Nos. 387, 568, 891, 1692.

This base usage, he added, made the people of Nevis and Montserrat more resolute and forward (1400).

Francis Lord Willoughby had set out from Barbadoes in the previous July with a fleet for the relief of the Leeward Islands, but before he could reach Antigua the fleet was dispersed in a storm, some of the ships were lost, and Lord Willoughby himself was drowned (1258). His brother Lord William, who succeeded to the government, arrived at Antigua with a fleet towards the end of April 1667. They burnt several French ships, retook Antigua and Montserrat, and put the people in such heart that they feared not any enemy (1512). He told the King in 1668 that Antigua had been cruelly fired and plundered by the French; then by their advice the Indians treated men, women, and children most inhumanly; and lastly, some Irish destroyed what was left. That Antigua had suffered more than any of the other Leeward Isles, but was incomparably the best, and that if it had due encouragement from the King it would become a second Barbadoes (1663-1692).

The inhabitants of Antigua in a petition to Governor Willoughby expressed their thankfulness for his care of them, and in a paper of proposals they desired church government to be established among them, oblivion for their compulsory obedience to the French, that their courts of justice might be in the hands of honest and able men, and that every man might have the title to his estate renewed, except such as had run away to the French, with other requests and privileges, nearly all of which were granted (1687-8).

There were at this time about 1,100 men upon the island formed into a regiment, but the greater part wanted arms. An Act was passed allowing 10 acres per head to settlers, and two places were set apart upon which to build

towns adjoining the most commodious harbours. At the same time convenient lands were reserved for the King's use near the best harbour, called English harbour. The inhabitants were "suddenly" to produce great crops of tobacco, as also sugar, for which a supply of negroes was necessary. But one of the chiefest wants of all the islands was pious, learned, and orthodox divines (1788).

Dominica.

The King in his instructions to William Lord Willoughby in February 1667 gave similar powers to those previously given to his brother Francis Lord Willoughby, to treat with the natives in the West Indies, especially with those of St. Vincent and Dominica; but if they were injurious or contumacious to persecute them with fire and sword (489, 1403). So in February 1668 Lord Willoughby instructed Major James Walker to take Captain Thos. Warner to Dominica, and if he could beget a good understanding between Warner and his allies to leave him there, with orders to bring the French party over to peace with our nation, and to procure a general release of the English captives who had been taken there by the French from Antigua, Montserrat, &c. But if it were found unsafe, after trial of the humour of the Indians, to leave Warner, then to bring him back to Barbadoes, with such of the captives and Indians as he could, attacking and destroying the Indians and their towns. Warner was the son of Sir Thos. Warner, Governor of St. Kitts; but though his mother was an Indian he was educated and lived with his father until he was 30 years of age, and received a commission to be Deputy Governor of Dominica. He suffered exceedingly by the French, by whom he had been taken prisoner for his loyalty to the English. It was objected by the French General De la Barre that Warner had never lived as a Christian, but as a Caribbee, and that his return to Dominica would cause a broil with the natives, who, De la Barre said, the French

must support, as having ceded the island to them; but Lord Willoughby insisted that Dominica was within his own government, and though inhabited by Indians he saw no reason why the English should not settle there and the Indians be brought under the King's obedience, which they eventually were by treaty in 1668 (1663, 1690, 1693, 1717, 1788, 1901).

News arrived in London in January 1667 that Montserrat Montserrat. was wholly reduced by the French, and the inhabitants like to be starved for want of provisions (1392-3). Governor Sir Thos. Modyford informed Sec. Lord Arlington that the French had had success on Montserrat and that upwards of 600 of the inhabitants had come to Jamaica extremely plundered, even to their very shirts, so that many would have perished had they not been relieved by the charity of the planters (1456). So Capt. Berry was sent with a fleet to relieve Montserrat and Nevis and destroy the French ships, and he succeeded in fetching off 400 Englishmen from Montserrat; two Frenchmen who had been left Governors were taken prisoners (1477), and the French and Irish upon the island were sent to Nevis (1528). The inhabitant freeholders of Montserrat in a petition to Governor Willoughby said they had been conquered by the French under De la Barre, and were by them possessed and governed some months, but that Capt. Berry reduced the island upon which they were reinvested in the small residue of their estates. And they prayed to be confirmed in their former possessions and privileges (1668).

Montserrat is described as a fine little island with as much plantable land as Nevis, very fertile and well settled, but far short of Antigua, "cruelly destroyed" by the French and almost wholly possessed by Irish, many of whom, for behaving as their countrymen did at Antigua were "fairly hanged," and others when hunted out of the

woods were promised the same fate. The rest, about 400, swore to be loyal, and I believe them said Governor Willoughby until an enemy appear (1663, 1692, 1724). How the Irish behaved in Montserrat is described in a declaration of the inhabitants themselves. They said they had been devastated in the late war above any of their neighbours not only by their enemies, but likewise in a most barbarous and inhuman manner had been robbed, plundered and almost utterly consumed by a party of rebellious Irish, their neighbours, in such sort as it was almost impossible either for man or pen to describe (1676). Lieut.-Col. Stapleton, a gentleman of known valour and integrity, born in Ireland and therefore understanding the better to govern his countrymen, was in July 1668 commissioned Governor of Montserrat (1788).

Nevis.

The Council and Assembly acknowledged the blessing of God in the almost miraculous restoration of the King, whose appearance, they said, like the rising of the sun soon dispelled all those condensed fogs of malignity and oppression in that almost depraved nation [of England]. But they complained in conjunction with the other Leeward Islands that they were now debarred from that freedom of trade which they had formerly enjoyed, by reason of the Acts of Trade and Navigation which had lately been passed in Parliament (731, 804).

Now though De Ruyter could not boast of what he had done at Barbadoes, for in truth, he was not only unable to carry away any shipping from thence, but himself received considerable damage, yet at the Leeward Isles he had better success and carried away 16 ships from Montserrat and Nevis (992). As soon as the Governor of St. Kitts received the King's proclamation of war against France he requested assistance from Nevis, whereupon Governor Russell sent him 400 men, but on a second application he

was told the island could not spare any more (1181). When St. Christopher was taken by the French in April 1666, men, women, and children to the number of 2,000 were sent to Nevis "to the great weakening of the island, provisions " being extremely scarce" (1214). In consequence of letters from Governor Russell stating that Lieut.-Gen. Henry Willoughby was expected in Nevis, and that his presence would be a reviving to the inhabitants and a security to the King's interest, he was ordered to depart forthwith and conduct the forces there (1458). Lord Willoughby shortly afterwards informed the King that had not his son Harry stuck close to Nevis it had been lost, still he said the island was in so desperate a condition for want of provisions and arms that further relief was necessary to enable them to hold out (1476-7). The French were about to attack it with 4,000 men and 1,500 Indians, but happening to take a sloop sent by Lt.-Gen. Willoughby to assure Governor Russell that within ten days they should have ten sail of stout ships, the French mistaking the style apprehended they would be down the next day and so desisted from their design¹ [1484].

A battle between the English and French fleets was, however, imminent, and on the 10th May, 1667, they met in Nevis-road. The two fleets engaged, and the fight continued more than four hours. On our side were ten ships and a fire ship, under the command of Capt. Berry; on the enemy's side, twenty men-of-war and ten or twelve other vessels. During the fight a ship of Bristol blew up, and most of her seamen and thirty soldiers were killed. Our fleet behaved like Englishmen, and drove the enemy

¹ A curious instance of the effects of the different computation of ten days between the old and new styles at this period, *see* other examples in the preface to Bond's Handy Book for verifying Dates.

before them to the very shore of St. Kitts, where they took shelter under Basse-terre town. The French in this action sustained considerable loss; on our side only 24 men were killed and 28 wounded, and our ships came off well. The want of re-inforcements was urged upon the Home Government again and again. We cannot long even defend ourselves without considerable supplies from England, said Lord Willoughby, for if France and Holland be on one side, and on the other only Barbadoes and Nevis, who can expect but that in the end they will prove too weighty. Had our fleet been beaten at Nevis, that poor island would not have met with gentle usage, for De la Barre declared he would give no quarter. He had a considerable force, and the Cannibal Indians plied off during the fight in their boats, as it were hovering over their prey. There were great numbers of negroes in arms, and the French had stirred up the Indians against us, so that there were enough altogether to devour many such places as Nevis. But the courage of our men was good (1488). Happily Sir John Harman arrived in the nick of time from Martinique, where he had destroyed the French fleet. Being now masters of the sea, wrote Governor Russell, we hope in good time to be masters of the land (1521). Lord Willoughby told the King that the charge of preserving Nevis, which otherwise had been undeniably lost, had not been less than 50,000*l.*, and they were then going to fortify themselves at no less expense (1539).

The question which arose towards the end of 1667 whether it would not be convenient to separate the government of Barbadoes from Antigua, Montserrat, Nevis, and St. Kitts was strongly opposed by Gov. Lord Willoughby. He told the Council for Plantations that Barbadoes had gained Antigua and Montserrat with the fleet set out at their own charge, which afterwards preserved Nevis, and by that

means Nevis outlived this last storm of war. He said he did not use this argument to gain a territory, it being his right by patent. He was then about to visit Nevis, and to bring that island into better order than his brother Russell had yet modelled it (1650).

On his arrival in January, 1668, Lord Willoughby opened the Assembly with a speech in which he said that though he was no good orator, yet he hoped he should so speak as to be understood, and that they would like plain dealing best. He requested them to lay aside all animosities, said he was sorry to see the effects of the late hurricane, and to ease them had taken care for the speedy removal of the soldiers, but was heartily glad that through his own care in supplying them with shipping, soldiers, and other necessities at vast charge, whilst their neighbours had been destroyed and laid in ashes they had been preserved, and he exhorted them first to serve God and next their King. (1665.)

In a report to the King of his visit to the Leeward Islands, where he had been seven weeks "dashing to and again among them," Lord Willoughby reckoned the people, 1,200 fighting men at least, to be good subjects (1692). To the Privy Council he reported in July, 1668, that the late war and long settling had much decayed, and the late hurricane greatly injured the island. The inhabitants, too, were overburthened with ruined families forced thither for refuge during the war, but were exceedingly grateful and civil to the soldiers even beyond their abilities. The island was sickly, and many of the chief settlers were removing to Antigua (1788). A petition of Governor Russell, the Council and Assembly of Nevis to the King relates how the ships of war under Capt. Berry and Sir John Harman preserved them from the cruel French and bloody Indian cannibals, whilst on all their neighbouring fellow subjects were such outrages committed "as cannot easily be rased

out of the memory." During this time the only refuge for 5,000 distressed men, women, and children was their poor island, which had long been besieged, so that no provisions came to their relief, and at last their chiefest food was the herbs of the field boiled with salt only, insomuch that, had it not been for the officers and soldiers, the commonalty would have rather yielded to the sword than to famine. In this juncture two ships from Hamburgh were, by the Council at which Major-General Sir Tobias Bridge was present, allowed, contrary to the Acts of Trade and Navigation, to supply the island with provisions for payment. So petitioners implored the King's pardon, since they were able by a cloud of testimonies to prove that his Majesty's service and their own groaning necessities compelled them rather to fly to his pardon than to perish and become murderers. So the King directed the Attorney-General to prepare a Bill to pass the Great Seal containing his Majesty's free pardon to all concerned, with a remission of the penalties incurred (1880, 1893).

St. Christopher.

The island of St. Christopher was inhabited by the French at both ends, while the English in the middle were divided from them by mountains through which there was only passage for men on foot (1179). As soon as the King's declaration of war against France reached Governor Watts he gave the French General, De la Salle, according to agreement, three days' warning, one account says, 24 hours, telling him that he must then expect an assault; Governor Watts had been re-inforced with 500 men from Nevis and 200 buccaneers under the command of the valiant Colonel Morgan. So but little if any preparation was made by the English, who depended upon their own strength which was two to one of the French or even more. At the expiration of the time agreed upon the French General asked for 48 hours longer, which Governor

Watts granted without consulting his Council, but the next morning De la Salle marched from Basse-terre with a considerable body of horse and foot as well as negroes armed with bills, hoes, and fire brands, each negro having been promised a white wife and freedom as well as plunder. They burnt all before them, the houses and the people in them, killing men, women, and children without opposition, and advanced three miles within the English quarters to St. Nicholas Town where Mrs. Jordan, a gentlewoman of good reputation, endeavoured by flight to save herself with three or four children, but the whole party was forced back by the French soldiers into their own house and burnt. Lieutenant Hoskins perceiving a negro ready to set fire to St. Nicholas church cut off his head and so put a temporary stop to the rest of the negroes, but General De la Salle advancing with two "Religious," Hoskins with his men retired into a thicket near the Church and at one volley killed the General, the two "Religious," and several others. After a pause the French again advanced, and though Hoskins and his men fought with great bravery they were overpowered by numbers and all put to the sword, and all the next day the French continued burning and killing. While this was going on Colonel Morgan went to Governor Watts, "whom he found in his gown and slippers in his own house," and presenting a pistol to his breast called him coward and traitor and swore, buccaneer like, to shoot him if he did not immediately "fall on." Upon which the forces from Nevis advanced to the French Quarter near Sandy Point where a garrison of 200 well armed men received them with much resolution. After much hard fighting the English obtained possession of this post, but Governor Watts coming up with 200 or 300 men fired at both French and English, killed 40 or 50 English and shot Colonel Morgan through

both thighs and was himself shot through the head. Another account says that most of the buccaneers were killed or wounded and the Irish in the rear “(always a “bloody and perfidious people to the English protestant “interest)” fired volleys into the front and killed more than the enemy of our own forces. Most of the officers fell, Colonel Morgan shot in both legs and mortally wounded, Governor Watts, Squire Darcy the Royal African Company’s factor, and many more killed. The main body of the French then pushed forward; thousands of women and children with great shrieks disheartened the rest of the English, some of whom saved themselves in boats while others made the best terms they could with the enemy. After this the English made but little opposition, being betrayed into submission by Colonel Reymes, who made them believe the French had 2,000 fresh men landed at Basseterre, in which villany he was seconded by Colonel Lovering and Lieutenant Clarke, so that the enemy who at first implored mercy were now entreated to show pity, and by Thursday night the French were masters of the whole island and of twice the number of prisoners as themselves, and set up their flag in Charles Fort. Numbers were sent off to New England and Virginia and about 1,500 to Nevis, “this little spot being now a mere hospital.” Squire Darcy behaved gallantly and was killed at head of his troop of horse. This relation was had from Squire Warner, Squire Austen, and other considerable persons of Antigua, and is also taken from a letter from Francis Sampson, Secretary of Nevis (1212, 1214, 1220).

There are several other accounts of the loss of St. Kitts in which the conduct of Governor Watts is very differently spoken of. Governor Lord Willoughby gave no credit to the accounts of Governor Watts’ cowardice, and told Charles II. he behaved very well. Lord Willoughby in

his report to the King said that the French, better supplied and better instructed, surprised the English, destroyed all with fire and sword, and had become masters of the windward half of the island. Though supplied with a trained band of 1,000 men the alarm caused the English of the leeward side to advance into French ground where they met with a very hot reception, the privateers who fought stoutly lost most of them their lives and the Governor who behaved very well and received five wounds was killed. The fighting of the planters could not be at all commended. It appeared that the French beat up their outguards and so fell in pell mell among the planters with fire and sword and quickly became masters of that part of the English ground, which struck such terror into the rest on the other side of the island that they gave it up without a stroke (1204-5). Lieut.-General Willoughby, nephew to Lord Willoughby, in his letter to Williamson says, that the loss of St. Kitts was through the cowardice and treachery of Lieut.-Col. Lovering, who most dishonourably cut down the King's flag, of Colonel Reymes, and others (1273). Margaret, the widow of Governor Watts, in a letter to Sir William Darcy at Whitehall told him that "her dear Watts" and Sir William's son, patricians both, fell in one hour," and that though there were above 1,600 well armed men their treacherous officers would not suffer them to fight but cowardly surrendered to the French, and she and her fatherless child were forced to fly for their lives without enough to buy provisions. She described her sufferings in Nevis where she met with Job's friends who said her husband was the traitor that had sold the island and they hoped he was ere this in hell. She was kindly welcomed at Barbadoes by Lord Willoughby who "threw it aside" as not to be credited of a man who received so many wounds as Governor Watts, and yet fought on to the last gasp.

All accounts agree as to the conduct of Colonel Reymes. He told his men he would make as honourable terms with the French as ever they had with the English and wrote to the French General craving submission, and it is said had not so much honour as to demand the corpse of his commander which he hoped would appease their wrath, All who would not take the oath of allegiance to the French King fled off the island, but most of the rich ones valued their money above their God and stayed with Reymes who conducted the enemy to the English quarters, took down the English and put up the French flag. This is the account given by the widow of Governor Watts (1206). Another account says, whether by the treachery of Watts or his too much forwardness or the cowardice and treachery of other commanders, as Colonel Reymes and Captain Nicholas Taylor, the island is now possessed by the French. On seeing the English force, which was three if not four times the number of their own, the French concluded to send for conditions, but before they could do so, a flag of truce was sent by the English which was received with no small alacrity, and they laid down their arms before they were scarce demanded (1214). The articles of surrender are dated 11th April 1666 (1180).

Some inhabitants of St. Kitts, who afterwards came to England, reported to the English Government that the island was lost through the cowardice and indiscretion of the Governor and those chiefly entrusted there (1278). Sir John Knight told Secretary Lord Arlington that St. Kitts was betrayed by the Governor, who was thereupon pistolled and killed by Colonel Morgan; and that Colonel Reymes and some of the chiefest of the island had revolted to the French and possessed their estates (1257, *see also* 1254). The cruelties of the French were loudly condemned in England, and "the country was vehemently exasperated

Rochelle with seven ships and near 1,500 passengers and soldiers to recover and assert the title of the French, as well to St. Lucia as to Cayenne, Canada, and other places (887, 891.) Soon after his arrival Lord Willoughby wrote to Tracy explaining that in settling St. Lucia he had given particular directions to treat any French that might be on the island with respect, that they were thought to be but few dwelling there for fishing and hunting and not intending planting or settlement, and he pointed out that the island, belonged by ancient title and occupation to the English, though it had only lately been taken under the immediate protection of the King (801.) Lord Willoughby told Sec. Lord Arlington that he hoped the King would not surrender St. Lucia to the King of France, “so unreasonable a demand,” for that danger was to be expected from the French in the West Indies, and it was quite necessary to consider how to become masters of the rest of their island (822.) In reply to which Lord Willoughby was directed to make his party there as good as he could, “as the season for defending his Majesty’s right to that island might come ere long” (991.) So in March 1668, Lord Willoughby finding it an impossibility to reduce the Indians of St. Vincent and St. Lucia by force, concluded a treaty with them, in which they were for ever afterwards to acknowledge themselves subject to the King of England, friends to all in amity with the English and enemies to their enemies (1717, 1741.)

Edmund Waller was appointed by King Charles, soon after his restoration, one of the Council for Foreign Plantations, and also one of a committee of three to write letters to Governors (3). To his son, Edmund Waller, junior, of Beaconsfield, Bucks, Charles II. gave a grant of the island of St. Lucia for fifty years from November, 1663, on payment of the yearly sum of 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* to the King (592).

The poet
Waller.

In a letter from Dr. Henry Stubbs, the King's physician for Jamaica (237), in which, at Sec. Bennets' request, he gives his opinion as to Capt. Langford's design upon Tortuga, he ridicules the proposal, and says that when Langford went with Col. Barry certainly Saicho Panza with better conduct regulated himself at the island of Barataria, and that Sir Charles Lyttelton could inform Sir Henry Bennet of that novel (819).¹

St. Vincent.

As to St. Vincent, Lord Willoughby entreated the King not to make any grants interfering with his, and that if that island had been granted to some Scotchmen his Majesty would retract it, lest it should be the cause of trouble with the Indians, a jealous people, with whom a league of friendship had been made to gain them over against the French (578). Charles II. told Lord Willoughby, in reply, that St. Vincent had not been granted to anyone, nor should any islands under his lordship's command be disposed of without his being first consulted (628).

St. Vincent is described as about the bigness of Barbadoes, and covered with wood; inhabited only by Indians and Blacks², who acknowledged themselves subjects of the King of England. The Indians were so turbulent and active that Englishmen must always be among them to put them upon some warlike design against some nation on the main, the better to divert them from acting any mischief against the English Colonies, for the French were frequently

¹ T. Shelton translated Don Quixote into English in 1620, about five years after the publication of the first complete edition in Spanish. A translation into French by C. Oudin was published at Rouen in 1646 [Brit. Mus. Cat.] The earliest edition quoted by Brunet in his *Manuel du Libraire* is dated 1696. Smollett's translation was published by subscription in 1755.

² Two Spanish ships were wrecked at St. Vincent from which Negroes escaped to that island (1661).

among them and ready to invite them to breach and blood. So they had to be furnished with toys and strong liquors for a while (p. 587).

Tobago was settled by the English about the year 1642, Tobago. but deserted in consequence of the trouble given by the Indians. It was again settled in 1646 by Commission from the Earl of Warwick, who was then governor in chief of all the plantations in America, but was again deserted some ten years afterwards (1668). In November, 1664, Charles II. formally granted Tobago to the Duke of Courland, his heirs and successors on certain conditions, one of which was that he suffered none but his own or the King's subjects to settle on the island; and Lord Willoughby was directed by the King to perform all friendly offices to the Duke's subjects and officers (854, 861). In 1665 Willoughby fitted out six vessels with 350 men with the intention of taking Tobago from the Dutch; but two small privateers, with the Governor of Jamaica's Commission and only 80 men, under Captains Searle and Stedman, had taken the island some days before. They were resolved to pillage, but Lord Willoughby came to an agreement with them for a plantation near the fort, where there were four or five guns, and where he left 100 men till he should receive the King's further pleasure. Lord Willoughby solicited from the King a lease for 31 years of the island and all its profits, when he said he would undertake the settling of it, but that if the King resolved to dispose of the island some other way, he desired to be reimbursed his charges for the shipping and garrison. Tobago was then described as pretty well settled, and stocked with negroes, cattle, and horses; but because Lord Willoughby's purse could not purchase them, the privateers untiled the houses and destroyed all they could not carry away, "their custom in all places; for they are all masters, and reckon what they

take to be their own, and themselves free princes to dispose of as they please." Eighteen sugar works were demolished and brought away with the copper and what else was good, and Lord Willoughby was obliged to give them liberty to sell their plunder at Barbadoes, to induce them to leave the fort and the Governor's house standing (1124-6).

On 20th December, 1666, the King wrote to the Governor or Commander-in-Chief of Tobago requiring him to deliver up possession of the island to the Duke of Courland, to whom the King had granted the same, to be by him planted and maintained for the equal benefit of his Majesty's subjects and his own (1359).

The value and importance of Tobago, which is "one-third larger than Barbadoes, and which in time might be made a better Colony," is described, No. 1658, as also a curious custom which then prevailed in the Caribbee islands, that all Christian women, as well free as slaves, paid 100lbs. of sugar yearly; head money was also paid by every inhabitant to help to support the charges of government and defence.

Jamaica.

Jamaica in the opinion of the Duke of Albemarle was one of the most hopeful of all the plantations in the West Indies (1711). Lieutenant-General Edward D'Oyley was commander-in-chief there during the latter years of the interregnum, and on receiving news of the King's restoration he promised to use his endeavours to keep the peace, but that if not owned by some authority he should return home for he was resolved "rather to venture the fury of the populace than to act without power." He said that the island had a sense of being deserted by their own country which filled the minds of the people with sad and serious thoughts, and he requested from Secretary Nicholas positive orders and instructions during his stay, "so that he might not walk hoodwinked." He had then under his command nearly 2,000 officers and soldiers besides sea-

men and the remains of a far greater number, mostly gentlemen of good families whom the jealousy of Cromwell banished thence.¹ D'Oyley's Commission and instructions from Charles II. are dated in February 1661 and although Lord Windsor was appointed Governor in the August following, General D'Oyley did not leave Jamaica before the arrival of his successor a year afterwards. The reason of his re-call appears in a report of the Council for Foreign Plantations to the King as does also the condition of the island and the King's opinion of it. Considering its fruitfulness, situation, and capacity of being made the most eminent plantation of all his Majesty's distant dominions, Charles II. cheerfully countenanced all overtures for rendering it more considerable and was resolved to provide for the security, supplies and improvement of the colony. So understanding that Governor D'Oyley was pressed by private affairs to leave the island, to advance its reputation the King appointed Lord Windsor Governor. D'Oyley was Commander-in-Chief and Governor in Jamaica about seven years. Lord Windsor was scarcely three months in Jamaica, but he was vested with the fullest powers and left the island in a contented and prosperous condition. He took over with him a donative from the King, of goods of all sorts, and every encouragement to those who desired to settle, and also a good store of ammunition. He disbanded the late army, divided them into five regiments, in all 53 officers and 2,030 men and modelled them into military discipline. He settled all proceedings of law and erected an Admiralty Court. He prescribed a course for conferring plantations, houses, and land, and settled fees. He made laws for the encouragement of religious liberty and toleration, and excused Quakers from

¹ Col. Cal., 1574-1660, pp. 480, 485, 489.

bearing arms on certain conditions. He called in Privateers Commissions, endeavoured to reduce them to orderly rules and gave them commissions to take Spanish ships and bring them to Jamaica. In short, as Lord Windsor himself summed up his doings to the Secretary of State, the condition of Jamaica was quite altered through his going there being before under no civil government, and left by him regulated to the laws and government of England. And he left at his departure Sir Charles Lyttelton, [Deputy] Governor, "a fit and worthy person to the great content of " the inhabitants." In October 1663 Sir Charles said the island was in a much more prosperous condition than it had been 11 months before, especially as to its plenty of provisions, which were cheaper by one half.¹

Under Sir Charles Lyttelton who was Lieutenant-Governor for about 18 months before Governor Modyford's arrival the people became obedient and industrious, but their settlements were scattered near 180 miles along this vast country. They were generally pleased with Modyford's coming, and the more so as he was of the Lord General's [Albemarle's] recommendation, who once before sent the fittest and worthiest man in the world [Lord Windsor, No. 744.]

The most effectual means of suppressing or calling in the privateers which at this time scoured the Caribbean sea had long been a question of the most difficult solution. Col. Lynch was of opinion that it would be but a remote and hazardous expedient and could never effectually be done without five or six men-of-war. Naked orders to restrain or call them in, he said, would teach them only to keep out of the port of Jamaica and force them to prey upon the English as well as the Spaniards. What compliance could be expected

¹ Nos. 132, 374-5, 379, 397, 566, 638. See also Nos. 324-5, 335.

from men so desperate and numerous, that had no other element but the sea, nor trade but privateering. There were then about 1,500 of them in about twelve vessels who if they wanted English commissions could have French and Portuguese papers, and if with them they took anything they were sure of a good reception at New Netherlands and Tortugas. And for this, he said, we shall be hated and cursed, for the Spaniards call all the rogues in these seas, of what nation soever, English. And this will happen though we live tamely in Jamaica and sit still and see the French made rich by the prizes, and the Dutch by the trade of the West Indies. We hope at last, added Lynch, to thrive by planting and are sure none of our inhabitants will now go to sea or follow another Mings. Those who were so disposed are long since gone (744).

Sir Thomas Modyford arrived as Governor the beginning of June 1664 and was received with the utmost kindness. His flatterers said he saw more of the island in a fortnight than all his predecessors had seen during their reign. He brought nearly 1,000 persons with him, and many more would have come had he had conveyance for them. They mostly belonged to "composed families," and were planting apace, having been set down where they desired to plant and were well contented. Besides these people, Governor Modyford had to provide for the settlement of his own private family, consisting of 80 persons (767).

The new Governor thought it more prudent to act towards the privateers by degrees and with moderation than suddenly and with severity, hoping to gain them off more safely by fair means and reduce them to planting (767). So a few months later on he was able to report that upon gentleness towards them they came in apace and cheerfully offered life and fortune in the King's service (976). He gave them commissions to take Tobago from

the Dutch, and with two frigates and only 80 men they accomplished their purpose and anticipated Lord Willoughby's fleet on the same errand from Barbadoes (1126, 1276).

Like all new settlements, for it had not then been ten years in our possession, Jamaica was daily changing, and those who in 1664 knew it only two years before, were strangers, to the then altered state of affairs. The government was then described as "plain and agreeable" and so were the laws and their execution, all suits being determined in six weeks with 30*s.* or 40*s.* charges. The people were contented and generally easy to be governed, yet rather by persuasion than severity. Privateering had let out many ill humours and those that remained were thriving, peaceable, and industrious. Even the Spanish negroes who had so long disquieted the inhabitants submitted to his Majesty's authority. There were then only seven established parishes in Jamaica and but one church at St. Katherine's, an old ruined Spanish church lately repaired, but contributions were being levied to raise churches in some of the richest parishes; there were five ministers, Mr. Webb, Mr. Johns, an old army preacher not in orders, Mr. Maxfield, and two Germans, MM. Houser and Sellers. Five good regiments as we have seen had been raised which numbered 2,500 men, and two more were forming. Scarcely any place near the sea was then unsettled and many had gone to the mountains, which were most healthful and fruitful. Sugar, ginger, indigo, cotton, tobacco, dyeing woods, and cocoa were produced in Jamaica as well as anywhere, but there were numerous other commodities, the best building timber and stone in the whole world, great plenty of corn, potatoes, yams, cattle, horses, fowl, sheep, fish, and pasturage. In short nothing was then wanting but more hands and cows (810-814). The best sugar works made between 20,000

and 30,000 (lbs.) of sugars a week which sold for 50 per cent. beyond Barbadoes sugar (620). In a long report to the Secretary of State Gov. Modyford pointed out by drawing a parallel between Jamaica and Barbadoes how the King's revenue might be considerably increased in Jamaica. Barbadoes contained 100,000 acres and loaded 10,000 tons of shipping. In Jamaica there were 7,000,000 acres. Princes, said the Governor, that go not forward go backward, and their royal growth is safest when least perceptible. The well filling this navel of the Indies, as the Spaniards call it, may notably further this growth (739).

John Style, in a letter dated July 1665, to Secretary Lord Arlington, his fellow student at Christ Church, Oxford, said he conceived Jamaica in all things exceeded England. He had landed there only the month before. The climate was most healthy, and the heat, by reason of the constant breezes, most temperate, "so that it was not the country " but the deboistness and intemperance of the people that " brought evil report upon it." He found the island so good and so profitable that he would have resolved to end his days there had he not had many engagements in England, but he sent for two of his sons to bring grain from thence, with ploughs and tradesmen of all sorts. He also sent advice to some farmers and husbandmen to transport themselves, but doubted whether it would be followed, for he remarks, such men are generally of the Israelites temper; they had rather sit by their flesh pots in Egypt, though with slavery and penury, than travel into the land of Canaan. A master of his trade of husbandry with 100*l.* stock could live in Jamaica in greater plenty than his landlord in England with 100*l.* or 200*l.* per annum, and in a few years, with industry and temperance, acquire many hundred pounds estate (1023).

Lieut.-Col. Lynch, who was afterwards Governor, complained about this time of the bad arrangements made for many of the people who came to settle upon the island. They arrived very poor, and went into the woods without provisions, and there fell sick for want of shelter and food, and then he said the country must be blamed for their want and improvidence, people not remembering that air could not have maintained Adam in Paradise if God had not planted for him a garden. But whatever any might say, it was an excellent island and would certainly become a considerable addition to his Majesty's dominions (934.) We leave Jamaica in 1668 in a very thriving condition, and growing rich by privateering and the produce of the country (1892).

There are many papers in this Calendar relating to Saba and St. Eustatius and their capture from the Dutch; to Curaçao, Guadaloupe, and Hispaniola; to Santa Cruz, also called St. Croix, and described under both names in Johnstone's Gazetteer; and to Tortuga. All these islands belonging to France, Holland, and Spain, may readily be referred to in the index.

IV. Our
possessions
in Africa.

IV. Our Possessions in Africa. The Patent of the Royal African Company is dated 10th January 1663, and includes the names of "our Royal Consort Queen Katherine, Mary " the Queen, our mother, our dearest brother James, Duke " of York, our dearest sister Henrietta Maria, Duchess of " Orleans," Prince Rupert, Duke of Buckingham, Duchess of Richmond (498.) The stock was 120,000*l.*, of which the King himself was a large holder (902, 1111.) Under the special management of the Duke of York the Company employed in one year above 40 ships, sent out above 160,000*l.* in cargoes, plentifully supplied the coast and furnished all the plantations with negro servants. They had built many forts and established many factories in

Royal
African
Company.

Forts and
factories in
Africa.

Africa, and had no European rivals but the Dutch, who, it was complained, endeavoured to drive them from the coast, followed their ships from port to port, and hindered the English coming near the shore to trade. It was also asserted that the Dutch persuaded the negroes to destroy the English Company's servants and take their forts, and that they violently seized their boats and goods, took possession of Cape Coast and shot at his Majesty's flag (618.) The House of Commons, on a report of the Committee of Trade, resolved that the wrongs, dishonors, and indignities done to his Majesty by the subjects of the United Provinces, by invading his rights in India, Africa, and America, and the damages, affronts, and injuries done by them to our merchants are the greatest obstruction to our foreign trade, and that the House would support the King with life and fortune against all opposition, and a conference was desired with the Lords (702).

In proposals for re-settlement of the Company, there is an account of their posts in Africa. The Castle of Cape Corso, or Cape Coast Castle, was to be the head factory and residence of the Company's Agent for the whole of Africa (407.) Two years after their incorporation the African Company presented to the King a narrative of their trade and condition, showing the factories they had settled and fortified by consent of the natives on the north side, "notwithstanding the machinations of the Hollanders," from which they expected to derive a yearly return to the value of 100,000*l.*, and on the Gold Coast, from which the Company asserted they might have expected, if they had not been disturbed by De Ruyter, to the value of 200,000*l.* in gold, and above 100,000*l.* in servants [negroes] for the plantations, besides a trade at Old and New Calabar. It was declared that the whole trade of the Royal African Company would produce greater profit than any other

Cape Coast
Castle.

Guinea.

managed by the King's subjects, and this had induced them to enlarge their stock from 17,000*l.* to 120,000*l.* Their effects in January 1665 were estimated to be worth 273,807*l.* (902-3.) As an encouragement to the Company the King by warrant directed the master and worker of the mint to cause all gold and silver brought to the mint for the use of the Royal African Company to be coined with a little elephant thereon, as a mark of distinction from the rest of his Majesty's moneys (615).

There is no lack of information in this volume about slavery and the slave trade, which will be found under the word *Negroes* in the Index. *Negroes* were at this time considered to be the strength and sinews of the Western world (577), the very being and most useful appurtenances of the American plantations, which depended for their works upon the supply of negroes who were perpetual servants (618, 756, 791). Their price varied according to the Plantation at which they were delivered. At Barbadoes the price of an able bodied negro was 17*l.*; at Antigua negroes were worth 18*l.* each, while at Jamaica the Royal African Company demanded 19*l.* apiece. They offered to furnish the Governors of those islands annually with negroes at the above prices, but with a reduction of 1*l.* per head to any one contracting for a whole ship load, on paying one fourth of the price in advance, with security for the remainder (407). Sir Thomas Modyford told the African Company that in Barbadoes their negroes sold for 2,400 lbs. of sugar per head, which at 2*d.* per lb. would be 20*l.* each, while the price the Company put upon negro boys and girls was from 12*l.* to 15*l.*, "though it would " have been well to express their age." The ship *Speedwell* arrived at Barbadoes in 1664, with 282 negroes, who had greatly lost in value owing to small-pox breaking out among them, a not unfrequent occurrence. A fee of one

shilling a head was received by the doctors for inspecting a cargo of negroes (689). Dr. La Rouse, chief physician in Barbadoes, certified to a great mortality among them, caused by a malignant distemper through so many sick and "decaying" negroes being thronged together, and furthered by small-pox in Capt. Carteret's ship, so that men refused to buy them, and a surgeon to whom 20 were sold at a low rate lost every one (693). In the answer to a petition of the Representatives of Barbadoes to the King praying for free trade for negroes on the coast of Guinea, or else that the Royal Company be obliged to supply them at the price mentioned in their first printed declaration, Sir Ellis Leighton, Secretary to the Company, asserted that they never desired more than 17*l.* per head in times of peace (1680-1682). Negroes in Jamaica fetched 20*l.* a head, for at this price Governor Lord Windsor, in accordance with the King's instructions, contracted with the Royal Company for a supply within an appointed time (287, 766). Charles II. granted license to Spanish subjects in America to purchase supplies of negroes from the Caribbee Islands and Jamaica on payment of a duty of ten pieces of eight for every negro, which at the rate of four shillings sterling per piece of eight, was equal to a duty of 2*l.* (416, 585).

An Act was presented to the Assembly of Barbadoes recommending to the several ministers in the island the christening of negro children and the instruction of adult negroes (587). In Virginia an Act was passed in 1667 that negroes were not made free by baptism (1585). In Jamaica Juan Luyola and other negroes, on account of their submission and services to the English, had plots of lands granted to them, and Lieut.-Gov. Sir Charles Lyttelton by proclamation declared that they should in consequence enjoy all the liberties and privileges of

Englishmen, but that they must bring up their children to the English tongue. Luyola was appointed colonel of a black regiment of militia, and a magistrate over negroes, to decide all cases except those of life and death (412). The punishment inflicted upon negroes in Jamaica for stealing their masters' goods was to be "moderately whipped" and committed to the custody of the Provost Marshal. Any convicted of mutiny were to be sold by their masters or sent off the island (182, 573).

A remarkable instance of valour and fidelity is exhibited in the person of a negro named John Cabessa at the time when the Royal African Company's forts and factories were attacked by the Dutch under De Ruyter. Goree had been surrendered to the Dutch Admiral with all the company's goods. The English factory at Satalone had been disabled. The great stronghold of Tacorady was taken by 1,000 negroes belonging to the Dutch, the town burnt, and Castle de Mina blown up, "stripping the English naked." Then De Ruyter sailed to Cormantin, thinking with 700 men and his 1,000 negroes to have landed, but here he was repulsed by John Cabessa. So De Ruyter went to Anamabo which he blew up and after making an agreement with the Fantees marched back to Cormantin with 10,000 men and with three ships began to batter the Castle. Upon their arrival John Cabessa and his men, unable to battle against such a force, made good their retreat into the Castle. The English are said to have done but little in their own defence and very soon to have hung out a flag of truce. This so mortified and enraged Cabessa that after cutting off the head of the man who did it, he with his own hanger cut his own throat. The English yielded up the Castle without any articles, but the Dutch gave quarter, put out the Prince of Orange's colours and blew up Cabessa's house. We are told that Cabessa was

truer to the English than were any of His Majesty's subjects there. He had preserved the Castle from many dangers and intended to have gone to England to see King Charles. A great reward was offered by the Dutch for the head of Cabessa, but the blacks were not to be bribed and they buried their hero at Old Cormantin (986). Thus the English and the Dutch were rivals in Africa as they had been in India, and were also at this very time in America, and many forts and factories were in the possession sometimes of the one, sometimes of the other. It can therefore scarcely be said with historical accuracy, that the English have turned the Dutch out of places which belonged by right and title to them, when the original possessors were the English themselves (408, 737, 780, 954).

One cannot but be struck during the earlier years of Charles II.'s reign not only with the rapid advance and prosperity of those of our Colonies which had already been partially settled, but also with the establishment and the gradual though certain development of many other Colonies and Plantations. The spirit of enterprise and the desire for colonisation appear to have been almost as strong at that period as in the days of Elizabeth and James. Look at the efforts of the Lords Proprietors Albemarle, Ashley, Berkeley, Clarendon and others to colonise Carolina, which turned out after a little experience eminently successful; see the dash and the pluck of "Dick Nicolls" at New York who, though a groom of the King's bedchamber, showed Dutchmen as well as Englishmen that he was an able general and a good governor; the love of adventure of Lord Willoughby who at his own expense of nearly 20,000*l.* settled a colony of 4,000 inhabitants in Surinam, though it was afterwards taken from him

by the Dutch during the war.¹ In Africa too, Englishmen secured a footing and made settlements in many places in spite of the hostilities of the Dutch. In the West Indies there were Lord Francis, and then his brother Lord William Willoughby devoting their best energies to consolidate the settlement of the Leeward Isles of Antigua, Montserrat, and Nevis, and “that rare pearl in the King’s “Crown”² Barbadoes. See also what D’Oyley, Lord Windsor, and Sir Thomas Modyford did for Jamaica and how these islands in spite of the attacks of both French and Dutch on some of them, developed in wealth and prosperity. Look again at the valorous old buccancers and the young ones too; their deeds though scarcely in accordance with law and order—by the way their commissions were not unfrequently signed by English Governors—remind us of the doings of Hawkins and Drake, and they certainly displayed as grand a spirit of adventure and as much pluck and endurance as their great naval predecessors; the name of Morgan is synonymous with valour. Surely it may be said with truth, that in these early years of Charles II’s reign some glory was reflected upon England through her Colonies, and that in these eight years of our Colonial History shine forth some brilliant examples of Englishmen in the persons of the Governors appointed by Charles II. The brothers Willoughby in Barbadoes, D’Oyley, Lord Windsor, Sir Thomas Modyford, and Sir Charles Lyttelton in Jamaica, Sir William Berkeley in Virginia, of which Colony he was 36 years the King’s

¹ Willoughby regained possession of Surinam but the King strictly commanded him to restore it to the Dutch. See the King’s letter and Lord Willoughby’s answer, Nos. 1785, 1854.

² All the Kings in Europe have not such a precious and rare pearl in their Crowns, No. 1284.

Governor, Sir Thomas Temple, "honest Tom Temple," in Acadia and Nova Scotia, Richard Nicolls in the newly conquered Colony of New York and the veteran Sir Thomas Warner in the Leeward Islands, of all of these historical biographies of value might be written and read with pride by their countrymen.

My best thanks are due to my colleague J. E. Ernest S. Sharp, Esq. for his valuable assistance in making the abstracts in this volume.

W. NOEL SAINSBURY.

15th April 1880.

COLONIAL PAPERS.

AMERICA AND WEST INDIES.

1661.

Jan. 2.

1. Minutes of the Council of Barbadoes. Present Colls. Daniel Searle, Thomas Ellice, John Yeamans, James Browne, and Edmd. Reade, Sir Richard Pearce, and William Kirton. The Provost Marshall to arrest Col. Thos. Modyford, on an impeachment of high treason exhibited by John Jennings, who is directed to bring his evidence against Modyford, within three weeks, in the meantime Modyford is to reside on his own plantation in custody of the Marshall. In accordance with Lord Willoughby's commands, it is resolved to suspend those of the King's Patents for offices, which seem repugnant the one to the other, until His Majesty's pleasure is further known, taking in the meantime a perfect account of the fees received. Names of the freeholders returned as burgesses to serve in the General Assembly—Major John Frere and Cap. Christopher Carew, for Christ Church parish; Colls. Thos. Modyford and John Birch, St. John's; Constant Sylvester and Wm. Bynion, St. George's, Coll. Wm. Fortescue and Capt. Hugh Powell, St. Philip's; Major Philip Bell and Capt. Ed. Thornburgh, St. Michael's; Major John Standfast and Cap. Wm. Porter, St. James'; Cap. Edmund Brainston and John Price, St. Joseph's; Lt.-Coll. Symon Lambert and Cap. Sam. Tidcomb, St. Lucy's; Samuel Farmer and Thomas Peade, St. Thomas'; Lt.-Coll. Richd. Bayly and Cap. Saml. Rolleston, St. Peter's; and Cap. Richd. Andrews and John Somerhay, St. Andrew's; Committee appointed for expunging out of the books all Acts, against the authority of the King's Majesty. The order concerning Coll. Modyford to remain in force. 3 pp. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XI., pp. 38-40.*]

Jan. 6.
Barbadoes.

2. John Dooke to Mr. Lowrie. Arrival of one Nutmaker, but no letters from him or John Foster. Owing to "the sad time of rains," very little work had been done latterly, but now that the rains were nearly over, and the courts coming on would lose no opportunity of getting in goods. Hopes Lowrie has received the houses at Farmstage, according to his bargain with Mrs. Dooke. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XV., No. 1.*]

Jan. 7.

3. Minutes of the Council for Foreign Plantations. Philip Froude to provide officers and defray charges of this Council, and to be answerable for persons to be employed at the salary appointed in his Commission of 300*l.* a year. Sir Anthony Ashley Cooper, Mr. Boyle, Sir Peter Leere, Sir James Drax, Col. Venables, Messrs.

1661.

Waller, Povey, Digges, Colleton, Noell, Kendall, Middleton, Jefferies, Watts, and Howe, or any four of them, appointed a Committee to meet at Grocers' Hall, and inform themselves of the true state of the Plantations in Jamaica and New England, and to prepare such overtures and propositions as may be most fit for the King's service and the advantage of those Plantations. Messrs. Denham, Waller, and Povey, Clerk of this Council, to be a Committee to write letters to Jamaica, the Caribbee Islands, Virginia, &c. The Lord Treasurer to be requested to present to the King the advice of this Council to agree with all who have propriety in any of the Plantations, prevent same for the future, and take them all into his own hands. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVII., No. 59, p. 8.*]

Jan. 10.
Westminster.

4. Commission to Richard Povey, appointing him Sec., and Commissary and Steward General of Stores in Jamaica. To exercise these offices by himself or his sufficient deputy, approved of and sworn by the Governor or Council, and to receive such fees, allowances, and advantages, as have been enjoyed by any Sec. of Barbadoes, or Commissary and Steward General in Jamaica; he is also appointed a member of the Council. *Certified copy by Benjamin Smith.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. 27, pp. 1, 2.*]

Jan. 14-25.
Inner Court
of Wards.

5. Minutes of the Council for Foreign Plantations. The Committee appointed to report on the condition of Jamaica and New England, not having sufficiently informed themselves of the state of New England, made a report of Jamaica only, by Mr. Povey, which was ordered to be exhibited in writing and propositions prepared to the King. For repairing and strengthening the forts, especially Cayway; for providing an orthodox Ministry; for considering a mixed Commission for the Governor or Commander-in-Chief to employ the army there in planting as well as in other duties; for raising 3,000*l.* for that Island, and what commodities are the fittest to be sent there; and for the distribution of land and rules for planting. Letter read by Mr. Povey for Barbadoes, and as a precedent for the other Plantations to be brought in on Friday (18th) with the amendments now made, and directed to the Governor and Council of Barbadoes for the time being.

Jan. 21.—Adjourned from the 18th. Report of the Committee appointed to sit at Grocers' Hall concerning the condition of Jamaica and New England read, but as it appeared that the Committee had not had time or opportunity to be thoroughly informed of New England, ordered that the first paragraph of said Report be entered when the whole is finished.

Jan. 24.—Letter read by Mr. Povey for Barbadoes, an addition brought in by Sir James Drax ordered to be made. Committee appointed to give the King an account of what hath passed concerning said letter for Barbadoes, and to know his pleasure. To be added to the report of Jamaica that no English ships may take any of the Indians prisoners, and that the Duke of York take order therein. Messrs. Denham, Waller, and Povey to draw up a letter for Jamaica.

1661.

Jan. 25.—Report to the King concerning the letter to Barbadoes agreed to, as follows:—That while they were despatching this letter they were informed of the King's pleasure to leave the direction [of said letter to himself, which occasions them humbly to address his Majesty, as they conceive it improper, if not impossible, to frame a letter which requires several things to be done without some knowledge of who shall do them, and there being but two in view, a popular Governor, and the other, under his Majesty's authority, they thought it most fit to assert his Majesty's government there, being induced thereto by two letters of his Majesty [see *Col. Papers, Vol. XIV., No. 18*]. This Report to be presented by the Earl of Portland, and any of the Committee may speak to the sense thereof, but nothing contrary thereto: also to propose the sending 1,000*l.* in brandy by the ships now bound for Jamaica; and to move the King to give directions to the Duke of York that no vessels under his command take Indians prisoners or do them any injuries whatever. $3\frac{1}{2}$ pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XIV., No. 59, pp. 9–12.*]

Jan. 25.
Barbadoes.

6. Col. Tho. Modyford to the Duke of Albemarle, his kinsman. Sends copy of his last, since when his enemies have exhibited articles against him and called them high treason, about which they have had two hearings before the Council, and failing in the proofs of all other matters, insist chiefly on his putting in execution that commission which through his Grace's favour was sent to him. Mr. Skipwith, the bearer, will give account of all transactions, the temper of the people in relation to their present Governors, and the great oppression Col. Modyford's innocence lies under. *On same sheet,*

Col. Modyford to Duke of Albemarle. The King's letter of 23rd June last arrived on 17th inst. Dec., commanding the obedience of the inhabitants to Lord Willoughby as Governor and Proprietor. And although Modyford was sufficiently informed that long after that time his Majesty had laid aside the proprietorship, and had on the 21st Oct. last promised not to remove Col. Modyford from the government, yet he thought it his duty to resign the government to Col. Walrond, who was by said Lord Willoughby appointed President. Is in some measure disappointed of the opportunity to do his Majesty service. *Indorsed,* "His resignation to Lord Willoughby. Read in Council March 27, 1667." 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XV., No. 2.*]

Jan. 26.
Westminster.

7. Warrant for regulating the Newfoundland fishery, with additional powers. These regulations are the same as those which were proposed by Attorney Gen. Noye, and approved by an Order of the Court of Star Chamber, 24th Jan. 1634 [see *Col. Papers, Vol. VIII., No. 1.*], with this addition. No master or owner to transport any persons to Newfoundland that are not of his ship's company. 4 pp. [*Col. Ent. Bk., Vol. LXV., pp. 33–36.*]

Jan. 26.
Westminster.

8. Copy of preceding. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XV., No. 3.*]

1661.
Jan. 28. **9.** Minutes of the Council for Foreign Plantations. Ordered that the Address to the King concerning the letter to Barbadoes and the reasons for this Council's proceedings therein, be printed by the Earl of Portland or Lord Roberts, but not to be tied to the words of the same. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XIV., No. 59, pp. 12-13.*]
- [Jan. 29.] **10.** Petition and representation of John Clarke on behalf of the purchasers and free inhabitants of Rhode Island, and the rest of the Colony of Providence Plantations, in the Narragansett Bay, in New England, to the King. Describes the cause and manner of their first going forth from Old to New England, the perils they have gone through in settling and planting their Colony, the encouragement which they received from the late King who in 1644 granted their charter, and the loyalty with which his Majesty has been voluntarily proclaimed throughout the Colony. Prays that they may not only be sheltered under the wing of his royal protection, but that they may be quietly permitted to flourish in their civil and religious concerns with freedom of conscience to worship the Lord their God. *Indorsed*, Recd. 29th Jan. 1661. *See also No. 18.* 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XV., No. 4.*]
- Jan. 29-31. **11.** Minutes of the Council of Barbadoes. Present: Colls. Humphrey Walrond, President, Col. Henry Shelley, and others (*see No. 1*). After hearing John Jennings on behalf of the King, against Col. Thos. Modyford, and finding that Jennings relying on Modyford's confessions had dismissed his witnesses, ordered that there is not enough in those confessions to warrant Modyford's "straighter confinement," but that good bail be taken for his appearance, and further time given to Jennings for producing his witnesses. 1 p. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XI., p. 41.*]
- Jan. 30.
Inner Court of
Wards. **12.** Minutes of the Council for Foreign Plantations. Sir James Drax and Messrs. How and Jefferies to take care of the provision of 1,000*l.* in brandy to be sent to Jamaica, Col. Venables and Mr. Coventry to request the Duke of York that no goods be taken aboard the Diamond frigate and the Rose Bush upon private account till the brandy for Jamaica be so stowed, that it be not embezzled, also to request the Duke's letters to all commanders at sea in America to forbear taking any Indians prisoners or doing them injury. Mr. Froude to get a letter from both Secretaries of State to the Governor of Jamaica, to take care that said brandy be sold to the best advantage and laid out for repairing the forts, especially that of Cagway. $\frac{3}{4}$ p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XIV., No. 59, p. 13.*]
- Jan. **13.** Grant to Thos. Lynce [Lynch] of the office of Provost-Marshal of Jamaica for life. [*Dom. Chas. II., Docquet Bk., p. 75.*]
- Jan. **14.** Grant to John Man of the office of Surveyor-General in Jamaica. [*Ibid.*]
- Feb. 4.
Inner Court of
Wards. **15.** Minutes of the Council for Foreign Plantations. Forty pounds a tun to be given for brandy out of a French ship lately arrived, for Jamaica, to be stowed on the Diamond frigate and Rose Bush; a course taken to prevent the Indians being taken prisoners or any injury done them. Copies of all Patents recorded and re-

1661.

maining in the Rolls Six Clerks Office, or in any other Court or office concerning Government or propriety in any Foreign Plantation to be brought to this Council, and entered in a book for that purpose according to the King's Commission and Instructions to this Council. The letter prepared for Virginia to be read on Monday 11th instant. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XIV., No. 59, p. 14.*]

Feb. $\frac{4}{14}$.
The Hague.

16. Act of the States General permitting all Christian people of tender conscience in England or elsewhere oppressed full liberty to erect a colony in the West Indies, between New England and Virginia, now within the jurisdiction of Peter Stuyvesant, the States General's Governor for the West India Company, on certain conditions and privileges.—Also, the conditions and privileges granted by the West India Company to all such people as shall be disposed to take up their abode in those parts, viz., in the New Netherlands; and summary advertisements concerning the above mentioned colony. These describe the tract of land as lying between 30 and 40 degrees, not above six weeks sail from Holland, and as yet uninhabited, abounding in grapes and other fruits, which grow naturally and far surpass any in Europe. The land very fertile in all kinds of grain; also very good tobacco and several sorts of dyes. Furs to be had of the natives very reasonable; store of saltpetre, excellent venison, elks, and marvellous plenty in all kinds of food, of land and sea fowl, and excellent fat and wholesome fish; the mountainous part of the country stored with several sorts of minerals, and great profit from traffic with the natives, who are naturally a mild people. *Indorsed*, "Long Island. Vera copia of the Dutch Act." 2 pp. *Printed in New York Documents, III., 37–39. [Correspond. Holland.]*

Feb. 5.
Point Cagway.
Jamaica.

17. Edward D'Oyley, General in Chief in America, to all Governors of Islands, captains of ships, officers, and soldiers under his command. His Majesty having commanded a cessation of arms they are hereby ordered to cease from all acts of hostility against the king of Spain, or any of his subjects, and treat them with civility and courtesy. All captains of ships of war abroad with General D'Oyley's commission to return with all speed for further orders. 2 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XV., No. 5.*]

Feb. 5.

18. Petition and representation of John Clarke, on behalf of the Colony of Rhode Island and the rest of Providence Plantations, to the King. Recapitulates and encloses former petition, and earnestly appeals for protection, and for a more absolute, ample and free Charter of Civil Incorporation. [*Indorsed, Rec. 5th Feb. 1661.*] *Annexed*,

1. Petition of John Clarke to the King. [*See ante, No. 10. Together 2 pp. Col. Papers, Vol. XV., Nos. 6, 6 1.*]

Feb. 5.

19. Two Copies of the above Petition and Enclosure. *Indorsed by Sec. Nicholas*: "Isle of Providence for a Corporation." *Together 3 papers. [Col. Papers, Vol. XV., Nos. 7, 8, 9.]*

Feb. 8.
Westminster.

20. Commission appointing Col. Edward D'Oyley Governor of Jamaica. With power to choose a Council of 12 persons, and by

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the advice of any five or more of them to erect and constitute Civil Judicatories, to muster and command the military forces of the Island, "to fight, kill, slay, repress, and subdue all such as shall in hostile or mutinied manner, by insurrection, or invasion, disturb the peace or attempt the surprise of said Island," and to execute martial law. To appoint Commissioners to inquire into the trade most advantageous for the inhabitants, and to pass any Acts tending to their security and prosperity. To administer the oath of allegiance. In case of death or removal seven of the Council to assume the Government, and within one week choose a new Governor till further orders. 2 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XV., No. 10.*]

Feb. 8. 21. Copy of preceding Commission. [*Col. Entry Bk., No. 27, pp. 3-5.*]

Feb. ? 22. Instructions to Edward D'Oyley, Governor of Jamaica. To call together the officers of the army and planters and publish his Commission, and proclaim the King in the usual form. To proceed to the election of a Council of 12 persons, but the Sec. always to be one, five of whom shall form a quorum. His Commission and Instructions to be read to them. To settle Judicatories for civil affairs and admiralty, all Judges and Officers taking the oaths of allegiance. To discountenance and punish drunkenness and debauchery, and give the best encouragement to Ministers that Christianity and the Protestant religion, according to the profession of the Church of England, may have due reverence and exercise amongst them. To command all persons to work by turns for the completion of the fortifications at Cagway. To encourage the people to plant and improve the Island, by the assurance of His Majesty's special favour and protection. To cause a general survey of the Island to be made, with a description of its resources. To order the Sec. to keep a registry of settled plantations with their boundaries, and to require those who pretend to a title to any plantation to plant a proportionable part within a limited time. To encourage negroes, natives, and others that will live under His Majesty's obedience. To encourage and invite merchants and traders, and discountenance and suppress "all engrossing of commodities which tends exceedingly to the prejudice of that freedom which trade ought to have." To employ ships which can be spared from the necessary defence of the Island in fetching planters from other Colonies, and to suffer no soldiers to leave the Island without special licence. To reserve all provisions and ammunition sent out for public uses. And to give account of the condition of the Island as often as opportunity can be had, and of all West Indian affairs. 2 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XV., No. 11.*]

Feb. ? 23. Copy of preceding instructions. [*Col. Entry Bk., No. 27, pp. 6-8.*]

Feb. 11. 24. Minutes of the Council for Foreign Plantations. Lord
Inner Court of Robartes reported the King's pleasure that the letter prepared for
Wards. Barbadoes be directed to Lord Willoughby of Parham, Governor, and the Council there, which is to this effect: That the King has appointed them under the Great Seal a standing Council to take

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into their consideration, care, and conduct the present and future condition of foreign plantations, not only as regards their inspection and management, but their manufactures, navigation, and commerce. They are to take especial care for the preservation of union and public peace, upon the grounds on which they subsisted and prospered before the island was disturbed by the fleet sent against it in 1651. To send an account of their means of defence, the strength of their forts and conduct of their militia, how such public charges are borne, in what manner the payments are raised, and by whom disposed of. To draw up, with the assistance of the judges, the method of government and the heads at least of the laws, customs, and constitutions by which public justice is administered. To give a conjectural account of the number of inhabitants and their increase or decrease for the last seven years; the number of freeholders, conditional servants, and blacks; also the number necessary by way of yearly supply to the use of the island. What commodities are chiefly planted by the inhabitants, and what seem most worthy of prosecution and encouragement. The number of ships that have traded there the past year, their burthen, and commodities, &c. To carry into execution the late Act of Parliament for increase of navigation. To take every opportunity to contribute to the defence, welfare, or increase of Jamaica by allowing such as have been servants [in Barbadoes] freely to go there. Especially to admonish the Governments and inhabitants of the several Colonies that above all things they prosecute the reformation of debaucheries and licentious conversations, the ill example of which brings scandal upon Christianity and deters others from esteeming it. All religious exercises according to the profession of the Church of England to be enjoined and practised, and learned and orthodox ministers encouraged to come among them, it being to the shame of a rich and flourishing people to be without a ministry proportionable to their numbers and condition, necessary not only for themselves, but for the winning such as are purchased by them as slaves to the Christian faith and making them capable of being baptized thereinto. The King's declaration from Breda is sent, also an Act of Indemnity, and they are urged to endeavour to lay aside animosities begotten by the late distracted and unsettled times, and unite affectionately, so that former differences be buried in oblivion.

Letter prepared for Virginia to be directed to Sir Wm. Berkeley, Governor for the time being, and the Council there, and read at the next meeting. Petition of Col. Tuke touching an office proposed to be erected for registering servants to be sent to the Plantations, read and ordered to be considered on 18th inst. 3 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XIV., No. 59, pp. 15-17.*]

Feb. 11. **25.** Orders of the Council for Foreign Plantations. The letter Inner Court of Wards. for Barbadoes [*calendared in preceding entry*] is signed and ordered to be directed according to his Majesty's pleasure. Also the letter prepared for Virginia and Col. Tuke's petition and papers as above stated. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XV., No. 12.*]

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26. Governor Endecott, in the name and by order of the General Court, to the King.

To the high and mightie Prince Charles the Second, by the Grace of God King of Great Brittain, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith,

Most gracious and dread Sovereigne.

May it please your Maje-tie, In the day wherein you happilie say you now knowe that you are king over your Brittish Israel to cast a favourable eye upon your poore Mephibosheth, now, and by reason of lamenes in respect of distance not untill now, appearing in your presence, we meane New England, kneeling with the rest of your subjectes before your Majestie as her restored king. We forgett not our ineptness as to theise approaches, we at present owne such impotencie, as renders us unable to excuse our impotencie of speaking unto our Lord the King, yet contemplating such a king who hath also scene adversitie, that he knoweth the heart of exiles, who himselfe hath bene an exile. The aspect of Majestie thus extraordinarylie circumstanced influenceth and animateth examined outcastes yet outcastes (as we hope for the trueth) to make this addresse unto their Prince, hoping to finde grace in your sight, we present this script, the transcript of our loyall hearts into your Royall handes. Wherein we crave leave

To supplicate your Majestie for your gracious protection of us in the continuance both of our civill priveledges according to and of our religious liberties the grantees knowen end of suing for the Patent conferred upon this plantation by your Royall father. This. This, vizt., our libertie to walke in the faith of the gosple with all good conscience according to the order of the gosple (unto which the former in these endes of the earth is but subservient) was the cause of our transporting ourselves with our wives and little ones and our substance from that pleasant land over the Atlantick ocean into this vast and wast wildernes, chusing rather the pure Scripture Worship with a good conscience in this poore remote wildernes amongst the heathens, then the pleasures of England, with submission to the impositions of the then so disposed and so farre prevailing Hierarchie which we could not doe without an evill conscience. For this cause we are at this day in a land which lately was not sewen, wherein we have conflicted with the sufferings thereof much longer then Jacob was in Syria. Our witness is in heaven that we left not our countrie upon any dissatisfaction as to the constitution of the civill State. Our lot after the example of the good old nonconformist, hath bene onely to act a passive parte throughout theise late vicissitudes and successive overturnings of State. Our separation from our bretheren in this desert hath bene and is a suffering, bringing to mynde the affliction of Joseph. But providentiall exemption of us heereby from the late warres and temptations of either partie we account as a favor from God. The former clotheth us with sackcloth, the latter with innocence.

What reception, courtesie, and equanimitie those gentlemen and others adherers to the Royall interest in their adverse changes visited theise partes were entertayned with amongst us, according to the meanesse of our condition we appeale to their owne reportes.

Touching complaintes put in against us, our humble request onely is, that for the interim wherein we are dumb by reason of absence, your Majestie would permit nothing to make an impression upon your Royall heart against us untill we have oportunitie and licence to answer for ourselves. Few will be nocent said that impleader if it be enough to deny, few will be innocent, replied the then Emperor, if it be enough to accuse.

Concerning the Quakers, open capitall blasphemers, open seducers

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from the glorious Trinitie, the Lords Christ, our Lord Jesus Christ, the blessed gospell, and from the holy Scriptures as the rule of life, open enemies to government itselfe as established in the handes of any but men of their owne principles, malignant and assiduous promoters of doctrines directly tending to subvert both our Churches and State, after all other meanes for a longe time used in vaine, we were at last constreyned for our owne safetie to passe a sentence of banishment against them upon paine of death such was their dangerous impetuous and desperate turbulence to religion and to the State civil and ecclesiasticall as that how unwilling soever could it have bene avoided. The Magistrate at last [least] in conscience both to God and man judged himselfe called for the defence of All, to keepe the passage with the point of the sword held towards them. This could doe no harme to him that would be warned thereby. Their wittinglie rushing themselves thereupon was their owne act, and we with all humilitie conceive a crime bringing their blood upon their owne heads. The Quakers died not because of their other crimes how capitall soever, but upon their superadded presumptuous and incorrigible contempt of auctoritie, breaking in upon us notwithstanding the sentence of banishment made known unto them; had they not been restrained so far as appeared, there was too much cause to feare that we ourselves must quickly have dyed or, worse. And such was their insolencie that they would not be restrained but by death; nay, had they at last but promised to departe the Jurisdiecon, and not to returne without leave from auctoritie, we should have bene glad of such an oportunitie to have said they should not dye.

Let not the kinge heare men's wordes: your servants are true men, fearers of God and the Kinge, not given to change, zealous of government and order, orthodox and peaceable in Israel, we are not seditious as to the interest of Cæsar nor schismaticks as to the matters of religion. We distinguish betweene churches and their impurities, betweene a living man, though not without sicknes or infirmities, and no man. Irregularities either in ourselves or others we desire to be amended.

We could not live without the publick worship of God, we were not permitted the use of publick worship without such a yoaque of subscription and conformity as we could not consent unto without sinne; that we might therefore enjoy divine worship without humane mixtures, without offence either to God or man or our owne consciences we with leave but not without teares departed from our Countrie, kindred, and fathers house into this Patmos. In relation whereunto we doe not say our garments are become old by reason of the very long journey, but that ourselves who came away in our strength are by reason of very long absence many of us become gray headed and some of us stooping for age. The omission of the prementioned injunctions together with the walking of our Churches as to the point of order in the congregational way is all wherein we differ from our orthodox brethren.

Sir, we lye not before your sacred Majestie the Lord God of Godes, the Lord God of Godes he knoweth and Israel he shall know, if it were in rebellion or schisme that we wittinglie left our dwelling in our owne or continew our dwellings in this strange land, save us not this day.

Royall Sir, if according to this our humble petition and good hope the God of the Spirittes of all flesh, the Father of mercies who comforteth the abject shall make the permission of the bereavement of that. All for which we have and doe suffer the losse of all, pretious so pretious in your sight, as that your Royall heart shalbe inclined to

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shew unto us your kindnes of the Lord in your Majesties protection of us in those liberties for which we hither came and which hitherto we have heere enjoyed upon Hezekiah's speaking comfortable to us as to sonnes. This orphan shall not continew fatherles but grow up as a revived infant under its nursing father, these Churches shalbe comforted in a dore of hope opened by so signall a pledge of the lengthning of their tranquillitie, these poore and naked Gentiles not a few of whom through grace are come and coming in, shall still see their wonted teachers with incouragement of a more plentifull increase of the kingdom of Christ amongst them. And the blessing of your poore afflicted and yet (we hope) a people trusting in God shall come upon the head and heart of that great king who was sometime an exile as we are.

With the religious stipulation of our prayers we prostrate at your royall feete beg pardon for this our boldnes, craving finallie that our names may be inrolled amongst

Your Majesties

most humble subjectes and suppliantes,

Jo. Endecott, Governor,

in the name and by the order of the generall court.

Endorsed, by Sec. Sir Edward Nicholas R[ceived] 13 Feb. 1660 [-1]. Read in Council the 6 March 1661-2. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XV., No. 13.*]

- Feb. 11. **27.** The Humble Petition and Address of the General Court sitting at Boston, in New England, unto the High and Mighty Prince Charles the Second, and presented unto His Most Gracious Majesty. Feb. 11, 1660[-1]. A printed copy of the preceding. 8 pp. Also a MS. copy of same. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XV., Nos. 14, 15.*]

- Feb. 12. **28.** Commissioners of Customs to Sir Philip Warwick. Some Custom House, merchants trading for New England find themselves very much London. grieved in respect of the strictness of the Act of Navigation. The commodities of that country are generally clapboards, pipestaves, and other timber, fish and such gruff commodities, which may be better vended in other parts than here at the merchant's desire, they request power to take bond of merchants trading to foreign parts to return the proceeds of the commodities they lade there and not bind them to return the commodities in specie, as by the letter of said Act seems to be enjoined. *With Minute*, that the Lord Treasurer may think this business worthy of his motion at the Council board as well for settling it at London as in the Plantations. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XV., No. 16.*]

- Feb. 13. **29.** The Commissioners of Customs to Sir Philip Warwick. Custom House, Several ships are now staying here for which the merchants are at London. great charge, expecting a result in the business concerning which they wrote yesterday. Earnestly entreat him to remind the Lord Treasurer, who they understand has moved the Council Board, that somewhat may be determined for the merchants' just accommodation. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XV., No. 17.*]

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Feb. 13.
Whitehall.

30. Order in Council.—On reading a "Narrative" from the Officers and Commissioners of Customs, the Lord Treasurer is directed to give them power and authority to take bonds of the merchants trading for New England as they request, and further the Lord Treasurer is desired to write to the Governor of that Plantation giving him the same liberty to take the like bonds there. *Annexed,*

Lord Treasurer Southampton, to [Commissioners of Customs]. To see that the directions in the above order be carefully observed. Southampton House, 15 Feb. 1661. 3 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XV., Nos. 18, 18 I.*]

Feb. 15.
Whitehall.

31. The King to [the Governor of] New England. It having pleased God, after long trials both to the King and his people, to touch their hearts at last with a just sense of His Majesty's right, and by their assistance to restore him peaceably and without blood, the King has made it his care to settle his lately distracted kingdoms at home, and to extend his thoughts to increase the trade and advantages of his Colonies and Plantations abroad, among which His Majesty considers New England to be one of the chiefest, having enjoyed and grown up in a long and orderly establishment, so the King will not come behind any of his Royal predecessors in a just encouragement and protection of all his subjects there, whose application to His Majesty has been very acceptable, neither will he forget to make his good people in those parts equal partakers of those promises of liberty and moderation to tender consciences expressed in His Majesty's Gracious Declarations, which he is confident his good subjects in New England will make a right use of. 2 pp. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LX., pp. 18-19.*]

Feb. 18.
Inner Ct
Warrs.

32 Minutes of the Council for Foreign Plantations. The Lords and Privy Council who are members of this Council to be desired to attend on 25th instant, to debate upon Col. Tuke's petition and proposals concerning the registering of planters and servants going to the Foreign Plantations. Petition of Bonnell and other merchants to transport 20 servants on the Diamond frigate to Jamaica referred to a Committee, who are directed to draw up an Address to the King asking leave accordingly, and for another ship to be speedily prepared for Jamaica. The King to be moved to issue a Proclamation to prohibit tobacco planting in England according to the late Act of Parliament. Copy of letter to be sent to Virginia to the same effect as the letter for Barbadoes [*see ante, No. 24*], but with these additions, that the Governor and Council of Virginia be recommended to instruct some planters or others well acquainted with their affairs to represent them in England, that they apply themselves to the increase and improvement of flax, silk, and other manufactures, and enforce all laws for the planting of such commodities and white mulberry trees, to which they are also to give every encouragement. To inform the Council how many parishes the country is divided into, how many are supplied with ministers and what allowances they receive, also to consider of proposals to

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encourage others to go to them with a certain livelihood and subsistence. $3\frac{1}{2}$ pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XIV., No. 99, pp. 18-21.*]

Feb. 19.

33. Information of Edward Godfrey, sometime Governor of the Province of Maine. The great benevolences that have been so publicly known to propagate the Gospel in New England are but in effect to be [establish] there a free State, the private acting as yet he conceals, there is a snake in the weeds. There is a corporation sitting formerly at Cooper's Hall, commonly on Saturdays. For the business, Hugh Peters confessed to 60,000*l.*, and last year they said they purchased land to about 1,000*l.* per annum, but now shrunk to 700*l.*; "they Israelites, I an Egyptian, conquered of " them by the teeth of their swords." He most humbly petitioned for something here to relieve his eight years "exturped" of his means. Has faithfully served 30 years amongst them, the first planter, a vast estate spent, his nearest relation in the discovery slain by the Indians, and his only son ruined by the country where Godfrey was governor 20 years. The state of the business is, there is one Smith, whom Godfrey met at Mr. Attorney-General's, solicits to have the patent renewed. Mr. Ashworth, at the Key, in Watling Street; Alderman Peake, at 3 Arrows, in Cannon Street; Mr. Roffe, a scrivener, at the backside of the Exchange, near the Ship Tavern; Mr. Michelson, at the Angel, a linen-draper's, in Cheapside; Mr. Wolner, a woollen-draper, in Gracious Street; Mr. Bell, at Tower Street. None other there or here had any acting in these affairs that did not idolize the church covenant. Great mulcts and fines were imposed upon those of the Church of England only for petitioning to have the liberty of free-born English. The tribute received from the Indians amounts yearly to a considerable sum. *Annexed,*

Edward Godfrey to Sec. Sir Edward Nicholas. Formerly he gave him in print an appendix to the petition to the Usurper Cromwell and Parliament, concerning the North part of America. One particular patent of the Massachusetts, at Boston, has usurped all the country to subjection, being *gente inemica* to loyalty, in practice to be a free State. Was turned out of his patent because he came to give an account of 55 years travel, of which 46 in civil employment, for his country 27 there, aged 77 years. Begs to be heard on what may be of higher concernment than if all the Baltic Sea were annexed to the King's empire. Has suffered eight years, and now for all his service for his country is like to perish for want. 1660, July 15. *Together 2 pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XV., Nos. 19, 20.*]

Feb. ?

34. Petition of Wm. Latham, Andrew Beech, Godfrey Havercamp, Sam. Baker, John Johnson, John Downing, and Anne Henshaw, widow, trustees for themselves, and above fourscore other persons to the King. Petitioners in 1644 obtained a decree in Chancery for 30,000*l.*, debts due to them from the late Earl of Carlisle, whose son, on 30th Dec. 1649, granted an assignment to the petitioners, for 21 years, of one half of the profits arising out of the Carribbee Islands, denising the other half to Fras. Lord Willoughby, who he consti-

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tuted his Lieut.-General of those islands, also for 21 years. Shortly after Lord Willoughby had repaired thither he fell under the displeasure of "the pretended Parliament," who sent a fleet to reduce Barbadoes, since which time the petitioners have not received one penny, and the said Earl has lately surrendered to his Majesty all his right and title to the Caribbees. Pray that "in this time of public rejoicing for His Majesty's happy restoration, they may not be forced to mourn in want and misery;" that their former assignment may be ratified, or some other way be devised for payment of their debts. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XV., No. 21.*]

35. Copy of preceding petition. The names of John Downing and Anne Henshaw are omitted, as is also the paragraph in above petition of the surrender of the Earl of Carlisle's right and title to the Caribbee Islands to the King. This petition is signed. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XV., No. 22.*]

Feb. 20.
Whitehall.

36. Order of the King in Council. That the Earl of Kinnoul, Francis Lord Willoughby of Parham, Thomas Kendall, merchant, on behalf of Mr. Courteen and all other persons who pretend interest or title to Barbadoes and other the Caribbee Islands, forthwith deliver to the Attorney-General their several patents, writings, and other instruments by which they claim the same, and that they attend this Board with their Council on 1st March next, when their several pretences are appointed to be discussed, and such order will be given as shall be thought fit. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XV., No. 23.*]

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37. Petition of Richd. Downing, And. Buck [? Beech] Godfrey Havercamp, Sam. Baker, John Johnston, and Anne Henshaw, trustees for themselves and about 80 other creditors of Jas. the elder Earl of Carlisle, to the King. Petitioners, after a long suit in Chancery, obtained, in 1644, a decree for 40,000*l.* (*sic.*), debt due to them, and by several indentures one moiety of the profits from the Caribbee Islands were entrusted to Lord Willoughby for 21 years, and the other moiety to the petitioners. Most of those debts were contracted by the first Earl in several public embassies and the remainder in furnishing the islands; petitioners have spent 1,200*l.* in prosecuting their claims, but have not as yet received one penny. On 1st March last [1661] they submitted their pretences to the Council, relying upon His Majesty "allowing them a due compensation, but have not been since in the least informed of the King's determination. Pray for some relief and that their debts may be charged upon the profits of those islands." *Indorsed by Sec. Nicholas.* 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XV., No. 24.*]

1661.
Feb. 25.

38. Minutes of the Council for Foreign Plantations. Information from the Captain of the Diamond Frigate and the Rosebush, bound for Jamaica, that he cannot take the King's brandy and forty-four thousand (*sic.*) of his bread; the Duke of York to be entreated to command that they be sent, and other goods less necessary for the island taken out. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XIV., No. 59, p. 21.*]

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[Mar. 1.]

39. Petition of Planters of Barbadoes inhabiting in and about London, to the King.—Whilst petitioners were endeavouring to lay before His Majesty some disadvantages that arose in Barbadoes by the Patent of the Earl of Carlisle, and praying either for no change of Governor or a disinterested person to be appointed, and were addressing certain proposals to the Lord Treasurer, letters from His Majesty were procured which have removed the Governor and given countenance to some settlement intended by Lord Willoughby, which tends much to the grief of petitioners and many of the ablest planters. Having stated to the Lords Chancellor and Treasurer the illegality of the Earl of Carlisle's Patent, and the advantage to His Majesty in sovereignty and revenue, in case the Planters have an immediate dependence on His Majesty, petitioners pray that fresh letters may be sent to Barbadoes, intimating His Majesty's resolution of taking the Plantations in America, and particularly Barbadoes, into a more immediate dependence on the Crown; what the Crown will do for them; and what it expects from them. Petitioners are confident that if no such despatch speedily be made the present power may be so made use of as many of the best planters may be forced to withdraw. Signed by Peter Lear, And. Riccard, Richard Batson, Jno. Colleton, Wm. Williams, Thos. Middleton, Martin Noell, Tobias Frere, Thomas Kendall, John Roberts, Will. Chamberlaine, Jona. Andrewes, & Thos. Parris. *Indorsed*: Read in Council, Mar. 1, 1660-1. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XV., No. 25.*]

March ?

40. Petition of the Planters, merchants, and traders to Barbadoes to the King.—Petitions by reason the laws for the recovery of debts in Barbadoes have not been fully put in execution through the want of knowledge of former Governors, have very much suffered, and forasmuch as the present Governor, Col. Thos. Modyford is by profession a lawyer, and "full of justice and ability," that he may be continued in the Government until His Majesty has had some further trial of him. Signed by Jon. Keate, Knt.; And. Riccard, Knt.; Hen. Batson; Tho. Overall; Jno. Berwick; Tho. Frere; Jno. Pemell; Jona. Andrewes; Seth Rowley; Wm. Beale; George Keate; Wm. Williams; Rich. Batson; Tho. Middleton; Tobias Frere; Da. Skynner; and Ri. King. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XV., No. 26.*]

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41. Reasons of the Commissioners appointed by the Governor Council, and Assembly of Barbadoes against holding any treaty with Lord Willoughby upon his designs and proposals until they receive direction from some noble persons in the King's interest how to proceed therein. They have been entrusted with an Address to the King on his most happy and blessed restoration, and desire immediate protection against any proprietary claim, for which purpose, they have been advised to commence a suit by scire facias to overthrow Lord Willoughby's claim. The Governor's interest in the island and the state of both parties for and against. It is complained that a petition is set on foot by several seamen and other inconsiderable persons praying that Lord Willoughby may be sent over as Governor. *Annexed*,

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Names of persons improper for the Council of Plantations [*sic* ? Barbadoes] and fit to be put out: Wil. Glascock, Wm. Watts, and Alex. Howe. Those fit to be added—John Lewes, Thos. Middleton, and John Jeffreys, of great experience and interest in several plantations and of clear reputation. *Together 2 pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XV., Nos. 27, 28.*]

March 4.
Inner Court
of Wards.

42. Minutes of the Council for Foreign Plantations. Capt. Breedon and Messrs. Godfrey, Gifford, and Mavericke to attend on the 11th inst., with such papers and writings as together with their own particular knowledge may give information of the present condition and government of the several Colonies commonly known by the name of New England. Mr. Bonnell to attend the Sec. of State about his petition touching the transport of men and goods for Jamaica. $\frac{3}{4}$ p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XIV., No. 59, p. 22.*]

March 4.

43. Copy of preceding. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XV., No. 29.*]

March 8.
Whitehall.

44. Order of the Privy Council on petition of Charles St. Stephen, Lord de Latour, Baronet of Nova Scotia, Thomas Temple, and William Crowne, concerning their right in Nova Scotia; directing said petition to be referred to the Committee formerly appointed to consider some matters in relation to Nova Scotia. *See Vol. XIV., No. 64, 1., Cal. pp. 496, 497. 4½ p.* [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LX., p. 15.*]

[March 11.]

45. Capt. Thos. Breedon to the Council for Foreign Plantations. Relation of the state of affairs in New England at his coming from thence in 1660. Having been summoned to appear before the Council this 11th of March 1661 to give information of the condition and Government of the several colonies of New England, he herewith presents in the first place the book of laws of the Massachusetts Colony, whereby they will understand the Government better than himself, which they assert to be by patent from the King, which patent he never saw, therefore cannot tell how agreeable to their patent they act. The distinction between freemen and non-freemen, members and non-members, is as famous as Cavaliers and Roundheads was in England, and will shortly become as odious. The grievances of the non-members, who are really for the King, and also some of the members, are very many. A gentleman not many years ago, supposed to be the King, was apprehended and would have been sent to England, had not Sir Henry Moody and others better known His Majesty. They look on themselves as a free state, sat in Council in December last a week before they could agree in writing to His Majesty, there being so many against owning the King or having any dependence on England. Has not seen their petition, but questions their allegiance to the King, because they have not proclaimed him, they do not act in his name, and they do not give the oath of allegiance, but force an oath of fidelity to themselves and their Government, as in Book of Laws, pp. 62, 63, 68, and 84. For his conduct to Whalley and Goffe, who came to New England under the names of Richardson and Stephenson, and who he commanded to appear before the Governor, he was called a malignant, and the Marshal-General abused him, "grinning in my face speak against Whalley and Goffe if ye dare, if ye dare, if ye

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"dare." The Act of Parliament and the King's Proclamation villified by the Deputy Governor. None but freemen who take the oath of fidelity are capable of bearing office in military or civil affairs, yet two-thirds of the soldiers are non-freemen, who, he is confident, would be glad to have officers with the King's commission, and desire a Governor from the King; others fear it, and say they will die before they will lose their liberties and privileges, "by which it may appear how difficult it is to reconcile Monarchy and "Independency." Refers to the laws against the King's interests; these laws contrary to the laws of England. Necessity for speedily settling this country in due obedience and subjection to the King. The two Hectors, Whalley and Goffe, daily buzzing in their ears a change of Government. Multitudes of discontented persons of their gang sending their estates thither; the bad effects that will follow. The French and Dutch trade to the English Plantations very much to the prejudice of England, and the loss of many thousands of pounds yearly to His Majesty's customs. "This was given in by Capt. Thomas Breedon." 3 p. *Printed in New York documents, III., 39-41. [Col. Papers, Vol. XV., No. 30; also another copy, Vol. XV., No. 31. pp. 5-7.]*

March 11. **46.** Minutes of the Council for Foreign Plantations. The Council
Inner Court
of Wards. having heard some informations concerning the condition and government of New England, Capt. Breedon and Messrs. Godfrey and Gifford are again requested to attend on the 14th inst., as also Mr. Mavericke, Capt. Leveret, Thos. Bell, and Mr. Wollnough. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XIV., No. 59, p. 22.*]

March 13. **47.** Minutes of the Council of Barbadoes. The King's Proclamation prohibiting unlawful and seditious meetings and conventicles, under pretence of religious worship, to be published in St. Michael's. Being asked by the President and Council to consent to the levying of the 2 and 4 per cent. granted to Lord Willoughby during the tenure of his lease, and to the Earl of Carlisle and his heirs for ever, when the Island was under the King's obedience, the Assembly in their answers signed by Geo. Thornburgh, Clerk of the Assembly, desire a respite until it be determined in England, in whom the proprietorship now is. Two Committees to be appointed, for the Windward and Leeward Precincts, to revise the Statute Books, and Coll. Ellice's Books of Collections, and present them to the Council and Assembly. The Council Books also to be sent to the Windward Committee, for the expunging of any matters contrary to the King's right or dignity. $2\frac{1}{2}$ pp. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XI., pp. 42-44.*]

March 14. **48.** Minutes of the Council for Foreign Plantations.—Messrs. Bell
Inner Court
of Wards. and Wollnough to be discharged from further attendance on the Council, but Capts. Breedon and Leveret, and Messrs. Godfrey, Gifford, and Mavericke to attend on the 18th, and Capt. Leveret to bring the copy of the patent for New England which he acknowledges to have. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XIV., No. 59, p. 23.*]

1661 ? **49.** Petition of divers persons who have been sufferers in New England on behalf of themselves and thousands there to the Council

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for Foreign Plantations. Through the tyranny and oppression of those in power there, multitudes of the King's subjects have been most unjustly and grievously oppressed contrary to their own laws and the laws of England, imprisoned, fined, fettered, whipt, and further punished by cutting off their ears, branding the face, their estates seized and themselves banished the country. They would willingly petition the King for relief but dare not knowing the danger, should not his Majesty own them they would be for ever undone by that power that assumes the privilege of a free State which makes and breaks laws at pleasure. Pray that they may be owned and their oppressions relieved, that the law of England may be established amongst them and a Governor in general appointed over them, or what else their Lordships shall think fit. *Signed by* John Gifford, Archibald Henderson Edw. Chapman, James Bate, Henry Wilson, Robert Seymor, Edward Godfree, Theophilus Salter, John Dand, George Baxter, John Baker, Arch. Crowder, and John Baxe. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XV., No. 31, p. 1.*]

50. Petition of Lyonell Copley, Thomas Foley, Thos. Pury, Nicholas Bond, John Pocock, Wm. Heycock, John Beex, Wm. Greenhill, Geo. Sherpuls, and Wm. Beck on behalf of themselves and other merchants adventurers in the iron-works in New England to the Council for Foreign Plantations. Above 10 years since they erected sundry iron-works there at a cost of 15,000*l.*, and left John Gifford and Wm. Avery to manage same. For supposed debts the petitioners' estates were seized and their agents imprisoned. About three years since the petitioners dispatched an agent to implore the common justice of the country, which they were so far from obtaining that their estates are still withheld even by some of the Judges themselves so that petitioners are without hope of remedy. Pray for relief. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XV., No. 31, p. 2.*]

51. Petition of Archibald Henderson to the Council for Foreign Plantations. Through injuries offered him by the Government and Planters of New England he was endamaged to the value of 800*l.* as by the annexed paper may appear. Prays for satisfaction from said country as the Council think fit and appertains to justice. *Annexed,*

1. State of the injurious usages of those of New England towards Archibald Henderson. He arrived at Boston from Barbadoes in May 1652 being enforced thence after it was surrendered to Sir Geo. Ayscue. Ignorant of their laws, which in several particulars are contrary to the laws of England, he had been walking in the street half an hour after sunset one Saturday when a constable entered his lodging, dragged him downstairs by the hair of his head, beating his head against the stairs, stripped him of his purse and clothes and carried him as a dead man to prison. Recites the charges and proceedings against him, Capt. John Leverett, as Attorney-General prosecuting. His petition to Governor Endecott for redress, the stay and loss of his ship bound for Barbadoes in consequence, his fines,

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charges of Court, payment of his ship's company, and damage to his goods amount to 800*l*. Together 4 *pp*. [*Col. Papers*, Vol. XV., No. 31, pp. 2-4.]

52. Petition of Gyles Sylvester, merchant, on behalf of himself and other inhabitants of Shelter Island, near the Colony of New Haven in New England, to the Council for Foreign Plantations. That Charles I. by letters patent granted Shelter Island to Lord Sterling, who employed an agent to purchase from the Indians their right and title therein, and who continued in possession thereof for several years. For want of supplies the island was sold to Stephen Goodyere, then Deputy Governor of New Haven, who in 1651 sold it to Col. Thos. Middleton, who with his partners, at great charges, settled a plantation on said island, under whom petitioners claim their interest. The Government of New Haven, because of petitioner's refusal to yield obedience, have laid violent hands on the inhabitants of said plantation, have seized and confiscated all estates they could find, and most wrongfully detain about 3,000 acres of very good land upon Long Island, which the petitioners lawfully purchased of the Indian king of those parts. Pray that they may be restored to their lands and goods and receive satisfaction from the Government of New Haven for the insupportable injuries they have received, and be preserved from like outrages until the King be pleased to settle the government of those parts. 1 *p*. [*Col. Papers*, Vol. XV., No. 31, p. 5.]

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March 14. 53. Letter and information of Edward Godfrey, sometime Governor of the Province of Maine. In reference to Capt. John Leveret, agent for the Massachusetts. To consider his acting there in subjugating the eastern parts in New England presumptuously and audaciously without any power from England, as by Jo. Baker's deposition and other papers Godfrey can show. After three years spent there in vain for redress, Godfrey came for England, showed Capt. Leveret his papers and complaints, but stayed two years without any answer. Then he got a reference from O[liver] P[rotector], but nothing effected, then one from R[ichard] P[rotector], when Leveret acted for and acknowledged himself to be agent for the Massachusetts. In this reference now of Mason and Godfrey's, though at first he refused [to act as agent], yet a process being fixed on the Exchange, he made an excuse. After he sent a letter with one from the Court [of the Massachusetts] accusing receipt of their petition, which answer is most unjust and untrue, as by sundry depositions may appear. Capt. Leveret presented the country's addresses to the King. As touching New England, Godfrey has known the country from the first discovery; he lost his nearest relations, slain by the Indians, and has faithfully served the country 25 years; his only son transported his wife and family there, and now hearing of Godfrey's ruin abides here to present these few lines. He always said that Piscattaqua River and the Province of Maine were of more concernment to the King for trade, present and future, and discovery of the country, than all New England besides, and other reasons as by the maps may appear.

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Whether it be not fitting, that a general Governor should go. The jurisdiction of those eastern parts may not be regulated by commission as formerly 30 years [ago] without complaint there or here, nor never questioned till 1652. Boston would be a free state. His reasons. The Commissioners formerly and now living are Capt. Henry Jocelyn, Capt. Fran. Champernowne, Thos. Jordan, an orthodox Dean for the Church of England and of great parts and estate. John Gifford goes this year, Joseph Mason is there for Godfrey, who is too old to act, yet Oliver Godfrey, his son and grandchild, being well versed in the country, will assist to the uttermost. *Indorsed*, "The information of Mr. Edward Godfrey, sometime Governor of the Province of Maine, concerning the consequence of that Province and the usurpation of the Bostoners." 2 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XI., No. 32.*]

March 18. **54.** Minutes of the Council for Foreign Plantations. Mr. Inner Court of Froude to move the Lord Treasurer for expediting the payment of Wards. 500*l.* remaining unpaid of the money ordered to Sir James Drax for the brandy wine [*sic*] shipped and sent for Jamaica. Messrs. Denham, Waller, Povey, and Noell to draw up a letter for New England like those sent to Barbadoes and Virginia, but with such alterations as they shall think suitable to the condition of the place; the direction to be left to the King. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XIV., No. 59, p. 23.*]

March 19. **55.** — to Henry Hobbes, Barnstaple. As for New England, though he has not yet altogether layd aside all thought of it, yet hardly thinks he shall go this summer, and whenever he goes it will not be so much the desire to see his father and friends there, though he is not without natural affection to them, as mere necessity that shall drive him away. Neither is he for leaving the land till all means possible have been tried for their liberty, and till the cause and truth of God, which they profess, have been more witnessed to by suffering, which the writer prays Hobbes to acquaint Mr. Bartlet withal, and to send word whether it was the father or son who spake to him concerning New England, for he purposes to write about it. [*Extract from Dom. Chas. II., Vol. XXXII., No. 113, Cal., p. 540.*]

March 25. **56.** Minutes of the Council for Foreign Plantations. Mr. Inner Court of Froude to speak with the officers of the Receipt of the Exchequer to expedite the payment of 500*l.* due to Sir James Drax for brandy sent to Jamaica. Letter drawn up by Mr. Povey and the rest of the Committee for New England to be engrossed, and said Committee to report on the several petitions and declarations concerning New England, that it may be presented to the King. Lord Berkeley, who presented Mr. Cleyton's proposals for transporting 1,000 able men to Jamaica, to desire Cleyton to attend on the 1st April. 200*l.* to be paid to Mr. Froude, Secretary, towards his charges. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XIV., No. 59, p. 24.*]

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March 26. **57.** Thos. Wilkes to the Commissioners of his Majesty's Navy. Set sail from Jamaica on Jan. 23rd last, and is wanting victuals. H.M.S. Con-
 vertive, Plymouth
 Sound. Sends by post the packet of Lieut.-General D'Oyley, who, with all the people of the island, is in health. The place prospers with plenty of all things, and many resort thither from the Windward Isles, but his Majesty's protection, commission, and laws are much wanted, especially by the soberest sort of people, for the others are ready to mutiny. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XV., No. 33.*]

March 28. **58.** Copy of petition of John Clarke to the King, and inclosure [*see ante, No. 18.*] Indorsed, Rec. from Mr. Sec. Nicholas the 28th of March 1661, with directions from his Majesty that it be read at the next sitting in Council. 2 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XV., No. 34.*]

March 28. **59.** John Clarke to the King. Humble and hearty thanks of the Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations for the late grant bestowed upon them. Awaits the King's commands, being about to return to those parts. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XV., No. 35.*]

March 29. **60.** Col. Humphrey Walrond to [Sec. Sir Edward Nicholas]. Barbadoes. Is emboldened by the reception of the late address of himself and the Council, begging the recall of the King's late patents with regard to Barbadoes, and that whatever the King might do with the Earl of Carlisle's patent he would "not interest himself in each little office here, as to grant immediate commissions from England," but leave them to the disposal of the Governor, and the consent of the country, as used to be the custom, "till treason by the treachery of Col. Modyford and his party found a way to tyrannize over us." Hears that Mr. Kendall and Mr. Colleton, to oppose Lord Willoughby, are offering in the name of the Council four per cent. on all commodities to be paid to his Majesty if he will take into his hand the Earl of Carlisle's interest, and appoint Col. Modyford Governor. Entreats he will acquaint the King that these gentlemen have no power from them to act so; that the assumption of the Earl's patent by the King would give great satisfaction if he will not exact more than the Earl did, for so the people of Barbadoes would suffer an undeserved loss, as they were the first to proclaim his present Majesty immediately upon the news of their late dread Sovereign's horrid murder, and should have defended the island under Lord Willoughby had not Col. Modyford betrayed them. None would be more acceptable as Governor than Lord Willoughby. Should Col. Modyford be appointed "it would be no little discouragement to those who forfeited their lives and fortunes by a constant loyalty;" his treachery in betraying the island to the usurper and his persecution of royalists ever since, has rendered him odious to all honest people. Prays these evils may be averted from them. If further information in their affairs is desired it will be given by Mr. John Walrond. Indorsed, Received 25th May. 2 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XV., No. 36.*]

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61. Col. Edward D'Oyley, Governor of Jamaica, to his kinsman, Sec. Nicholas. Has impatiently expected orders from his Majesty, how to carry himself in this great and happy change, but in their absence has pursued his former instructions. Received on 4th of February last from the Governor of St. Jago upon Cuba, a letter with an order from Sir Henry Bennet, his Majesty's Resident in Spain, for a cessation of arms, and with it about 30 prisoners. Has issued an order for the cessation. Saw a proclamation of peace with Spain in print on 9th February ; that very day the soldiers brought in 100 negroes from the mountains, being the last of 2,000 who had infested them since their arrival. This put him to another stand, for the negroes were the prize of the soldiers, who receive no pay, and know his want of authority ; whereupon he called a council of war, who adjudged that the Proclamation did not concern this side of the line, and if it did restitution might be made. Judged it therefore safest to let them alone, having already, by the order for cessation, sufficiently enraged the populace, who live only upon spoil and depredations, and whom nothing but strict law and severe justice can keep in obedience. Hopes Nicholas has received his letter of the 11th September last. *Indorsed*, "Rd. 21 Junii 1661, brought by Mr. Bird." 1½ pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XV., No. 37.*]

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62. Petition of Cecil Lord Baltemore to the King. Recites his former petition, and the proceedings thereon [*see Col. Papers, Vol. XIV., No. 9, calendared in Vol. I., pp. 481-2*], with his Majesty's order (of 20th March 1660/1) to restore petitioner to his possession and rights in Newfoundland, but that he hath yet no satisfaction for the great damage done him by Sir David Kirke and others in dispossessing petitioner of his house, goods, and rights in the province of Avalon, and keeping him out of possession many years, to his prejudice of above 20,000*l.* sterling, for which damages petitioner sued said Sir David Kirke at his first return thence into England about ten years since, and laid him in prison, where he died before making any satisfaction to petitioner. That nevertheless Sir Lewis Kirke claims satisfaction for the charges wrongfully bestowed by his brother upon said province to petitioner's prejudice. Prays that persons may be appointed to examine petitioner's claim for damages and some order be given for his satisfaction. With reference, *supposed to belong to this petition*, to Sir Heneage Finch, Sir James Ware, and Sir Maurice Eustace, for their examination and report. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XV., No. 38.*]

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April 1.

63. Minutes of the Council for Foreign Plantations. Upon complaint of Sir James Drax and Messrs. Howe and Diggs that 500*l.* was still due to them for the brandy sent to Jamaica, Mr. Froude is requested to solicit the Lord Treasurer for speedy payment thereof. The letter for New England to be engrossed by Monday next, so that it be presented to the King. Mr. Froude to solicit the Lord Treasurer for payment of 200*l.* due to several persons in order to the charges of this Council. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XIV., No. 59, pp. 24, 25.*]

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[April 4.]

64. Petition of Ferdinando Gorges, son and heir of John Gorges, who was son and heir of Sir Ferdinando Gorges, to the King. His grandfather was chiefly instrumental in discovering and reducing New England to the obedience and government of the laws of England, and spent vast sums of money therein, whereby he exhausted the greatest part of his fortune. King Charles I., in the fifteenth year of his reign, granted to petitioner's said grandfather, his heirs and assigns for ever, a patent of a considerable part thereof, called the Province of Maine, containing every way 120 miles, with very many large privileges and immunities, and long before and since said grant petitioner's grandfather, at very great charges, sent over several persons as his deputies to govern the same. That certain English inhabitants in New England called the Mathethewsits [Massachusetts], taking advantage of the late rebellion here, have, without any colour of right, encroached upon the greatest part of the said premises, and others, who at most were but tenants under petitioner's grandfather, now claim the same as lords and proprietors, whereby the said patent, the greatest patrimony left him, will be rendered unprofitable without his Majesty's assistance. Prays the King to take this matter into his consideration, or refer the same to the Council for Foreign Plantations. *With reference* to said Council for Foreign Plantations to examine petitioner's title and certify what is fit to be done therein. 1661, April 4. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XV., No. 31, pp. 7, 8.*]

[April 8.]

65. Petition of Hemy Bernard de Caseres, Henry de Caseres, and Jacob Fraso to the King. His Majesty having received a letter from the King of Denmark desiring liberty for the petitioners to live and trade in Barbadoes and Surinam, and as their residence in those places will rather benefit than prejudice the inhabitants, pray for this indulgence and for a pass. *With reference* to the Commissioners for Foreign Plantations to certify what they conceive fit to be done. 1661, April 8. $\frac{3}{4}$ p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XV., No. 31, pp. 8, 9.*]

April 8.

Inner Court of
Wards.

66. Minutes of the Council for Foreign Plantations. Letter to [the Government of] New England. Notify their appointment as a Council for the management of the Colonies. To give notice to the several Provinces of New England to meet together and consult on the matters contained in this letter. To proclaim his Majesty in the most solemn manner, and then apply themselves strictly to that conformity and obedience to his Majesty, from whence their constitution, government, and protection is derived, and as they desire to receive the benefits of his grace especially in the Act of Oblivion, which restores security to all who have been drawn by misapprehension into disorder or disobedience to the royal authority. Complaints having been made that a jurisdiction is exercised beyond the limits and authority originally granted and contrary to the tenor thereof, by which some of the King's subjects are withheld from their just rights and others dispossessed of their freeholds and estates, and that there are certain rules of government repugnant

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to the laws of England; they are required forthwith to proceed to such considerations and councils as may collect together such memorials of the condition of New England, as well the primitive and fundamental constitution and beginning thereof, as of the progress and changes which have happened in any material things among them, that having informed themselves of their own proceedings, they may be able distinctly and prudently to vindicate themselves to be a people not unworthy of the large privileges and concessions bestowed upon and entrusted to them by his Majesty's predecessors, and of the favour, protection, and encouragement with which the King is ready to further their growth and increase, as they are become a great and considerable part of his industrious subjects. They are directed to send a plain and methodical answer to the matters here touched upon, and to add a description of the model and frame of their Government, the extent of the Colony, and number of inhabitants, the nature of the trade, and the improvements they are endeavouring. They are also required as very expedient to appoint and instruct prudent persons interested in their affairs to represent them whenever any concerns of New England shall be had in consideration here. 2 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XIV., No. 39, pp. 25, 26.*]

April 10.

67. Order of the Privy Council on the Attorney-General's report on a petition of divers persons for propagating the gospel in America referred by an order of 14 Nov. 1660 and draught of a renewed charter of said corporation. Giving power to purchase 2,000*l.* per annum, and liberty to transport yearly 1,000*l.* in bullion or foreign money upon making entry thereof in the port of London. Lord Valentia to examine the list of names of the members of said corporation, and offer same to this board. The Attorney-General to fill up the blanks in said draught of charter, and to add a clause vesting all lands, &c. heretofore given or bought to the uses in this charter in said corporation and their successors, with power to sue for and recover same and any arrears thereof. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XV., No. 39.*]

April 13.
Jamaica.

68. Col. Edward D'Oyley to the Commissioners of the Admiralty at Whitehall. Was forced, for want of provisions, to send the ship Bear home, for if he should not take hold of the season of killing turtle at Kiemanas, he must have been forced to have laid her up, and by what extraordinary courses he has maintained her all this time, the steward general will inform them. Hopes some more orderly course will be taken in future for the maintenance of the ships and forces kept here; for the wants attending this design have quite tired him, and he should faint did he not hope that relief was coming, to whom he will resign with much more pleasure than he has enjoyed the command. *Indorsed*, "Rec. 17 July 1661." 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XV., No. 40.*]

April 14.

69. F. Burghill to Sec. Nicholas. Begs he will once more move his Majesty in Burghill's behalf for Antigua. The King promised Lord Berkshire he should have it, and has granted St. Kitts and

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Nevis to Mr. Pickes, without taking any notice of Lord Willoughby [*Extract from Dom. Chas. II., Vol. XXXIV., No. 57, Cal., p. 568.*]

April 15.

The Lord
Chancellor's
Chamber,
Whitehall.

70. Minutes of the Council for Foreign Plantations concerning provisions for Jamaica to be sent out in the Charity. List of same' including tools, utensils, oil, biscuit, meal, clothing, and fishing tackle, for which the 2,000*l.* designed for perfecting the fort of Cagway and the platform on the adjacent island is to be expended. Sir James Drax and Messrs. Noell, Howe, and Kendall appointed a committee to confer with the Navy Commissioners and inspect their goodness and quality. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XV., No. 41.*]

April 15.

The Lord
Chancellor's
Chamber,
Whitehall.

71. Minutes of the Council for Foreign Plantations. Duplicate of the preceding. Also, That Mr. Povey be joined with Messrs. Noell and Kendall for amending the report on complaints of the misgovernment of New England. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XIV., No. 59, p. 27.*]

April 17.

St. John's,
Maryland.

72. Ten Acts made at a General Assembly held at St. John's, in St. Mary's county, beginning April 17th, 1661, by Governor Philip Calvert, Esq., viz. :—1. For encouragement of such soldiers as shall adventure in the defence of the country. 2. For the appointment of certain officers. 3. For military discipline. 4. Concerning the height of fences; and, 5. The setting up of a mint (2). 6. For conveyance of all letters concerning the State and public affairs. 7. An explanation of that clause in an Act made by Capt. Willm. Stone, the 29th April 1658, concerning the secretary and sheriffs' fees. 8. For the repeal of the Act for customs. 9. Port for duties and masters of ships; and, 10. Concerning the killing of wild cattle. Together 9 pp. [*Col. Entry Bk., No. 53, pp. 36-45.*]

April 29.

Inner Court of
Wards.

73. Minutes of the Council for Foreign Plantations. Report of Messrs. Howe and Noell touching their interview with the Commissioners and Officers of the Navy who have undertaken to provide 2,000*l.* worth of commodities on his Majesty's account to be sent to Jamaica. The letter brought in by Mr. Povey to be sent to New England to be directed to the Governor and Council of the Colony in the Bay of the Matsatuchetts (*sic*), to be communicated to the other Colonies or Governments in New England in subjection to his Majesty. Mr. Froude to deliver said letter to the Secretary of State, as likewise the report on certain petitions and complaints to this Council concerning New England and the petitions and complaints themselves. Petitions of Ferdinando Gorges and De Caseres and others, referred to them by the King, to be considered on 13th May. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XIV., No. 59, p. 28.*]

April 29.

74. Copy of the preceding, but without the names of the Councillors present. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XV., No. 41.**]

[April 30.]

75. Another copy of the preceding report, though much fuller. After referring to the complaints and other informations received, the Council state that they have also informed themselves by sundry other means of the constitution and alteration of the Government of New England. They report that the Government of New

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England have in these late times of general disorder strayed into many enormities, and invaded the rights of their neighbours; they have exceeded and transgressed their grants and powers by enacting laws and exercising an administration of justice repugnant to the laws of England and imposing unequal restraints in matters of conscience and divine worship; their trade is no way managed to the advantage of his Majesty's crown; they pretend an exemption to the payment of customs and importing very little to the balance of their exportation; that contrary to the policies and restrictions heretofore observed they have increased a stock of sheep to nearly one hundred thousand, whereby not only this nation and the manufactures thereof are become less necessary to them, but they are likely to be so stored with wool that the Dutch, who trade freely with them, may supply themselves from thence; lastly, that a company of citizens here, as trustees, receive money, purchase lands, and return the effects to a Corporation of New England, but the Council cannot get any information either from these or from one Leveret, hitherto employed as an agent for the affairs of New England, who says his agency has ceased, and he has no instructions from thence; by all which it appears that the Government there have purposely withdrawn all manner of means for their affairs to be judged or disposed of in England, as if they intended to suspend their absolute obedience to the King's authority; in the meanwhile hoping that nothing will be done or attempted against them, while they are yet unheard and in no capacity to make their defence. This report concludes like the preceding, with the heads of a letter they have prepared for New England, as they have done for the other colonies. 4 pp. *Inclose,*

I. *Petition of divers persons who have been sufferers in New England to the Council for Foreign Plantations* [see *Cal.*, ante, No. 49].

II. *Petition of Lyonell Copley, Thomas Foley, and others to the Council for Foreign Plantations* [see *Cal.*, ante, No. 50].

III., IV. *Petition of Archibald Henderson to the Council for Foreign Plantations. With state of the injurious usages,* [see *Cal.* ante, No. 51].

V. *Petition of Gyles Sylvester to the Council for Foreign Plantations* [see ante, No. 52].

VI. *Information of Edward Godfrey, sometime Governor of the Province of Maine* [see ante, No. 33].

VII. *Capt. Thos. Breedon to the Council for Foreign Plantations* [see ante, No. 45]. Together 5 pp. [*Col. Papers*, Vol. XV., Nos. 42, 42 I., II., III., IV.].

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76. Proposals by John Giffard. Through 20 years' knowledge of New England has gained the discovery and knowledge of mines there, not only of silver, copper, iron, &c., but also of precious stones, of which he gives an account. *Indorsed by Sec. Nicholas*, "Mr. Giffard concerning America." 2 pp. [*Col. Papers*, Vol. XV., No. 43.]

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77. Calculation by John Giffard of the expense of working a copper mine in New England. 2 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XV., No. 44.*]

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78. [John Giffard ?] to [Sec. Nicholas]. Towards effecting this discovery [*see previous article*] presents for consideration the proceedings in 1638 that were taken against the Massachusetts Bay patent, and the proofs showing how it had been violated ; they have acted repugnant to the laws of England ; they have allowed the King's coin to be bought and melted down in Boston to be new coined there, by which means they gain threepence in every shilling, and lessen his Majesty's coin a full fourth. These mines have never been looked after. Through the motion of Parson Hugh Peters, England contributed 900*l.* per annum to Christianise the Indians in New England, which money found its way into private men's purses, and was a cheat of Hugh Peters. If the King will allow 600*l.* thereof, and let the other 300*l.* go towards the first use, it will in a short time produce effect in this discovery. *Indorsed by Sec. Nicholas, "Concerning Massachusetts Bay in New England, and Hugh Peters' cheats."* 3 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XV., No. 45.*]

79. Petition of Capt. Arch. Henderson to the King. Has made many voyages to the West Indies and is well acquainted with the designs of such persons as have appropriated large sums of forfeited money, ships, and goods belonging to the King ; prays for a Commission to the persons named in the annexed Schedule to "carry on this business to yo^r Mat^{es} great advantage." *Annexed,*

1. Names of the twenty-four persons to be inserted in the Commission above petitioned for. 2 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XV., Nos. 46, 46 1.*]

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80. Report of [the Council for Foreign Plantations] to the King. Have received divers complaints, petitions, and other informations concerning New England, which they offer to the consideration of the King and Privy Council, conceiving themselves to be in no capacity to give any judgment therein, having heard but one side. Recite the petitions of John Giffard and others, Lyonell Copley and others, Archibald Henderson, Gyles Sylvester [*see ante, Nos. 50-52*]. Complaints from Edward Godfrey, Robert Mason, and others, that the Massachusetts have unlawfully invaded the Provinces of Maine and Hantsheire [*? New Hampshire*]. Captain Breedon's narrative [*see No. 45*]. They have considered the general state of things in New England, and have made ready a letter with all possible tenderness, avoiding all matters which might set the people at a greater distance or stir them to any fears or distrust that it is not safe for them to submit cheerfully and wholly to the King's authority and protection, taking no notice of their adherence to Goffe and Whalley, nor pressing upon them the Act of Navigation. The Council humbly remit all these matters to the further resolutions of the King and Privy Council, but think their letter should be sent speedily to prepare

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the people to such a compliance as must be necessary, as they are an English Colony, which ought not and cannot subsist but by a submission to and protection from his Majesty's Crown and Government. Recommend, in case upon further intelligence, the Colony shall not appear to be settled in their due obedience, the employment of Capt. Breedon, who hath a good estate and interest there, and seems to be a person prudent and fit for such a service. The letter prepared for New England, Capt. Breedon's narrative, and the several petitions are ordered to be presented with this report to his Majesty. 2 pp. *Draft not signed. On the back of this report are memoranda in pencil by Sec. Sir Edward Nicholas.*

That a patent be prepared for Lord Willoughby to be Governor of Barbadoes and the Caribbee Islands for seven years, to execute the charge at his own cost and have half of all the profits, the other half to go for payment of Earl Carlisle's creditors. Lord Willoughby owner of Surinam; if Governor of Barbadoes he might draw all planters from that island to Surinam and thus in time destroy Jamaica. It would be best for him to be Gov. of Surinam only. Liberty of conscience there. If he may be Count Palatine of Surinam. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XV., No. 47.*]

May 6.

81. Governor Endecott's instructions to Thos. Kirke and Thos. Kellond, sent to the Governor of Connecticut and Deputy Governor of New Haven jurisdiction, or to the Chief Magistrates there. To deliver the several letters to John Winthrop, Governor of Connecticut, and Wm. Leete, Deputy Governor of New Haven jurisdiction, with enclosed copies of letter from the King to the Governor of New England, brought by Mr. Foster. To declare that the Governor and Council of the Massachusetts jurisdiction met in March last, before the King's pleasure was otherwise known than by Proclamation, and issued their warrants for apprehending Edward Whalley and William Goffe, that so they might testify to the world how much they abhorred to entertain or conceal such persons, declared to stand convicted of having a hand in the execrable murder of the late King. To desire them to have thorough search made for Whalley and Goffe, and if found to bring them into the Massachusetts jurisdiction, impressing sufficient men well accoutred and horse to enable him to do so. To make diligent inquiry what Whalley and Goffe have been doing, and where they have been, so that the King may have a true account thereof. To give bills for their expenses, which will be discharged by the Treasurer. All military commanders, constables, and other officers and inhabitants, are to be aiding and assisting them, as they will answer the contrary at their uttermost peril. In case Whalley and Goffe be gone into the Dutch jurisdiction, they are to deliver the letter and inclosure to the Governor there, and request he will deliver them up. *Annexed,*

Governor Endecott to the Governor of Connecticut, the Deputy Governor of New Haven, and the Governor of Plymouth. That he has received a letter from the King, dated

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5 March 1661, requiring diligent search for the apprehending of Colonels Edward Whalley and William Goffe, copies of which he incloses, being of equal concernment to them as to himself, as the gentlemen guilty of so execrable a murder have some while since departed this jurisdiction. Doubts not they will faithfully discharge their duty to the King as is desired. *On same sheet,*

Governor Endecott to Peter Stuyvesant, Governor of New Netherlands. In case Colonels Whalley and Goffe be come into his parts, as he understands they are, having fled from the justice of the English nation, he is desired to deliver them up to the bearers. Boston, 1661, May 7. Certified copy by Edward Rawson, Secretary. *Printed in New York Documents, III., 41. N.B.*—The Minute of Council and the warrant annexed to No. 82, are here pasted to the back of Governor Endecott's two preceding letters. 2 papers. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XV., Nos. 48, 49.*]

May 6.

82. Another copy of Governor Endecott's instructions to Kirke and Kellond, with the two letters annexed as above. *Also,*

Minute of the Council of New England, directing the Secretary to issue a warrant to Edward Michelson to make diligent search for the apprehending of Whalley and Goffe. Boston, 1661, March 8.

Warrant to Edward Michelson, Marshal-General, or his deputies above mentioned. Boston, 1661, March 8.

Certified copies by Edward Rawson, Sec. *Indorsed,* Boston. From the Government there to Mr. Sec. Morrice, about Goffe and Whalley, the regicides, and what industries were used to find them out. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XV., Nos. 50, 51.*]

May 7.

83. Minutes of a Committee [for Foreign Plantations] concerning Barbadoes. The inhabitants will give no less to the King than they did formerly to the Earl of Carlisle. Cotton and tobacco were formerly the commodities of those parts, now sugar is the chief commodity. The Earl of Carlisle's patent of small validity, but the King will take order that that patent shall not prejudice his Lordship. Four per cent. has been offered by some, but Lord Willoughby will use the best means to increase the King's revenue. St. Christopher's, half English and half French. Antigua is 300 square miles, St. Christopher's, Montserrat, and the Caribbee Islands, 1,500 square miles in extent. Col. Watts is Governor of St. Christopher's; Col. Osborne of Montserrat. Surinam is 350 leagues from Barbadoes. It yields as good sugar as Barbadoes. Lord Willoughby has expended at Surinam nearly twenty thousand pounds. The King's interest in Surinam extends to the Orinoco; the whole tract of land is about 350 square leagues with 1,000 inhabitants. Lord Willoughby desires 30 leagues for himself and his heirs, but the Committee think it too much for one man. "Let Lord Willoughby go Governor of Barbadoes, and after a while when he is weary there then go to Surinam." The Attorney-General to prepare a patent for Lord Willoughby to be Governor of Barbadoes, and Commissioners to be appointed to be sent with him to settle the

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Government there. *In Sir Edw. Nicholas' hand.* 2 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XV., No. 52.*]

May 9-10.
Barbadoes.

84. Minutes of the Council of Barbadoes. That the Assembly join with the President and Council in a public address to the King and to the Lords of the Council, or Commissioners for Foreign Plantations, that no person may be received to act on behalf of the inhabitants. The Assembly desire that their further answer concerning the two and four per cent. may be suspended, until further order for their settlement arrive from England.

May 10.

The two Committees appointed to expunge from the Statute, Council, and Assembly Books anything found derogatory to the King's authority, being found inconvenient, a Committee of four from the Assembly with Col. Dan. Searle and Wm. Kirton added from the Council are now appointed.

May ?

Answers to be sent to the several clauses of the letter from the Council for Foreign Plantations to Lord Willoughby. There are two regiments of horse and four of foot militia, the officers serving at their own charge and the men like the trained bands in England; the forts and guns are maintained at the public charge, the public charges are defrayed by a tax on imported liquors, supplemented when necessary by a levy. The Government consists of a Governor, Council, and Assembly consisting of two burgesses from each parish; the island is divided into five precincts, each with four judges, who decide everything according to the laws of England, supplemented by some special ones concerning slaves, servants, &c.; the lands are held in free soccage. The colonels are to make a return to the President as speedily as possible of the blacks and whites, freemen and servants, in their divisions, and the churchwardens of the freeholders in their parishes. If supplied with 3,000 servants yearly, Jamaica and other Colonies can be furnished with freemen. Sugar is the principal commodity, some parts afford cotton, the country is too barren for indigo, and ginger (at the present price) is not worth planting. The Secretary is to furnish a list of ships arrived last year, and whither bound. Will prosecute the late Act of Navigation, but beg that the King's ships may not carry off ships lying in their ports to the Admiralty Court in England, but have them tried before the courts of record here. Will always give their best assistance for promoting the Colony of Jamaica, and use their utmost endeavour to suppress all lewdness and debauchery. There are 11 parishes, for one of which there is no minister to be had, and others are supplied with unordained ministers, but if the Archbishop of Canterbury will send them some able religious ministers, 12,000 lb. of sugar yearly will readily be contributed, besides other conveniences. All in peace and quiet. Desire a common seal for the island, or else that the hands and seals of the Governor and two of the Council may be good in any law court in England. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XI., pp. 44-52.*]

May 11.

85. Petition of the President, Council, and Assembly of Barbadoes to His Majesty's Commissioners for Foreign Plantations. That sugar,

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the chief and almost the only manufacture by which the inhabitants subsist, is grown to so inconsiderable a value that many must quit the island unless his Majesty and the Parliament of England grant their desires for increasing the value of that commodity. That they may have liberty to transport their produce in English bottoms to any port in amity with his Majesty, giving security to pay the lawful customs. To advance the value of foreign money, and re-coin it, as well as bullion, to any value they think fit; and that no applications or addresses from private individuals may be received.—With reasons for granting the same. 1. If all the commodities of the island be by the new Act (of Trade) forced into one market, the result will be a glut, and a still further fall in the value of sugar. 2. The prices of servants, negroes, cattle, horses, and dry goods, being double what they were, must ruin the planters. And 3. The trade with foreign parts in English ships cannot prevent the increase of his Majesty's shipping and navigation; and all countries having by experiment found that a control of the currency is the only true measure and encouragement of trade. Signed by Hump. Walrond, President of the Council, and John Burch, Speaker of the Assembly. 2½ pp. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XI., p. 45-47.*]

May 13. **86.** Minutes of the Council for Foreign Plantations. The letter-
 Inner Court of grossed for New England, also the report on certain petitions and
 Wards. complaints delivered to Sec. Sir Edwd. Nicholas on 30th April. B. de Caseres and others to bring in the letter from the King of Denmark with their petition [*See No. 65*], when the Council will report thereon. Committee appointed to consider Ferdinando Gorges' petition and the several patents concerning the Province of Maine, to receive examinations and testimonies concerning the several rights thereto belonging, and report on same. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XIV., No. 59, p. 29.*]

May 17. **87.** Minutes by Sec. Sir Edw. Nicholas of business to be transacted at the Council Board. The letter prepared by the Council of Plantations to be sent to New England, being read at the Council Board, but not thought fit to be sent now, nor at all by the Council of Plantations. A Committee of the Council Board to consider of a proclamation of pardon; two ships to be sent thither, and to let the people know the King takes them into his protection; some person to be sent with authority to demand Whalley and Goffe. Warrant for the Duke of York to be Admiral. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XV., No. 53.*]

May 17 **88.** Order of the King in Council. Appointing the Lord Chan-
 Whitehall. cellor, Lord Treasurer, Lord Privy Seal, Duke of Albemarle, Duke of Ormond, the Lord Chamberlain, Earl of Anglesea, Viscount Saye and Sele, Lord Hollis, Lord Cornwallis, Sir Edw. Nicholas, and Sir Wm. Morrice, Secretaries of State, a Committee touching the settlement of the Government of New England; to meet at Worcester House on Tuesday next, for the purpose of framing letters, proclamations, or orders for the King's signature, and from time to time as they shall appoint. Directions to the Attorney-General to insert

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in the charter for [Propagation of the Gospel in] New England, which he has been instructed to prepare, the following names, which were this day approved at the Board, viz. :—

To be added :—

Lord Chancellor.
Lord Treasurer.
Lord Privy Seal.
Duke of Albemarle.
Lord Steward.
Lord Chamberlain.
Earl of Anglesea.
Lord Visc. Saye and Sele.

Members of the Corporation of
New England now in being :—

Alderman Francis Warner.
Erasmus Smith, Esq.
Henry Ashurst, Treasurer.
Richard Hutchinson.
Joshua Woolnough.
George Clarke.
Thomas Speed.
Thomas Bell.
John Rolfe, Gentn.

Names of New Members.

Robt. Boyle, Esq.
Sir Wm. Thompson, }
Sir Wm. Bateman, } Knts.
Sir Anty. Bateman, }
Sir Theop. Bydolf, }
Sir Lawr. Bromfield, }
Alderman Tempest Milner.
Alderman William Love.
Alderman William Peake.
Tho. Foley, Esq.
Dr. Thomas Cox.
Dr. John Micklethwait.
Dr. Trench.
Dr. Charles Doyley.

Deputy Tho. Staynes.
Deputy John Juryan.
Deputy Wm. Antrobos.
John Bathurst.
Harman Sheafe.
Thomas Gillibrand.
James Hayes.
John Benbow.
Lawrence Brinsley.
Barnabas Meares.
John Aerod.
John Dockett, Gent.
Edw. Biscowen, Merch.
Martin Noell, Gent.

See Patent dated 7 Feb. 1662, No. 223. 3 pp. [Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LX., pp. 1-3.]

[May 17.] **89.** Representation to the King of “the sufferings of our friends in New England, and also the request and desire of the exiled for thee to consider of with all speed.” Eighteen instances of whipping, imprisonment, fining, &c. are described in separate paragraphs. One is signed by N. N. Upshall, an inhabitant of Boston, who for speaking against cruelties to Friends was banished from his wife and children, and hath been prisoner a whole year because he returned : another is signed by Sam. Shattock, an inhabitant of Salem, who had half his house and land sold while in prison, and was afterwards banished on pain of death. They desire that they may not in future be abused, and that they who are exiled and the rest of their friends may quietly enjoy their habitations, whose principle is to do violence to no man. Signed by Thos. Coveny, Th. Moore, Giles Sylvester and Ellis Hookes. There is a further request signed by Samuel Shattock, Nicholas Phelps, and Josiah Shatwick, that having been banished on pain of death from their families two years, only for conscience sake, and shipmasters being prohibited from taking over any called Quakers upon penalty of 100*l.*, something may be done to secure the shipmaster from damage, and they may return, there

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being two ships ready to sail for Boston; this opportunity lost it may be next year before another occurs. They all desire that their grievances may be referred to the Council for Plantations and something be done. With minute that the King in Council was pleased to order that the petitioners' desires should be referred to the Council for Foreign Plantations. Whitehall, 1661, May 17. 2 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XV., No. 31, pp. 9-11.*]

90. A compendious representation of several cruel and inhuman sufferings inflicted upon the people of God called Quakers under sentence of the magistrates of New England in that country, upon the account of four Acts passed at Boston the 14th Oct. 1656, 14th Oct. 1657, 20th May 1658, and 20th Oct. 1658. Upon account of the first Act 28 persons were cruelly whipt, "only for coming into that Government"; on the second three had their ears cut by the hangman in prison, "contrary to the law of God or man," and one woman was whipped aged about 60 years; on the third law several were imprisoned and fined great sums of money for peaceably meeting together to worship God; and on the fourth law 22 were banished upon pain of death because they were called Quakers, four of these were put to death. Several appeals were made to England by the persons persecuted, which the Governor and magistrates denied, "who would not own that England anything to do with them." It has also been ordered that they that had not to pay the fines for not coming to their worship shall be sold for bondmen and bondwomen. *Indorsed*, "R[ecieved] 6 Sep^{bris} 1661, Jo. Pewts. Papers concerning the laws in New England touching Quakers." 3 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XV., No. 54.*]

May 17-20.
Inner Court of
Wards.

91. Minutes of the Council for Foreign Plantations. Mr. Pym, Sir John Colleton, and Mr. Kendall, with others, appointed a committee on Gorges' petition, not having time sufficient, adjourned till Monday next.

May 20.—Report of Mr. Froude that he had attended the Principal Secretary of State with the letter and report for New England, who gave answer that the letter for New England being a matter of State, the Lords of the Privy Council would take it into consideration, and to that purpose a committee of their Lordships was appointed for the management thereof. Petition of B. de Caseres referred for consideration, as also further proceedings on Gorges' petition. Representation of the Quakers of their sufferings in New England, referred to this Council by the Privy Council, being read, Messrs. Boyle, Povey, and Diggs are appointed a committee to consider thereof and draw up a paper to be presented to the King. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XIV., No. 59, p. 30.*]

May 22.
Boston.

92. Order of a General Court of election held at Boston. Being desirous to try all means, with as much lenity as may consist with their safety, to prevent the intrusion of Quakers, "who, besides their absurd and blasphemous doctrines, do like rogues and vagabonds come in upon us," and have not been restrained by the laws already provided, It is ordered that every such vagabond Quaker found

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within any part of this jurisdiction shall be apprehended, taken before a magistrate, and being adjudged a wandering Quaker, viz., one that hath not any dwelling or orderly allowance as an inhabitant of this jurisdiction, and not giving civil respect by the usual gestures thereof, or by any other way or means manifesting himself to be a Quaker, shall be stripped naked from the middle upwards, tied to cart's tail, and whipped through the town, and from thence immediately conveyed beyond our jurisdiction as the warrant shall direct, and in case of returning again to be subject to such further punishment as this order sets forth. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XV., No. 55.*]

May 22.
Boston.

93. Order of the General Court at Boston. That Wendlocke Christopherson and all the Quakers now in prison be forthwith acquainted with the new law made against them, that they be released from prison, and sent from constable to constable out of this jurisdiction. Judah Browne and Peter Peirson for their contempt in court to be tied to the cart's tail by the executioner and whipped through Boston with twenty stripes apiece and then sent with the rest. If any be found after twelve hours within this jurisdiction they are to be proceeded with according to law. *Certified copy by Edward Rawson, Secretary. On same sheet.*

Order of the General Court at Boston concerning Quakers, dated 27 Nov. 1661. See No. 192, i. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XV., No. 56.*]

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94. Petition of Edward Bradbourne, the elder, to the King. Sets forth his services and losses in the royal cause from the first beginning of the late troubles to the value of 30,000*l.*; that Thos. Noell who is in possession of the office of Secretary in Barbadoes is willing to surrender his grant which his Majesty upon a petition delivered by Lord Culpeper promised to the petitioner; prays for a confirmation of the office to John Dawes, one of the gentlemen of the Privy Chamber, for his life, in trust to the use of the petitioner and his assigns, to be executed by Edw. Bradbourne the younger, who is on the place, or any other deputy whom Dawes may appoint. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XV., No. 57.*]

[May 27.]

95. Petition of the President, Council, and Assembly of Barbadoes to the King. They have read two Letters Patent under the Great Seal creating John Dawes Principal Secretary, and Fras. Cradock, Provost-Marshal of the island; they had always been accustomed to appoint their Secretary until the "usurping tyrant" invaded their privileges, and as the Secretary is Keeper of the Records of all grants touching their lands, it is very important that they should have authority to bind him to the faithful discharge of his office. Pray the recal of the King's Letters Patent, and permission to dispose of said places with consent of the Governor. *Indorsed by Sec. Nicholas, "Received 27 May 1661." 1 p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XV., No. 58.*]

May 29.
Boston.

96. Thos. Kellond and Thos. Kirke to Governor Endecott. They left Boston on 7th May, arrived at Hartford the 10th and gave Gov. Winthrop his letter and the King's order for apprehending

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Colonels Whalley and Goffe, who said they did not stay there but went directly for New Haven, one Symon Lodell guiding them; the Gov. carried himself very nobly to them and promised all diligent search should be made after them, which was afterwards performed. Arrived at Guilford 11th May; the Deputy Gov. William Leete said he had not seen the two Colonels in nine weeks. Information from Dennis Scrauton that Whalley and Goffe were harboured in the house of one Davenport, a minister in New Haven; that one Goodman, Bishop of the town of Guilford, was able to give the like account, and that Deputy Leete knew as much. Account of the delays they met with, and their supposition that Leete was unwilling to assist in the apprehension of Whalley and Goffe, but wished to give them time to escape, "he wished he had been a ploughman and had never been in the office, since he found it so weighty." They afterwards went according to their instructions to the Governor of the Manhattas, from whom they received civil respects and promises of assistance, but said he could not answer to Gov. Endecott's request before sending to his masters at home, but would give him timely notice if Whalley and Goffe came there. With affidavits dated 30th May and 4th June, signed by Edward Rawson, Secretary, that Kellond and Kirke delivered this paper to Gov. Endecott as a true report of their proceedings; and of Samuel Martyn of Weathersfield, Connecticut, employed by Gov. Winthrop to wait on Kellond and Kirke. 2 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XV., No. 59.*]

May 31.
Whitehall.

97. Order of the Privy Council on report of the Council for Foreign Plantations of 24th instant, touching a paper delivered to the King by sundry persons called Quakers, read at the Board 17th instant. Referring the representation of the sufferings of their friends in New England, and their request and desire, together with said report of the Council for Foreign Plantations to the Committee for New England for their report. 1 p. [*Col. Entry Bk., No. 60, p. 4.*]

May 31.

98. Petition of Henry Earl of Sterling to the King. That King James, by Letters Patent of 3rd November 1620, granted all that continent of America, between 40 and 48 degrees of N. latitude, called New England, to the Dukes of Lenox and Buckingham, and others, persons of honour and worth, and incorporated them by the name of the Council for the affairs of New England. That said Council by their deed of 22nd April 1635, granted to petitioner's grandfather, Wm. Earl of Sterling, an island called Long Island, which petitioner's grandfather, father, and himself have respectively enjoyed and at great cost planted, but of late divers Dutch have intruded on several parts thereof, to the King's disherison and petitioner's prejudice. Prays for a confirmation of his said inheritance, and that in any future treaty with the Dutch, they submit themselves to the King's Government or depart those parts. With reference to the Council of Plantations, who are directed to certify what is fit to be done for the petitioner's satisfaction in order to the good of his Majesty's service in that island. Whitehall, 1661, May 31. Printed in *New York Documents, III, 42, 43.* 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XV., No. 31, p. 11.*]

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99. Petition of Thos. Chiffinch, Capt. John Browne, and Thos. Rosse, to the King. For the office of receiver of his Majesty's rights, dues, and customs for the Caribbee Islands, as formerly executed for Barbadoes by Capt. James Browne, uncle of one of the petitioners. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XV., No. 60.*]

May.

100. Grant to John Browne, Thomas Rosse, and Thomas Chiffinch, of the office of Receiver General of the customs, excise, rights, and duties in the Caribbee Islands during pleasure. [*Dom. Chas. II., Docquet, p. 112.*]

June 3.
Inner Court
of Wards.

101. Minutes of the Council for Foreign Plantations. Petition of Barker and a paper of reasons annexed, also another paper of proposals formerly presented by Col. Tuke being debated, a Committee is appointed to consider of the best ways of encouraging and furnishing people for the Plantations, and how felons condemned to death for small offences and single persons, men and women, found to be sturdy beggars, may be disposed of for that use, and to consider of an office of registry for same, and for the preventing of stealing of men, women, or children from their masters and parents; and that the justices of the peace may be empowered at the general sessions or assizes to dispose of loose and disorderly people for the supply of the Foreign Plantations. Petition of the Earl of Sterling touching part of New England and Long Island referred by the King is read, and the Earl of Sterling ordered to attend on Monday next to make good his petition. $\frac{3}{4}$ p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XIV., No. 59, pp. 30. 31.*]

June 5.

102. Petition of the General Court of New Plymouth to the King. They present themselves and their address in all humility for the King's gracious protection, and the confirmation of their religious and civil liberties and privileges conferred by patent by his Royal grandfather (who well knew the ends his servants aimed at in their transplantation), and since further enlarged by his most illustrious father to them the first colony of his Majesty's subjects in New England, "who did hither transport ourselves to serve our God with a pure conscience, according to His will revealed, not a three days journey as Moses, but near three thousand miles into a vast howling wilderness, inhabited only by barbarians," yet part of the King's dominion, which they chose rather than live under a foreign state, where yet they had liberty of conscience. They willingly overlooked all difficulties and discouragements, and through many hardships have lost many of their dearest relations, the living scarcely able to bury their dead, yet not without hopes that God might make them stepping stones for others more fit for such a work. In forty years they have made a wild wilderness a peaceable habitation, a barren in some measure fruitful, a desert sowed with the seed of man and beast, and all this in peace with the enjoyment of gospel liberties, which enjoyment "is our penny at first propounded, more than this we crave not with like sollicitousness. This will content us without murmuring, though we have borne the heat of the day; less than this we cannot with comfort live upon," which

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if his Majesty confirm as his Royal pregenitors have, "we say with him it is enough our Joseph (or rather) our Charles is yet alive." *Original signed by* Thos. Prenee, Governor, in the name and with the consent of the General Court. *Indorsed*, Received in Council 6th March 1661-2. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XI., No. 61.*]

June 11.
Inner Court
of Wards.

103. Minutes of the Council for Foreign Plantations. Every member of this Council is desired to bring in the best information he can of the condition of Jamaica, on Monday next, and to request any persons they may know lately come from thence to be then present. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XIV., No. 59, p. 31.*]

[June 14.]

104. Petition of 17 poor widows and soldiers' wives to the King and Council. By the death and absence of their husbands in Jamaica, petitioners and their children have been reduced to a most deplorable condition, having never received any pension or other relief, though they have been long and earnest suitors, to their great charge and expense. Pray to be partakers of such relief as is intended to poor widows and others at the Savoy, or some other relief. *Indorsed*, Received June 14, Read June 26, 1661. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XV., No. 62.*]

June 14.

105. Richd. Whiting, captain of the Diamond, to the Navy Commissioners. Has arrived safely at Jamaica, where he anchored the 29th of May, expecting daily orders from the Governor here; all in good condition in the ship; not one of the company hath been lost. Will not fail from time to time to advertise their Honours of his proceedings in these parts whensoever opportunity shall be offered. [*Dom. Chas. II., Vol. XXXVII., No. 53, Col., p. 8.*]

June 14.
Jamaica.

106. Narrative of the buying and forfeiture of a shipload of negroes. On June 14, 1661, Col. D'Oyley, then Governor of Jamaica, received into the harbour of Cagway a Dutch ship laden with 180 negroes; and being desirous to make a profit for himself out of them, called the Council and urged them to vote a trade with the Dutchman, though contrary to the Act of Parliament, saying that the negroes were much needed, and that the only penalty was his loss of office, which he had virtually lost already; but, grateful for his Majesty's favour, the Council refused to infringe the Act, which so enraged the Governor that he told the Council they refused because they themselves were poor and could not buy, but, however, he would forthwith buy them all, which he did within two or three hours. Whiting, commander of his Majesty's frigate Diamond, seized said ship; but the Governor made "rescue and retrivall," and sold 40 of the negroes to Major John Coape, a Quaker and ancient rebel, and the rest, at great price, to a Spanish ship, to which he also gave a safe-conduct. For this the Council called him in question, and desired to know by what power or reason of state he had acted, to which he replied that he brooked not such interrogatories, that he could not forget he had been a General, though it was for the rebels, that Captain Whiting's commission was not in force where Governor D'Oyley commanded, and that he was not accountable to the Council, but would answer to his Majesty at home. 2 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XV., No. 63.*]

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June 17.

107. Minutes of the Council for Foreign Plantations. Report to be presented to the King that it is the humble opinion of this Council that the soldiers in Jamaica, reserving 200 men in pay, forthwith become planters, each private soldier to have an allotment of 50 acres, and an increase to officers, a colonel to have 500 acres; also 30 acres to be allotted to each man's wife or servant above the age of 14. Such soldier planters to reserve their arms; Jamaica to be exempted for seven years from paying custom on any commodity except sugar, tobacco, cotton, and indigo. Also, as a further encouragement, that all born, or to be born, of English parents, and their children in any of the Foreign Plantations, to be declared by Act of Parliament to be naturalised to all intents and purposes whatsoever. Petitions of Lord Sterling, B. de Caseres, and others, also the representation of the Quakers to be considered on Monday next. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XIV., No. 59, pp. 31, 32.*]

June 18.
Point Cagua.
[Jamaica].

108. Orders of the Governor and Council of Jamaica. Present: Edward D'Oyley, Governor and President; Colonels Samuel Barry, Philip Ward, and Richard Wilbraham; Lieut.-Col. Henry Archbold; Majors Thomas Fairfax and John Coape; Secretary Richard Povey; and Captains William Valet, Thomas Ballard, Cornelius Burroughs, John Harrington, and Humphrey Groves. That there be two courts of judicature, one to be held at Port Morant, and the other at Point Cagua, and another at St. Jago de la Vega. Times of meeting. Each man of the Council to be a justice of the peace, who shall choose three or more constables. All hunters to be called in within one month, and no one permitted to hunt, or kill cattle, or keep a gang of dogs, unless he have ten acres of land planted, and has a license. No person to kill wild horses or any wild cattle. That no brandy be sold or bought before the King's brandy is disposed of, and that sugar shall pass at 25s. per cwt., cocoa at 4d. per lb., and tobacco at 4d. per lb. That merchants shall not sell a less quantity of brandy than 10 gallons, of Spanish wine than a $\frac{1}{4}$ cask, or of French wine than a hogshead on penalty of forfeiture to the informer. The impost for wine to be 2l. per pipe, brandy 6d. per gall., beer 1l. per tun, and other cargoes 1s. per ton. No one shall penn horses without licence. Major Hope to be a justice of peace in his quarter. No hired servant shall leave his service without a fortnight's notice. That Mr. Coveney be referred to Major Coape and his officers, to provide a maintenance for him. That Capt. Burroughs and Mr. Povey see what can be raised on the Point for Mr. John's, and report thereon. That every officer coming to the Point repair to the General, to know when the Council sits, which shall be once a fortnight. Every justice of peace on the Point to send word to the Governor who he thinks fit to be licensed to sell drink. Ensign Hodskins to be surveyor and sealer of merchants' commodities and allowed 2 per cent. for the same. That the inferior officers of Guinaboa have sole licence to pen horses on that side of the water, which are to be sold in "overt market" within a week of their capture, at not more than 40s. a head. No one to be employed with a boat or wherry without licence. Col. Wilbraham, Capt. Burroughs, and

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Mr. Povey, to report how a maintenance may be raised for the Government and other public charges, which they effected as follows :—

600 pipes of wine imported per ann.,	at 2 <i>l.</i>	-	1,200 <i>l.</i>
10,000 gall. brandy	" " at 6 <i>l.</i>	-	250 <i>l.</i>
100 tuns beer	" " at 1 <i>l.</i>	-	100 <i>l.</i>
20 ships (say)	" " at 1 <i>l.</i> per ton	-	100 <i>l.</i>
<hr/>			
1,650 <i>l.</i>			

To be disposed of as follows, vizt. : 800*l.* to the Governor, 200*l.* to a prison, 200*l.* to the judges, 80*l.* for a storehouse and other charges, 150*l.* to a church and court-house, 150*l.* for contingencies, and 60*l.* for a court-house and prison at Port Morant. That for every special court the parties concerned shall pay 5*l.* besides court fees. That the vote concerning the advance of money be suspended for a month. And that inferior officers under Major Fairfax have the Cocoa walk after this crop be in. 5 pp. [*Col. Entry Bk., No. 34, pp. 1-5*].

June 18. **109.** Copy of the preceding orders of the Governor and Council of Jamaica. [*Col. Entry Bk., No. 37, pp. 1, 2*]

June 18 to end of 1663. **110.** Acts passed in the island of Jamaica, vizt. :—For Establishing Courts of Judicature ; for the Regulating and Establishing the Provost-Marshall's Office and Fees ; for Repairing and Mending the King's Highways and Bridges ; for the Maintenance of Ministers ; for the encouragement of the Inhabitants of the Island in Recovering of their Debts and Buying of Servants ; for the better Regulating of Boats and Wherries and their respective Employers ; Port Royal late called Point Cagua ; for Preventing of Idle Livers ; for the better Regulating the Inhabitants and Hunters in the remote parts of this Island ; for the Encouraging of the Produce and Manufacture of this Island ; for the encouragement of Planters, and Prohibitions to the public Levies of Men and Arms upon Foreign designs ; for Importing Servants and Passengers into this Island ; for Dividing the Island into several Parishes and Precincts ; for preventing of retailing of strong Liquors by all unlicensed Persons ; for Marriages, Christenings, Churchings, and Burials ; for the confirming divers Acts of the Governor and Council of this Island, and repealing all other Acts and Orders ; for the punishing and ordering of Negro slaves ; for the Regulating and Establishing the Secretary's Office and Fees ; for preventing neglect and fraud in receiving Customs and Public Money. An additional Act for the speedy raising a Public Treasury in this Island ; for the speedy raising of a Public Treasury ; for issuing money out of the Public Treasury ; to prohibit the transporting of several Commodities out of this Island in a plantable or growing condition ; for appointing Rates for the Goods of this Island ; for the raising of a Public Revenue out of all strong Liquors imported or to be imported into this Island ; for the establishment of the office of Surveyorship in this Island ; and for the settling of the Militia. 36 pp. [*Col. Entry Bk., No. 37, fol. 33-50*].

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[June 22.] **III.** Statement of the case of Thomas Temple and William Crowne, and how they became proprietors of Nova Scotia. In 1636, when the Lord de La Tour was compounding with Cromwell to get his country of Nova Scotia again, but not being able to pay what Cromwell required, he requested Temple and Crowne to undertake it for him, and so by the advice of Sir Orlando Bridgeman, La Tour by deed conveyed all his right and title in Nova Scotia, with all his profits and privileges, to said Temple and Crowne and their heirs and assigns for ever, the consideration to pay 1,800*l.* to Cromwell's soldiers, then in La Tour's forts; 3,376*l.* 18*s.* to the relict of Major Gibbons, of New England, for redemption of mortgage on La Tour's fort of St. John's, the 20th skin of all furs taken within said country, and the 20th part of the increase of the earth, free from all charge. Accordingly they took possession and built houses, and to regain a house taken by the French cost men's lives and 10,000*l.* La Tour's title :—As a discoverer 55 years since, where he built his fort upon the river of St. John, and hath continually dwelt. In 1621 Sir Wm. Alexander obtained a grant of all Nova Scotia to him, his heirs and assigns for ever, with power to create baronets to encourage planting, which in 1625 was confirmed by Charles I. In 1630 Sir Wm., then Lord, Sterling, conveyed part of Nova Scotia to La Tour and his father, and their heirs and assigns for ever, with certain privileges under the Great Seal of Scotland, and both Lord La Tour and his father were made baronets of Nova Scotia. Lord Sterling two or three years after surrendered Port Royal to the French, for which the King "gave him the Great Seal for 10,000*l.*, not yet paid as 'tis said." Port Royal was not within La Tour's grant from Sterling. The French made war upon La Tour at Fort St. John; he mortgages it to Major Gibbons at New England, but during his absence his fort was surprised by one Doney [D'Aulney] of Port Royal, his men were put to the sword, and his lady was poisoned. La Tour repairs to the King of France for justice, but on his return to Port Royal finds D'Aulney dead, and Port Royal and Penobscot were surrendered to La Tour on his marrying D'Aulney's widow, and he has enjoyed that part ever since. Major Sedgwick without orders takes La Tour's forts, kills his men, demolishes his chief fort, plunders him to above 10,000*l.* in value, and brings him to Cromwell, who restores La Tour to his forts and country upon payment of the sums aforesaid. La Tour for constant adherence to the King of England and being a Protestant is condemned as a traitor in France, and if taken will suffer death, and therefore doubts not of receiving protection in England. Temple and Crowne, the proprietors of Nova Scotia, present certain proposals to the consideration of their Lordships [the Committee of Foreign Plantations], that they be reimbursed the moneys they have paid, or keep the whole trade to themselves, paying to the King 5 per cent. on all goods carried out of the country. They implore a suitable strength against the natives, that they may remain where they have purchased and built in said country, and have liberty to collect their debts from the Indians, which are above 1,000*l.* There are no families considerable upon

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the place but the two proprietors. *Indorsed*, "Received 22 June 1661." 3 pp. [*Col. Papers*, Vol. XV., No. 64.]

June.

112. Report of the Committee of Council appointed by the King to examine the pretensions of such persons as claim interest in Nova Scotia or L'Acadie. Thos. Elliot, the plaintiff, claims by a warrant from his Majesty. Thos. Temple and Wm. Crowne, the defendants, by right of discovery, the King's grant, and many years' possession. The Committee, having upon the 17th of this present June heard the several parties, find:—That on 10th Sept. 1621 King James granted Nova Scotia to Sir Wm. Alexander. King Charles continued this grant 1625. Sir Wm. granted on the 12th April 1630 to De La Tour part of the territories, by the names of two baronies, St. Estienne and La Tour, on condition they should remain faithful to the King of Scotland. A deed of 20th Sept. 1656 from La Tour recites the former grant, and grants to Tho. Temple and Willm. Crowne all the lands, paying the 20th of all pelts and profits of the earth; and of this they have since been possessed. In 1639 Sir Claude and Sir Chas. St. Estienne, father and son, were made baronets of Nova Scotia for good service. Port Royal and Penobscot were granted by the French for 30,000*l.* damages about St. John's Fort, and the French King has condemned La Tour as a traitor. They yield the Dominion of Nova Scotia to the King, and the power of sending a Governor, and offer 5 per cent. customs to support the charge. Quebec they claim not. Mr. Elliott's counsel allege: That the King was not in possession at the time of his grant, so his grant is void; and that Sir Wm. Alexander's grant to La Tour is void, the French being then in possession; in 1629 the English took all; in 1632 the French were restored, and La Tour was made Governor; in 1656 Cromwell having recovered it, passed it to La Tour, Temple, and Crowne; La Tour held it against Cromwell for the King of France; Sir Wm. Alexander's grant to La Tour is void, because to an alien. Elliot's counsel desire the government and trade as it was granted to Temple and Crowne by virtue of the King's warrant. Reply: The King may grant by the law of nations what he is not in possession of, and empower to take possession. He that discovers and yields a country to the King of Scotland is therein equal with a native of his dominions. To give free trade to strangers would overthrow the Plantation, but if it be judged of public advantage to discourage and remove the present planters after so many years' settlement, they desire that the 5,712*l.* which they paid to those before them for damages and purchases of the propriety may be first paid to them. *Indorsed*, "Report of the Committee of Council for Nova Scotia, 17 June 1661." 2 pp. [*Col. Papers*, Vol. XV., No. 65.]

June 17.

113. Copy of the preceding. *Indorsed by Joseph Williamson*, Nova Scotia, but without date. [*Col. Papers*, Vol. XV., No. 66.]

June.

114. Another copy of the above signed R[ichard] B[lathwayt]. With a memorandum, That by an agreement between Sir Thos. Temple and Wm. Crowne, dated 12th September 1657, it is

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provided that Crowne shall possess all lands westward from the mouth of the River Dumache *alias* Machias for 100 leagues into the country, to Muscentus on the confines of New England, and into the sea 30 leagues with all islands, and particularly the Port of Pentagouet or Penobscot, and the sole trade with the natives. That Temple shall have the sole trade on the River Dumache for the 100 leagues mentioned, provided Crowne pay at the due terms five moose and five beaver skins, as part of the honorarium due to Cromwell and heirs, and the 20th part of all furs and fruits to Sir Charles. *Signed* Stephen La Tour. "*Memorandum.* The interest of Maj. Edward Gibbons." *Indorsed*, The case of Elliot, La Tour, Crowne, and Temple, abt. Nova Scotia. 3½ pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XV., No. 67.*]

- June 22-26. **115.** Proclamations of Edward D'Oyley, Governor of Jamaica:— Concerning the sale of a certain proportion of brandy sent by the King for raising money for the fortifications on Point Cagua; concerning the duties on wines, spirits, and beer which shall be sealed, and any counterfeiting the same to stand in the pillory and lose both ears.

June 25.—Regulating the sale of liquors.

June 26.—Concerning licenses to wherry-men with the names of twenty persons so licensed; appointing Ensign Thomas Hodskins judge in matters in dispute relating to the sale of sugar, tobacco, and cocoa; concerning the hunting or killing of cattle and hogs. *See Orders of the Governor and Council, ante, No. 108. 9 pp. [Col. Entry Bks., No. 34, pp. 8-16, and No. 37, pp. 3-5.]*

- June 24. **116.** Minutes of the Council for Foreign Plantations. Mr. Bird, lately come from Jamaica, to go with Mr. Froude to the Secretary of State to inform him of the condition of the island and that he be desired to impart nothing of his information to any other. Lord Sterling's petition again referred for consideration, and Sir William Glasscock to report upon the title set forth in said petition. Messrs. Boyle and Povey to report on petition of de Caseres and others to the Privy Council. Mr. Froude to deliver report concerning the Quakers brought in by Mr. Povey to the Secretary of State. ½ p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XIV., No. 59, p. 32.*]

- June 24. **117.** Petition of Michael Bland, John Filking, Nicholas Halford, Thos. Howard, John Paris, and Edmund Huddle, in behalf of the officers and soldiers returned by order from Jamaica to the King. Truly supposed to be disaffected, they were in 1654 engaged and sent by Oliver Cromwell to the West Indies; after the reduction of two regiments into one, and their miseries and sufferings continually increasing, were discharged to return for England, where some have starved, others are in gaol for debt, and most in like danger; some have received a small part of their pay, but it proved rather prejudicial than advantageous. Considering that Jamaica is annexed to the Crown, as they understand, and that the officers and soldiers of Dunkirk have been considered, beseech his Majesty to consider

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their number (being about 340 persons who were established with the army of England, and their arrears already stated by courts, upon orders of the Council under the late power), and to order some course for their satisfaction. This petition was referred to the Commissioners for the Army and recommended to Parliament. [*Dom., Chas. II., Vol. XXXVIII., No. 4, Cal., p. 16.*]

June 27.
Inner Court
of Wards.

118. Minutes of the Council for Foreign Plantations. On view of their former report of 17th inst. resolved that a further report on Jamaica be presented to the King, that every person with land allotted to him shall have a grant of same from the King rent free without payment for seven years, after which to pay five per cent. on all native goods exported, upon penalty of twenty times the amount. Also that 400 foot and 150 horse soldiers be kept on half pay for preservation of the island, and that two ships be constantly plying upon that coast; that the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of London choose five able ministers to be maintained there at the King's expense for one year, at 100*l.* each, and the Governor to settle a competent livelihood for them in time to come. And that the King issue a Proclamation declaring upon what encouragements people may plant upon the said island, provided they be Protestants. *Signed by Philip Froude, Secretary. Indorsed, Read and approved, July 3, 1661. 1 p. [Col. Papers, Vol. XV., No. 68.]*

June 27. **119.** Copy of preceding. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XIV., No. 59, p. 33.*]

June 29. **120.** Warrant to pay Thomas Holder the sum of 90*l.* for the King's additional adventure in the business of Guinea. [*Dom., Chas. II., Docquets, Cal., p. 22.*]

June. **121.** Warrant to pay Thomas Holder, or whom he shall appoint, the sum of 250*l.* for his Majesty's adventure in the business of Guinea. [*Dom., Chas. II., Docquets, Cal., p. 25.*]

July 1. **122.** Minutes of the Council for Foreign Plantations. That it be declared in the King's Proclamation for the encouragement of planters upon Jamaica that they shall be governed by the laws of England. The report and propositions touching supplies of servants, that is to say, of persons condemned by the law, vagrants, and others to be sent to the Foreign Plantations referred for consideration. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XIV., No. 59, pp. 33, 34.*]

July 2-3.
Point Cagua.

123. Orders of the Governor and Council of Jamaica. That the persons apprehended for mutiny be tried by court-martial. That all trespass actions committed before May 29 last be utterly remitted, and that Captain Robert Dey be released from imprisonment.

July 3.—That the former orders concerning rum, sugar, and ham-mocks be still in force, viz., one half to be forfeited to the King, and one half to the informer. That Major Fairfax, Captain Burroughs and Mr. Povey report on Lieut. Edgoose's business. That an attempt be made for trade with the Spaniards on Cuba. That certain Acts of Barbadoes be in force here, viz., servants under 18 years to be bound for seven years, and over 18 for five years; that such as lay violent hands on

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their masters shall serve two years after their time; and such as beget a woman-servant with child, shall serve her master three years. That no ship shall unload until her master hath been with the Governor; no person leave the island without his name be up in the Secretary's office 21 days, all underwritings cleared; and that any servant marrying without his master's consent, shall serve four years after time. That 50*l.* be raised for repairing the storehouses, to be paid when the pig lead and two copper guns are sold. That 40 licenses to sell drink be granted to the inhabitants of Point Cagua, 10 for the town, four for Passage Fort, three for Lygonnee, two for Yallah, and two for Port Morant. That Quartermaster Hoy have a barrel of beef and 200 lbs. of bread for his present relief. That marriages, deaths, and burials be recorded in the Secretary's office, and no minister to marry without the Governor's license. The commander of each regiment to send two persons to assist Mr. Bispham in surveying the stores, and making a dividend thereof to the army, iron and guns excepted. That Major Fairfax and Capt. Burroughs survey and report on the stores, and be satisfied for their trouble out of the sale of goods. [*Col. Entry Bks., No. 34, pp. 5-8, and No. 37, pp. 2, 3.*]

July 3. **124.** Proclamations of Edward D'Oyley, Governor of Jamaica, concerning the duty on the tunnage of shipping trading to the island, and the transporting persons from off the island, and prohibiting any but the Provost-Marshal from going on board a ship until the master has been with the Governor, under a penalty of 500 lbs. of sugar. [*Col. Entry Bks., No. 34, p. 17, and No. 37, p. 6.*]

July 3. **125.** Orders of the Governor of Jamaica regulating the length of service of servants at the end of which they shall receive 400 lbs. of sugar; for the punishment of servants assaulting a master or mistress; imposing penalties for the seduction of maid servants; prohibiting any merchant to trade without security first given, or to leave the island, or take away any person without a ticket from the Governor, under a penalty of 500 lbs. of sugar; regulating the transporting of persons wishing to leave the island, names to be first set up in the Secretary's office twenty-one days; and concerning the marrying of servants during the time of their apprenticeships. $3\frac{1}{2}$ pp. [*Col. Entry Bks., No. 34, pp. 17-20, and No. 37, pp. 6, 7.*]

July 3-4. **126.** Propositions of the President and Council [of Barbadoes] for the consideration of the Assembly, with answers. 1. To consider the particulars in the letter received from Sir James Drax: the Assembly conceive that their late petition to the Council for Foreign Plantations is as much as needful at present to be done. 2. To take a speedy course for payment to Mr. Hart, to whom 36,000 lbs. of sugar is due for the King's Proclamation for General Sessions, and all other charges at the meeting of the President and Council:

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the Assembly order Henry Hart to deliver his account to the Committee of the Public Treasury who are ordered to pay what is due. 3. That the Treasurer's account be paid : said Committee ordered to view said account and pay what is due. 4, 5. That speedy course be taken for repair of the gaol ; also of the forts and gun-carriages : as soon as the Assembly see what the country's stock is, care will be taken to have the prison repaired, in the meantime it is desired that persons of judgment be appointed to view and report what the charges for repair of the forts may amount to. *Signed by Geo. Thornburgh, Clerk of the Assembly.* To the 6th proposition, earnestly desiring that an Act may now pass for repealing all Acts that have been made since the rendition of this island, and for confirmation of such new Acts as shall by the President, Council, and Assembly be thought fit : the Assembly returned no answer.

July 4.—Propositions [of the President and Council of Barbadoes] to the Assembly. Copy of those calendared in the following abstract, No. 127, ending On this finding no hope of good to be done we dissolved the Assembly intending to issue out writs suddenly for the election of a new. *Certified copy by Thos. Bartlett, Dep. Sec. Indorsed, For the Secretary of State. 2 pp. [Col. Papers, Vol. XV, No. 69.]*

July 4.

127. Propositions (of the President and Council of Barbadoes) to the Assembly :—1. That a petition be sent to the King against the Act of Trade, so far as concerns sugars, and against the propositions of 4 per cent., and to pray that they may have their lands as heretofore in free soccage, paying an impost of 2 and 4 per cent. ; (2) that a handsome present be sent to the King along with said petition ; and ; (3) that some one be employed, with a competent sum of money, to negociate their business at Court. *Also,*

Letter from the President and Council to the Assembly. As they have already approved of the propositions, it is hoped they will act further for the good of the country, by abolishing the law of outeries, against the oppressions of which all the people of the island cry out ; if they will not do this, the President and Council cannot pass the Act of Laws presented to them. Fear there is a faction amongst the Assembly in league with their enemies in England, and if their consent cannot be obtained, shall be forced, though with extreme grief, to dissolve an Assembly which has sat so long, and done nothing for the country. *Also,*

The answer of the Assembly to the preceding letter. The first three proposals they thought good, but did not consider the present time convenient, as they daily expect the King's further commands. As to the law of outeries, it was agreed on nem. con., and therefore there could be no faction in it, and was considered necessary for the honour and credit of the trade of the place. They abhor and detest the charge of uniting with agitators at home to the prejudice of the inhabitants ; and shall never be fright from the faithful discharge of their trust by menaces of being dissolved or the refusal to pass the Act for enforcing those laws made for the good of the island, and as they have been informed by the Clerk of the Council,

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already consented to. Upon which the President and Council dissolved the Assembly on 9th July 1661. 3 pp. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XI., p. 53-56.*]

July 6.
Barbadoes.

128. John Dooke to Lowrie. Has just received his letter, and heard of John Foster's arrival. All diligence would be used to make good the mistakes complained of in his accounts, for which his wife was to blame, because she had not given him notice of the goods in her possession. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XV., No. 1.*]

July 10.
Barbadoes.

129. The President and Council of Barbadoes to [Sec. Nicholas?]. They have presumed to present a petition to the King, preferring their complaint against the unfit behaviour of the Assembly towards them, which they entrust to Nicholas to communicate to his Majesty at a seasonable hour. They hold their authority by the King's mandamus for Lord Willoughby, who appointed Hump. Walron and eight others to be his Council, all of whom have signed the petition except Sir Richard Peers [Pearce], who is dead, and Col. Henry Shelley, gone to England. They continue to exercise their authority, although the King has invested the proprietorship of the island in himself, being confident that his Majesty would not leave the people without government, and would have declared his will if he intended them to "surcease" the administration thereof; but if his Majesty order the cessation of their office, they will cheerfully submit to such authorities as he shall appoint over them. They fear the condition of the island has been represented to the King far richer than it is, and that offers have been made to raise taxes greater than the people can well bear, which would grieve his good subjects in Barbadoes. The land is much poorer, and makes much less sugar than heretofore, and much worse; the people generally poor and vainglorious, making ostentation of riches which they have not. All people are so generally indebted to the merchants that they have but a small portion in their own estates. Sugar is at so low a rate that the merchants send no goods to Barbadoes, but only empty ships to take away the sugar, which if they send away on their own accounts yields so contemptible a rate, for the merchants having them in their power can give what they please, and sell it for what they list, for they have the market to themselves, "and make us simple planters only the property of their gain, and sell the poor for bread, and the rich for shoes." Pray to be released from the regulations of the Act of Navigation, and, lest his Majesty's revenue should be diminished, propose that a Custom House be established in Barbadoes, where the duties should be paid before the ships leave; and that no produce be exported except in English bottoms. If the Government of the island do not faithfully observe these conditions, let the Act of Trade be imposed again without redemption. They beseech the King not to impose the tax of four per cent., and that his Majesty will not be a harder master to them in their poverty than his nobility were in their best prosperity; that they may enjoy their lands as formerly, paying the impost of two and four per cent., the proprietors paying all public charges; and that they may hold their lands in the former tenure of free

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socage at the rent of one pepper-corn per annum if demanded, as was long since bargained and contracted with the former proprietor in a full assembly of the country. Those who would counsel his Majesty to burden and grieve his good people of Barbadoes they fear are both in their Assembly and at home, who, conscious of their own guilt in formerly betraying the island, hope to obtain a pardon by ingratiating themselves into the King's favour, though to our absolute ruin, and so to creep back to that power which they had in the rebels' time; but they trust the King will not [give] us poor innocent sheep to the keeping of the wolf. Have therefore petitioned that the Lord Willoughby may be sent to govern them, knowing he would scorn to wrong those in one hair or mite who the King hath pardoned. Reasons for their having dissolved the Assembly:—They have sat six months and done nothing for the country, but adjourn from time to time in hope of change. They refused to join in the annexed petition, so were dissolved as unprofitable members to their country and obstructors of that good which might be done for the people, but upon no personal or private animosities whatever their correspondents at home may suggest. They had also refused to grant a present to his Majesty or to give support to some "loyal confident" to carry the petition to the King. The Council therefore fly to his Majesty for relief, and pray the intercession of the Secretary of State in their behalf, for which their poverty and disappointments enable them only to promise their eternal gratitude. Signed by Hum. Walrond, Daniel Searle, Tho. Ellice, Ja. Browne, John Yeamans, and Will Kirton. *Annexed*,

129. 1. Petition of the President and Council of Barbadoes to the King. That they hold their power from his Majesty, and are desirous of laying before him the true state of island and of drawing up a petition against that clause in the Act of Trade relating to the transporting of their sugar, which is their utter undoing, and against the tax of four per cent. now proposed; also of sending a handsome present to his Majesty, in charge of a "loyal confident" of the island. To all which the Assembly, though they considered them for the benefit of the country, refused their assent on the plea that they expected a change in the Government. Wherefore they had dissolved the Assembly with the intention of calling another, if possible of more temperate and public spirit. Sec. Nicholas will communicate to his Majesty their further grievances. Prays that Lord Willoughby may be sent out as their Governor, and that the King would grant them his favour. 1661, July 10. Signed as above, also by Edmund Reade. *Indorsed*, Received 27 August. *Together 4 pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XV., Nos. 70, 71.*]

- [July 12.] 130. Petition of the planters, merchants, mariners, and traders in Barbadoes, to the King. That several of them have laid out the greatest part of their fortunes in improving the trade and plantation of said island, which now and for some time has employed

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two hundred sail of shipping yearly : that scarce any island in the world (known to petitioners) yields so great a revenue or employs so much shipping and stock : that the price of sugars has thereby been reduced from 3*l.* 10*s.* per hundred to less than half : that such is the flourishing and increasing state of said Plantation, that on a few hours' warning they can arm 10,000 men, all the King's subjects, on the island ; and it is a nursery for planting Jamaica, Surinam, and other places : that the destruction of said island would not only be the ruin of the petitioners, but also in a great measure ruin to the stock, navigation, and shipping of England, as also to the King's revenue of customs : that such has been the increase and unmerchantableness of the sugars lately made, that the value of said commodity is utterly destroyed, not yielding above one or two and twenty shillings per hundred. Pray that such countenance be given to said commodity as may answer the duty of thirty shillings per hundredweight fixed upon all unpurged sugars of said island, so that none may dare to make that which is unmerchantable, nor any be permitted to sell what shall be imported under the price current. *Answered.*

Order of the Privy Council referring above petition to the Council for Foreign Plantations for their report. Whitehall, 1661, July 12. 3 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XI., No. 31, pp. 12-14.*]

July 15. **131.** Orders of the Governor and Council of Jamaica. All marriages, deaths, and burials to be recorded in the Secretary's office. The wherry-men every Sunday to take turns in carrying over Mr. Johns to Passage Fort for 6*d.*, on pain of forfeiting their licenses. The justices of peace of Guanaboe to nominate a person to sell drink at the Cowhides. Mr. Townes to assist Mr. Long in making an inventory of Col. Philip Ward's goods. Col. Saml. Barry to be judge of the court to leeward of the precincts of Yallah. [*Col. Entry Bks., No. 34, pp. 23, 24, and No. 37, pp. 7-9.*]

July ? **132.** Report of the Council for Foreign Plantations to his Majesty. That the following may be the heads of a letter to be sent in the Charity, which is instantly going to Jamaica :—That his Majesty is resolved to provide for the security, supplies, and improvement of the colony ; and considering its fruitfulness, situation, and capacity of being made the most eminent plantation of all his Majesty's distant dominions, will cheerfully countenance all overtures for rendering it more considerable ; and understanding that Col. D'Oyley is pressed by private affairs to leave the island, to advance its reputation his Majesty has appointed Lord Windsor, Governor. Meantime the present Governor and Council are to lay up in the public stores the provisions sent in the Charity, principally if not only for the repairing and finishing of the fort. 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XV., No. 72.*]

July 18. **133.** The King to the Governor and Council of Jamaica. To the same effect and almost in the same words as the preceding report of the Council of Foreign Plantations, countersigned by Sec. Nicholas. 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XV., No. 73.*]

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July 19.

134. Declaration of the President and Council of Barbadoes to the inhabitants of their reasons for dissolving the late Assembly. As magistrates are not magistrates for themselves, but for the good of the people, it is but rational that the people should have an account (in fit measure) of the transactions in which they are concerned, and therefore to prevent false rumours a true account is now published of the reasons for dissolving the late Assembly. The President having received a letter from Sir James Drax that persons at home were persuading the King to impose a tax of 4 per cent. on commodities, alleging that it would bring in 25,000*l.* per annum, "a strange wild computation," three propositions were sent to the Assembly, to which was returned this short answer [*see ante*, No. 127]. The Assembly is accused of "a hope of change, as now at least they plainly tell us," and of their wishing to have either the King of Spain or other foreign prince as their proprietor. The President and Council solemnly declare they have no personal animosity or prejudice against any of said Assembly, but seeing they were unwilling to join in what was thought necessary for the public good, they have been dissolved and writs issued for the election of a new Assembly, and it is hoped that unbiassed persons and those in obedience to the King and careful of the public good will be sent up by the respective parishes. Signed by Humphrey Walrond. 5 pp. [*Col. Entry Bk.*, Vol. XI., pp. 56-60.]

July 20.

135. Grant to Thos. Lord Windsor of the office of Governor of Jamaica during pleasure, with the yearly fee of 2,000*l.* payable out of the Exchequer. *His commission is dated 2 Aug.*, *see* No. 145. [*Dom.*, Chas. II., *Docquet Bk.*, p. 127.]

July 20-21.

136. Proclamation of Edward D'Oyley, Governor of Jamaica. That the former order concerning hunting was only intended to prohibit such as make it their business to destroy cattle; all persons really intending to settle may have license from a justice of the peace to hunt hogs. For the undeceiving and clearing of all controversies in trade, ordered that from June 26 last all bonds, bills, and contracts shall be payable and recoverable according to the literal words written upon them.

July 21.—Granting license to Quartermaster John Hoy to hunt cattle with a gang of dogs not exceeding 25, he being incapable of maintaining himself and family by any other means. [*Col. Entry Bks.*, No. 34, pp. 21, 22, and No. 37, p. 7.]

July 22.

Inner Court
of Wards.

137. Minutes of the Council for Foreign Plantations. Petition of the merchants, planters, mariners, and traders in Barbadoes, referred by an Order in Council of 13th inst. July, read, and a committee appointed to report thereon concerning a law made in Barbadoes for raising the goodness, credit, and price of sugars made upon that island; for preventing deceit in factors, and on the merchants' propositions to contract for sugars here at the rate of 30*s.* per cwt. 1 p. [*Col. Papers*, Vol. XIV., No. 59, p. 35.]

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138. Petition of Jacob Jeosua Bueno Enriques, a Jamaican Jew, to the King. For license to work a copper mine in the island, if he

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can discover it, of which he has heard from a Spaniard named Domingo Fran^{co}. Platero, formerly a resident on the island, who was brought to Cagway Point with other Spanish prisoners by the French buccaneers of San Domingo. And that he and Josef and Moise Bueno Enriques may use their own law and hold synagogues. *Spanish*. 3 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XV., No. 74.*]

July 24. 139. Grant of denization to Daniel Bueno Henriques, merchant, native of Spain, and now resident in Barbadoes. [*Dom., Chas. II., Docquet.*]

[July 24.] 140. Report of the Council for Foreign Plantations to the King. On petition of B. de Caseres and two others, who strangers and Jews are forbidden by the Act of Navigation to trade to his Majesty's Plantations. It has long been debated whether it stands with his Majesty's interest and that of the colonies to admit Jews to reside and trade there, judgment differing according to the interest of the parties concerned. The merchants have urged that the Jews are a people so subtle in matters of trade, and that they and their stocks are so settled in other nations that in a short time they will not only ingross trade among themselves, but will be able to divert the benefit thereof to other places; whereas it seems the interest of his Majesty to keep his own trade, that the whole profit may flow in hither and the trade be carried on by the manufactures and navigation of these kingdoms. On the other side the planters urge that the admission of Jews or any other accession of free trade will tend exceedingly to the advantage of the Colonies, and consequently of his Majesty and trade; and that the merchants principally aim at appropriating the whole trade and necessitating the planter to accept any prices they think fit. These arguments being of great weight, the Council have not thought fit to give any judgment thereon, but offer that these three Jews being recommended by the King of Denmark, and having behaved with general satisfaction many years in Barbadoes, may have a special license to reside there or in any other Plantation. *Signed by Philip Froude. Indorsed, Received 24 July 1661.* 2 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XV., No. 75.*]

July 24, 25. 141. Minutes of the Council and Assembly of Barbadoes. Col. Walrond, President. List of the names of burgesses elected to the General Assembly, the changes from the previous list (*see ante, No. 1*), being as follows:—Captains Wm. Sandeford and Alex. Pulline, for St. Peter's; Thomas Wardall and John Worsam, for St. Joseph's; Lt.-Col. Humphrey Hooke [vice Thomas Peade] for St. Thomas'; and Nicholas Edwards [vice Capt. Richd. Andrews] for St. Andrew's. Col. Thos. Modyford chosen Speaker. It was agreed to repeal all laws from the "Rendition of the island until its restoration to the King's government," but those laws which were made for the better administration of justice to be re-enacted. 2 pp. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XI., pp. 61, 62.*]

July 31. 142. Orders of the Governor and Council of Jamaica [Capt. Wm. Daylison also present]. That Capt. Wm. Valet do not depart from the island without further order from the King. Major Coape and Capt. Burroughs to examine and report on the difference

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between Capt. Harrington, Capt. Kent, and Lieut. Barfield, "or endeavour to make an expedient there." Sec. Povey to be empowered to issue and sign letters of administration. [*Col. Entry Bks., No. 34, p. 24, and No. 37, p. 9.*]

July ?

143. Petition of Philip Roberts to the King. To bestow upon him some small employment suitable to his quality and present sufferings. Has been employed in the West Indies these six and twenty years; in the year 1642 had command of a company under command of Capt. Wm. Jackson against the Spaniards in the West Indies, having taken and plundered many towns whereby he had purchased much diamonds, pearls, and other rich jewels; but coming for England in 1646 was taken by Dunkirk men-of-war, who sunk the ship and all the goods; in May 1660 was retaken by Spanish ships in the West Indies, and carried into St. Jago upon Cuba, escaped by stealing the Governor's canoe and came to Jamaica in a most miserable condition; by long experience of the West Indies has discovered that which will much enrich the King's dominions and revenue, and also highly advance his Majesty's island of Jamaica. *Annexed,*

143. I. *Certificate of his miserable condition when rescued from the Dunkirkers.*

143. II. *Certificate by Sir Edw. Massey showing that Roberts was one of those engaged with Jackson in a voyage for the West Indies in making discoveries there, that he was reputed a very honest, expert, and valiant soldier, that he had suffered much misery and loss by being taken by the Spaniard, and that his imprisonment has gained him such knowledge of the Spaniard's Plantations as renders him very capable of doing his Majesty good service. [Dom., Chas. II., Vol. XXXIX., No. 128, Cal., p. 51.]*

Aug. 1.
Jamaica.

144. Proclamation of the Governor and Council of Jamaica. Granting permission to Captain Anthony Collier and Lieut. Edward Morris, who having lost several horses, to pen their own with other wild horses for one month, with the assistance of the officers of Guinaboa, to whom half the wild horses are to be delivered. [*Col. Entry Bks., No. 34, p. 22-33, and No. 37, p. 7.*]

Aug. 2.
Westminster.

145. Commission appointing Thomas Lord Windsor Governor of Jamaica, with power to make laws, so they be not repugnant to the laws of England, with advice of Council consisting of 12 persons to be elected as shall be appointed in his instructions [*see No. 259*], to administer oaths, muster and command military forces, and appoint a Commission for finding out the most necessary trades to be undertaken for the good of the inhabitants. With the yearly fee or pension of 2,000*l.*, payable quarterly out of the Treasury at Westminster. Edward D'Oyley's commission as Governor of Jamaica from henceforth to cease [*see ante, No. 20*]. 14 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XV., No. 76.*]

Aug. 2.
Westminster.

146. Copy of preceding Commission examined by Robt. Castell and Fras. Haberley. Received from Sir Charles Lyttelton. [*Col. Entry Bk., No. 27, pp. 9-12.*]

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Aug. 2. **147.** Another copy of Lord Windsor's Commission. [*Col. Entry*
Westminster. *Bk.*, No. 92, pp. 59-66.]

Aug. 3. **148.** Depositions of Eliz. Moulder of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, and of Margaret Arthington of St. Margaret's, Westminster. Above four years ago Thos. Smith, then bound for the Barbadoes, did entertain as his servant Edward Moulder, son of Eliz. Moulder, and then solemnly engaged and signified under his handwriting that the said Edward should not be sold. Some nine months after Smith informed Eliz. Moulder that to save charges of transportation he had left Edward with his friend Davis, but intended to make another voyage to the Barbadoes shortly, when he would bring him. But Smith died on shipboard bound for the Barbadoes. [*Dom., Chas II., Vol. XL, Nos. 17, 18, Cal., p. 57.*]

Aug. 5. **149.** Minutes of the Council for Foreign Plantations. The report
Inner Court of of the Committee on the petition from Barbadoes touching sugars
Wards. to be perfected and brought in on Monday the 12th inst., when the several persons concerned are to have notice to attend. Debate on the letter sent from this Council to Virginia. Sir Wm. Berkeley desired to bring in writing such an account of Virginia and propositions for the advantage of that Plantation as to him shall seem fit. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XIV., No. 59, p. 36.*]

Aug. 5. **150.** Minutes of the Council and Assembly of Barbadoes. Resolved that the Assembly sit with the Governor and Council, to confer about the repealing and reviewing of laws formerly made, so far as there shall be a general content, but if any dissent, then to repair to their own house to put it to the vote. $\frac{3}{4}$ p. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XI., p. 63.*]

Aug. 6. **151.** Grant of the office of Governor of the countries and territories called l'Acadie, and part of the country called Nova Scotia, to Mark Harrison, of Stepney, co. Midx., gent., during life, with the same powers and authorities as have formerly been granted to others, procured by Thos. Elliott of the bedchamber. [*Docquet Dom., Chas. II.*]

Aug. 7. **152.** Order in Council directing the Attorney-General to prepare
Whitehall. draught of Letters Patent under the Great Seal, constituting Robert Boyle, one of the members of the Corporation of New England, Governor of that Corporation for propagating the Gospel there, with the usual clauses and instructions. 1 p. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LX., p. 5.*]

Aug. 7. **153.** Address of Governor Endecott in the name and by order of the General Court of the Massachusetts, in New England, to the King. Their last address was the representation of an exile's necessities; this script, gratulatory and lowly, is the reflection of the gracious rays of Christian Majesty. They pray that New England, under the King's royal protection, may be permitted still to sing the Lord's song in this strange land; in the particulars of subscription and conformity they are supposed to be under the hallucinations of weak brethren, yet they crave leave to say whether the voluntary quitting

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of their native and dearest country be not sufficient to expiate so innocent a mistake, if a mistake. This laudatory address concludes thus: "Yea as the Lord was with David, so let Him be with Your most Excellent Majty, and make the throne of King Charles the Second both greater and better than the throne of King David, or than the throne of any of your royal progenitors." [*Col. Papers, Vol. XV., No. 77.*]

Aug. 7. **154.** Copy of the preceding. 3 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XV., No. 78.*]

Aug. ? **155.** Petition of Mary, relict of Major-General Fortescue, to the King. Petitioner's husband was engaged in the expedition to Jamaica, and was chosen Commander-in-Chief on the sickness of General Venables, by virtue of a dormant commission. There Major-General Fortescue died, after having stocked at great charges two plantations which were allotted to him. Prays that said plantations may be granted to herself and child, with an allowance for the profits so long kept from her. *Indorsed*, "Council Plantations to consider and examine contents, and certify what is fit to be done for pet^{rs} just relief." 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XV., No. 79.*]

Aug. 12. **156.** Minutes of the Council for Foreign Plantations. Petition of Mary, relict of Major-General Fortescue, referred by the King, setting forth her late husband's industry and faithfulness to preserve the interest of Jamaica, and his expenses in setting up two plantations of sugar works and cocoa walks upon ground allotted to him, which she prays may be granted to her and her child, with some competent allowance for the profits long kept from her, referred to a committee to hear the proofs and report thereon. After long debate on the petition and proposals from Barbadoes, touching sugars, the whole matter is referred for further consideration, as it seemed to this Council to be a matter of great weight and moment. Report brought in by Sir William Glasscock on Lord Sterling's case, referred for consideration. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XIV., No. 59, pp. 36, 37.*]

Aug. 13. **157.** Proclamation of the Governor and Council of Jamaica. Whereas Lieutenant Morris having set forth by petition that he bought a pipe of wine from Abraham Langford, which the soldiers in the late mutiny did drink out and embezzle, alledging that Langford was a traitor, and that petitioner is sued at law by Langford for same. It being well known that Langford was a promoter of the mutiny, whilst Morris was wounded in defence of the Governor, and was plundered only on account of said Langford; ordered, that Lieutenant Morris be discharged of the money due for said pipe of wine. [*Col. Entry Bks., No. 34, pp. 24, 25, and No. 37, p. 9.*]

Aug. 19. **158.** Minutes of the Council for Foreign Plantations. Order upon the report of the Committee for the petition from Barbadoes, that a letter be drawn up for the King to send to that island, expressing his Majesty's care of them, and putting them in mind to revise the laws for making sugars; also acquainting them with the

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overtures made by the merchants and traders here to take said sugars off their hands at such rates as may probably make the planter comfortably subsist and encourage the merchant to trade with them, and for those purposes to call an Assembly to consider of and send an answer to these particulars.

Aug. 19.—A dispute accidentally arising about supplying Barbadoes with horses for their sugar works, and it being alleged that the Lords of the Privy Council understood it might be most commodiously done from Jamaica, which is held very dangerous, if not impossible, by reason of the trade winds, Sir John Colleton is ordered to draw up a report on the advantage of licensing English horses to be transported thence. The letter for Barbadoes ordered to be prepared on the 15th inst. read; also an estimate brought in by Sir John Colleton of the planters' charges in raising sugars there; ordered, after long debate, that the merchants take a copy of Sir John Colleton's paper; also a like estimate of the charges of three several sorts of Muscavado sugars made by the Portuguese and brought to the London market, and upon due consideration this Council will order what is requisite to be done. $1\frac{1}{2}$ pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XIV., No. 59, pp. 37, 38.*]

Aug. 20. **159.** Proclamation of the Governor and Council of Jamaica. That no persons take upon themselves to mend and calk vessels, except those employed by Robert Aves, shipwright, who is to receive 5s. per day for his own work, and 4s. for each of his men. [*Col. Entry Bks., No. 34, pp. 25, 26, and No. 37, p. 9.*]

Aug. 20. **160.** Col. Thos. Temple to Sec. Morrice. Received his letter of 14th February last from Capt. Baker, on 28th May. Whalley and Goffe were newly fled out of this jurisdiction before his letter arrived, by reason the Governor had made a strict search for them upon sight of a Proclamation that came by way of Barbadoes. The progress made in this business, together with the Governor's orders and copy of a letter of apology from Mr. Davenport, a minister, who is quite unknown to Temple, are herewith inclosed. Believes Whalley and Goffe are still in this country, concealed in some of the southern parts. Has joined himself in a secret design with one Pinchin, and Capt. Lord, two of the most considerable persons living in those parts, resolving to use their uttermost endeavour to apprehend and secure those Colonels, and has great hopes to effect it if they are in those parts. Will hazard his life and fortune in his Majesty's service. *Incloses,*

160. 1. John Davenport to Col. Thos. Temple. *Tribute to the memory of Lord Sage and Sele, "if the Most High hath taken him from us," the writer's patron for 40 years past, while in Holland, in London, and since his abode in this wilderness above 24 years. Protests his innocence in reference to the two Colonels, Whalley and Goffe, also on behalf of this poor colony who wanted neither will nor industry to have served his Majesty in apprehending them, but were prevented and hindered by God's overruling providence. Ex-*

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plains how it was that the two Colonels, who only stayed two days in the Colony, went away before they could be apprehended, no man knowing how or whither. Brgs he will communicate this to Lord Saye, if living, if not, to Lord Fiennes. New Haven, 1661, Aug. 10. Together 4 pp. [Col. Papers, Vol. XV., Nos. 80, 81.]

Governor Endecott's letters and instructions above referred to will be found calendared, *ante*, No. 81.

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161. Deposition of John Crown. That while he was at Boston soon after the King's restoration, Goffe and Whalley landed there, and were conducted to the house of John Endecott, the Governor, who it was reported embraced them, bade them welcome to New England, and wished more such good men as they would come over. That they were visited by the principal persons of the town, and visited, among others, John Norton, teacher of the principal Independent Church, one of those who came over with the address and letter of said colony to the King. That they then resided in Cambridge University, of which deponent was a member, where it was reported they were held in exceeding great esteem for their piety and parts; that they held meetings, where they preached and prayed and were looked upon as men dropt down from heaven; but penitence for the horrid murder for which they fled did not appear to be any part of their piety, for Whalley frequently said that if what he had done against the King were to be done he would do it again. That had the King's proclamation for their apprehension been published, it had been almost impossible for the murderers to escape as they did. Heard many godly men in New England say they durst not condemn what Hugh Peters had done. 2 pp. [Col. Papers, Vol. XV., No. 82.]

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162. Gov. Endecott to Sec. Sir Edw. Nicholas and Sir William Morrice. In reply to two expresses of 15 February and 5 March 1661, gives a brief account of what has been done by the Council, the General Court, and himself concerning Colonels Whalley and Goffe. They have caused diligent search to be made for him in this jurisdiction, and the King's warrant for their apprehension was speedily despatched to the other colonies. They have written to New Haven to stir them up to a faithful diligence and further endeavours for apprehending them. Inclose copies of the Council and their own transactions at large, together with the return on oath of the two gentlemen employed, [see *ante*, Nos. 81, 82, 96]. Notwithstanding all the clamour and complaints against them they hope to have an opportunity to vindicate their innocency and still to enjoy their liberties. *Indorsed*, Received 27 Sept. 1661. 1 p. [Col. Papers, Vol. XV., No. 83.]

Aug. 26.
Whitehall.

163. Order of the King in Council directing that Dr. Mason, Dr. Wiseman, and Dr. Walker, or any one or more of them, attend the Committee for Foreign Plantations at the Council Chamber on the morrow, and that Sir Lewis Kirke, Thos. Elliott, and Robt. Nelson do then and there attend accordingly about the business of Nova Scotia. 1 p. [Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LX., p. 16.]

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Aug. 27.

164. Orders of the Governor and Council of Jamaica. That the merchants' petition be laid aside for three months, and that the Governor and Council have further notice from them for the security of the Caimanos. That Captain Whiting, of the Diamond, deliver the goods and liquors he has brought to Lt.-Coll. Archbold, who has engaged to take out letters of administration on behalf of M. Dubois, deceased. That to prevent abuses by false weights and measures, all goods be sold one month from this date according to the standard weights and measures of England, an exact table to be hung up in the Secretary's office, on pain of forfeiture of double the value of said goods. And Captain Thomas Ascough is hereby appointed clerk of the market, and Thomas Bispham deputy. That a market be kept every Saturday at Col. Barry's storehouse at Lygonnee as formerly. That any person carrying a stick of fire or pipe of tobacco lighted through a field of canes be convicted in the sum of 5*l*. That any person entertaining a slave above one night after he is known so to be, shall forfeit to his master 1*l*. for each night. And no one shall hire a servant, unless he bring a testimonial that he has performed his last contract. To seize William Potter and bind him to the sign post of Captain Ipley Ingelsfield, and there give him 30 lashes upon the bare back, after which to secure him until he enters into recognisance to be of good behaviour. 4 pp. [*Col. Entry Bks., No. 34, pp. 26-29, and No. 37, pp. 9, 10.*]

August.

165. Grant of the office of General of Nova Scotia unto Mark Harrison during life. [*Docquet Book, p. 131, Dom., Charles II.*]

Sept. ?

166. Petition of Sir Thos. Whitstones to the King. In research of somewhat answerable to his hopes from the King's promise, is reduced to extreme necessity, and expects no issue but death or his Majesty's favourable intervention. Implores his Majesty to bestow upon him a plantation in Jamaica. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XV., No. 84.*]

Sept. 3.

167. Sir Thomas Whitstones to Secretary Nicholas. Begs assistance in his petition to the King which the Lord Chancellor has promised to second; otherwise he must perish in the Marshalsea. The letter is endorsed by Nicholas with a note to the Lord Chancellor, and with the latter's reply that he will deliver the petition, which he doubts will come to nothing; it would be better if the King would give Whitstones 100*l*. to get him out of prison and send him to Jamaica. In 1663 Sir Thos. Whitstones had the command of a fleet in Jamaica, see *Index*. [*Dom., Chas. II., Vol. XLI., No. 11, Cal., p. 81.*]

Sept. 9.
Whitehall.

168. The King to Governor Endecott and the Governors of all the Colonies of New England. Having been informed that several of his Majesty's subjects called Quakers are imprisoned, that some have been executed, and others are in danger to undergo the like, they are hereby required, if there be any called Quakers already condemned to death or other corporal punishments, or that are imprisoned and obnoxious to the like condemnation, to forbear proceeding any further therein, but forthwith to send said persons, whether

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condemned or imprisoned, to England, together with their respective crimes or offences laid to their charge, to the end such course may be taken with them here as shall be agreeable to our laws and their demerits. *Copy certified by Jo. Cooke, Clerk to Sec. Morrice. 1 p. [Col. Papers, Vol. XV., No. 85.]*

Sept. 9-18. **169.** Orders of the Governor and Council of Jamaica. That Nicholas Keine, fire-master and gunner, appoint some one to guard the magazine, hoist the flag at the descreying of any ship, and attend to the other duties of a "Mettross," for which James Jordan shall pay him 12*d.* per diem weekly out of the impost money.

Sept. 11.—That John Morgan, master of the Elizabeth of Limerick, deliver 2,000 lbs. of turtle to Thos. Rosewarden, Benj. Pecken, and John Tudor, in satisfaction of their shares of meat.

Sept. 18.—Divers complaints having been made of the dearness and badness of sugar, ordered that no person sell any of the sugar now brought by Mr. Loveing for more than 5*d.* per lb. In consideration of said order Loveing contracts to take 6,000 lbs. of bounty sugar at 4*s.* per cwt., and 8,000 lbs. of Mr. Grant at 30*s.* per cwt. 2½ *pp.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. 34, pp. 30-32.*]

Sept. 11. **170.** Grant to the Duke of York, Lord Willoughby of Parham, Col. Wm. Legg, and Tho. Culling, Alexander Bence, Robert Starre, John Lewis, and Philip Payne, of London, merchants, of all regions, countries, and territories from Cape Blanco, situate in 20° N. lat., on the continent of Africa, unto 2 leagues to the northwards of Sallee, lying in 34° N. lat., on the north part of Africa, bordering on the Atlantic Sea, and of the free trade thereof for 31 years, rendering two gold ducats when his Majesty shall arrive in said dominions; incorporating them by the name of the Morocco Company, and giving them license yearly to deduct 1,500*l.* out of the customs for all merchandise exported thence and brought into his Majesty's dominions towards erecting and maintaining fortifications. [*Dom., Chas. II., Docquets.*]

Sept. 12. **171.** Warrant to pay 2,000*l.* to Sir William Berkeley out of the duties and customs arising from the next ships for Virginia in recompense of his services as Governor of Virginia [*Docquet*].

N.B.—There is another copy of this docquet dated Sept. 16, to pay the same amount "in consideration of the many faithful and good services performed by him as Governor of Virginia, and in full recompense of all other engagements from his Majesty and his Father of blessed memory." (Dom., Car. II.)

Sept. 20. **172.** Capt. Richard Hodges of the Guernsey to the Navy Commissioners. Lay off Newfoundland till August 29, expecting a fishing fleet unto the southward, and sent to all the ports bidding the vessels repair to the Bay of Bulls, the usual place where they make up their fleet; they returned answer they were bound by charter not to stay for any company, but to hasten as soon as ready to a market. Hastened home, having only three weeks' victuals, with only three sail, two bound for the Straits and one for England;

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the remainder of the fishermen will not be ready to depart the country till the latter end of this month, for they are resolved to stay as long as possible by reason it hath been a bad year for fishing. Had a bad passage, meeting a very great storm. The new Governors of Newfoundland claim $\frac{1}{3}$ of the two French prizes sent home by him, though he took them five days before the Governors came into the country; told them if Lord Baltimore had any right to them he could recover in England, for his own part he could grant them no part thereof. Wants to get passage for the Frenchmen on board the Guernsey, and an order to come into Portsmouth to victual. [*Dom., Chas. II., Vol. XLII. No. 10, Cal., p. 93.*]

Sept. 20. **173.** Grant to Thos. Povey of the office of Receiver-General of the rents, revenues, and profits payable to his Majesty from any of his foreign dominions, colonies, and plantations in Africa and America, during life, with the fee of 100*l.* per annum. [*Dom., Chas. II., Docquet Bk., p. 140, Cal., p. 94.*]

Sept. 23. **174.** Grant to Thos. Breedon of London, merchant, during life, of the office of Governor of L'Acadie and part of Nova Scotia, with the same powers and privileges as have been formerly granted to others, procured by Mr. Secretary Nicholas. [*Dom., Chas. II., Docquet Bk., p. 141.*]

Sept. 27. **175.** Minutes of the Council and Assembly of Barbadoes. List of Acts passed (re-enacted), which are recorded in the book of Acts, viz.:—For settling the regiment of horse. Encouraging all faithful ministers, and appointing and regulating their maintenance. Concerning the conveyance of estates. Encouraging the importing of gold and silver. For the better ordering and governing of negroes. For the good governing of servants, and ordaining the rights between masters and servants. Settling the militia. For the more exact stating of the accounts of the late tax of 5*l.* per acre, and levying the arrears thereof. Ordered that the order of 10th May last, for expunging all Acts and orders in any books, which are any ways derogatory to the authority and dignity of the King, be forthwith put in execution by the committee. 1 *p.* [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XI., pp. 63, 64.*]

Oct. 8. **176.** Orders of the Governor and Council of Jamaica. Whereas there is no convenient place for preserving his Majesty's powder, and that no treasury of his Majesty is visible in this island, ordered that Commissary Povey sell so much as will defray the charge of preserving the remainder. That the execution recovered by Wm. Stayno against Capt. John Harrington be paid to Capt. Langford. That the several ministers bring in their fees for marriages, burials, christenings, churchings, &c. to the Governor and Council, before the collector pays them anything from the assessments. That Commissary Rich. Povey give to Coll. Barry 1,000 lbs. biscuit, to be repaid in Cassadoc bread. That the Council meet the 15th day of each month at Point Cagua, and if on Sunday, the day following. 2 *pp.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. 34, pp. 32-34.*]

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Oct. 19.
Westminster.

177. Memorial of the Dutch Ambassadors to the King. Take the liberty, by express order from their masters, to remind his Majesty that in his letter of 14th Aug. last he absolutely disclaims the proceedings of Capt. Holmes, commander of some of his Majesty's ships upon the coast of Africa, which he promises to inform himself of particularly, and order that nothing follow to the prejudice of the Netherlands West India Company. The States General being informed that said Holmes is in England, have commanded said Ambassadors to pray his Majesty to cause him to give account of what he has enterprized against the States' subjects, hindering that freedom of trade on the coasts of Africa which they have long enjoyed, and seizing the fort of St. Andrew, which the Dutch held by good title; that said fort may be restored to said company and the damage repaired; and that henceforth his Majesty's subjects may more regularly observe the law of nations, and that his Majesty's allies may continue their trade in the River Gambia and at Cape Verd without hindrance. *Signed by* L. de Nassau, V. Hoorn, H. Vangogh. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XV., No. 86.*]

Nov. 6.

178. Report by the Commissioners of Customs concerning the Scotch trade, how far it intrinches by the late Act of State upon the Act of Navigation and the Plantations. That by allowing the Scots to trade, as the English the customs would be much injured, they bringing in foreign goods without paying alien duties; they might then trade to the Plantations that are absolute English, to the infinite prejudice of his Majesty's duties and of the Englishmen who have property there both in goods and land, by whose cost and industry they have been planted. The Plantations are his Majesty's Indies, without charge to him raised and supported by the English subjects; they employ above 200 sail of good ships every year, breed abundance of mariners, and begin to grow commodities of great value and esteem, and though some of them continue in tobacco, yet upon the return it smells well, and pays more custom to his Majesty than the East Indies four times over. The Scotch would by this liberty overthrow the essence of the Act of Navigation, and they must not be allowed to trade from port to port, for they are strangers and their bond is not sufficient security. [*Dom., Chas. II., Vol. XLIV., No. 12, Cal., p. 135.*]

Nov. 11.

Inner Court of
Wards.

179. Minutes of the Council for Foreign Plantations. Messrs. Boyle and Povey to draw up a letter to New England according to the King's instructions, to be sent by this Council. Mr. Froude to attend the Secretary of State and inform himself of the last address from New England to the King, and give an account thereof to Messrs. Boyle and Povey; also to wait on the Lord Treasurer and obtain his warrant for 100*l.* towards the charges of this Council. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XIV., No. 59, p. 39.*]

[Nov. 14.]

180. Petition of Francis Lord Willoughby of Parham, vested by the late Earl of Carlisle in the Government of Barbadoes and the rest of the Caribbee Isles and in the moiety of all profit and advantage to the King. That after so many years of expense and suffering he

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may be speedily despatched with instructions and sufficient powers. With reference to the Lord Chancellor, Lord Treasurer, Lord Privy Seal, and Chancellor of the Exchequer, to consider how petitioner may receive satisfaction proportionable to his interests to be surrendered, and for his support as his Majesty's Lieut.-General and Governor in Barbadoes and the rest of the Caribbees. *See 27 August 1662.* $\frac{1}{2}$ p. [*Dom. Entry Bk., Claus. II., Vol. XIII., p. 11.*]

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181. Conditions upon which Fras. Lord Willoughby is ready to submit to the King all his right and title to the Foreign Plantations possessed by him under a grant from the late Earl of Carlisle. That he have a commission to be the King's Lieut.-Gen. for the six years to come, in his lease of 21 years from Lord Carlisle; with the moiety of the profits of the revenue confirmed to him, but to receive no other reward or allowance. The Government of those islands being loose and distracted, Lord Willoughby desires to be despatched to that command *see Nos. 309, 359.* $1\frac{1}{2}$ pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XV., No. 87.*]

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Nov. 15.

182. Orders of the Governor and Council of Jamaica. That Henry Sweeting and William Beeston, collectors for George Johns, minister, forthwith pay the money they have collected, to him, deducting 50s. for the clerk. Receipt by George Johns and Henry Marcutt for same, amounting to 18*l.* 4*s.* Warrant to Rich. Povey to pay 11*l.* 16*s.* to Lieut. Orchard for the relief of Lieut. John Frampton, who is very sick and necessitated and much indebted to Orchard. Concerning the suit of James Jordan, treasurer, against John Pemwell. Setting forth the penalties for the wanderings of servants and slaves, and stealing their masters' goods, of moderately whipping and committing them to the custody of the Provost-Marshal. That no person remain on Point Cagua without giving security to a justice of peace not to be chargeable to the inhabitants for more than one month. Any waterman bringing a person likely to be chargeable to pay a piece of $\frac{8}{9}$, and carry him back again. That all persons imprisoned for debt not exceeding 5*l.* shall contract with their creditors and serve them such time as a justice of the peace shall award. $4\frac{1}{2}$ pp. [*Col. Entry Bks., No. 34, pp. 34, 38, and No. 37, pp. 10, 11.*]

Nov. 19.

183. Petition of Thomas Elliott, groom of the bedchamber, and Francis Cradock to the King. The propositions to his Majesty for erecting banks without money in England, and raising a great yearly revenue by the ease of his people, though approved by many are not as yet countenanced by any, no experiment having been made elsewhere. The laws and customs in Barbadoes are suitable for that design, would be acceptable to the people, and prevent many grievances complained of. Pray the King's commission empowering him, the Governor for the time being, and a commissioner at the country's election to erect a bank there, and take the profits thereof for such time as his Majesty shall direct. *Annexed.*

183. 1. Reference to Lord Ashley, Chancellor of the Exchequer, for his report. Whitehall, 1661, November 19.

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183. II. Report of Lord Ashley on the above petition. Has no confidence in the success of the first experiment of new inventions, especially in matters of this nature; yet conceives that a licence for a bank in Barbadoes might be granted for not more than 31 years, reserving one-fourth of the annual profit of the undertaking, as is offered in the propositions to be disposed of as the Governor and Council of the island may think fit, which may assist towards the charge of the Government there. 1661, December 3.

183. III. "Cradock's propositions for erecting banks in England without money, and raising a revenue by the ease of the people, seeming as great a mystery as it is a novelty, and therefore without a precedent, will hardly gain credit with a people apt to create more difficulties than God and nature hath made them. Why may not his Majesty make an experiment thereof in the island of Barbadoes, and by that means introduce it here in manner following, as herein set forth." *Together 3 pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XV., Nos. 88, 89.*]

Nov. 19. 184. Minute of the above petition. See Warrant of 9th December, No. 194. [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol. XIII., p. 15.*]

Nov. 20. 185. Richard Whiting, captain of the Diamond, to the Principal Officers of the Navy. Had received orders from the Governor of Jamaica to fetch passengers from Barbadoes, but met with great obstructions, the chief men here very averse from acting anything to the good of Jamaica, so that the number falls short of what is expected. Sails for the Leeward Islands on the 21st inst. to carry off as many persons as are free to go, having stayed a few days at each island, he will steer his course for Jamaica to get orders from his Royal Highness [the Duke of York?] 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XV., No. 90.*]

[Nov. 27.] 186. Petition of officers and soldiers returned from Jamaica to the King and Council. As petitioners bore too visible a stamp of loyalty, they were compelled to accept service in the West Indies in 1654 by that late usurper Cromwell; but in consequence of the reduction of two regiments into one, were discharged to return for England. Have received part of their arrears, and the remainder is promised. As the army of England and the soldiers of Dunkirk have already been paid, and there only remains between 19,000*l.* and 20,000*l.* due to petitioners, pray that means be taken for their speedy relief from utter ruin and the debtors' gaol. *Indorsed*, "Read in Council, Nov. 27, 1661." $\frac{3}{4}$ p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XV., No. 91.*]

Nov. ? 187. Petition of John, son of Thos. Woodward, to the King. To be put into possession of the house and office of Assay Master of the Mint, held by his father until the late troubles, when John Bradshaw, the so-called President of the Council of State, on 23rd October 1649, dismissed him for refusing obedience to the usurped powers, and put in Samuel Bartlett; on this his father repaired to Virginia, with a public declaration never to see England again till his Majesty's

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return: is forthwith sending him the joyful news, and wishes to keep the office for him till his return, or, if he be dead, to have a grant of it for himself. *N.B.*—Woodward's petition was granted, see the King's letter to the officers of the Mint, 12 July 1665. John Woodward had died just before that date. [*Dom., Chas. II., Vol. XLIV., No. 17, Cal., p. 137.*]

Dec. 2.

188. Minutes of the Council for Foreign Plantations. Lord Windsor's propositions, setting down what necessities he thought expedient for well managing the government of Jamaica, and praying the result of this Council therein to be presented to the King in Council, were, after debate, referred for further consideration. $\frac{1}{4}$ p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XIV., No. 59, p. 39.*]

Dec. 4.
Whitehall.

189. Commission to Capt. Thomas Breedon to be Governor of the countries and territories called Acadie, and of that part of the country called Nova Scotia, with power to appoint a deputy and to commissionate officers by sea and land, both military and civil; no persons to trade with the natives without his license, and in case of opposition he is authorised to raise forces in New England or in any other parts of America, and to kill, sink, or burn vessels, and in case of the seizure of any vessels or goods to convert them to his own use without rendering any account for the same. See No. 248. 3 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XV., No. 92.*]

Dec. 4.

190. Two copies of the preceding commission. [*Dom. Entry Bks., Chas. II., Vol. V., p. 73, and Vol. XLVIII., p. 28.*]

Dec. 4.

191. Minutes of the Council for Foreign Plantations. Lord Berkeley, Sir John Colleton, and Col. Venables to attend the Lords of the Council with the propositions prepared by this Council concerning the necessary provisions to be sent to Jamaica. [Lord Windsor's] propositions [*see ante*, No. 188] to be presented to his Majesty. 5 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XIV., No. 59, pp. 39-44.*]

Dec. 6.
Boston.

192. Edward Rawson, Secretary, to Secretary Sir Wm. Morrice. Account of proceedings of the General Court since the receipt of the King's commands in reference to the Quakers, "men of such turbulence as renders them not only disturbers of the peace, but professed enemies to all established Governments and the truth." The Colony in good hopes to enjoy his Majesty's favour and protection, and that they may continue to enjoy the same liberties and privileges in civil and ecclesiastical things as they have enjoyed for thirty years past. *Incloses,*

192. 1. *Order of the General Court at Boston:—For preservation of religion, order, and peace, laws have from time to time been passed against Quakers, in reference to their restless intentions and impetuous disturbances, but not any propensity to punish them in person and estate. All imprisoned have been released and sent away, yet some have returned and others have filled the Royal ears with complaints and obtained a letter from the King to forbear corporal punishment or death. Although it is not doubted if his Majesty were rightly informed he would be far from*

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giving them such favor or weakening his authority here, yet that his Majesty be not the least offended, it is ordered that the execution of the laws in force against Quakers, so far as they respect corporal punishment or death, be suspended until further order. Boston, 1661, Nov. 27. Copy certified by Edward Rawson, Secretary. [Col. Papers, Vol. XV., Nos. 93, 93 1.]

Dec. 9. **193.** Warrant to Col. Thos. Temple to deliver up to Capt. Thos. Breedon his Majesty's forts of St. John and Pentagoet in Acadie or Nova Scotia, with all guns and ammunition to them belonging, together with the guns and great shot that were carried from Port Royal to Boston in New England. See No. 248. *Two copies. [Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol. V., p. 75, and Vol. XLVIII., p. 10.]*

Dec. 9. **194.** Warrant to the Attorney or Solicitor-General to prepare a Bill authorising Thomas Elliott, Esq., Groom of the Bedchamber, Sir John Colleton, and Francis Cradock, and others, from time to time appointed by the Governor, Council, and Assembly of Barbadoes, to erect and manage a bank or banks in the said island, founded on the security of lands and goods, with sole power to give credit and transfer the same from one month's account to another, as is done by the ownership or credit of money in foreign parts. Three-quarters of all profits granted to said Thomas Elliott, Sir John Colleton, and Francis Cradock, their executors, administrators, or assigns for 31 years, and the other fourth to the Governor and Council for the public charge of said island. And that the injuries done to the planters and others by usurious sales and contracts at 30 per cent. interest and more may be prevented, his Majesty wills that no man take or give more than 6 per cent. per annum interest, on pain of forfeiture of the goods, money or credit so sold or lent, and no man be compelled in future in said island to take payment in sugar more than he pleases. With power to the Governor, Council, and Assembly to appoint a fit person to inspect the whole management and determine the value of all lands, and the credit to be laid on them, and to appoint reasonable rates for warehouse room, and make such other Acts for the better establishing said banks as they shall reasonably desire. The office of keeping the records of estates to be kept at the banks, and any persons counterfeiting any bill or seal of the bank, or doing anything to cheat the same, shall on conviction be liable to perpetual imprisonment and forfeit his estate, one moiety to the Crown and the other to him that shall sue for the same in any court of record. 2½ pp. [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., No. 5, pp. 80-83.*]

Dec. 14.
Whitehall.

195. The King's proclamation for the encouraging of planters in Jamaica. His Majesty, fully satisfied that the island of Jamaica, with its fertile soil, and commodious situation for commerce, is likely to be a great benefit to his Majesty's other dominions, hereby declares for the encouragement of planters and settlers: That during the next two years, 30 acres of land shall be allotted by the Governor

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to every person, male or female, above 12 years of age, who shall reside upon said island within six weeks after application, to be held for ever by the tenure usual in other plantations; but in case said persons do not go thither within six months, said allotments shall be void. The grantees to be obliged to serve in arms upon any insurrection, mutiny, or foreign invasion, and to enjoy all fisheries and mines, except gold and silver, on payment of a royalty of one-twentieth. Children born in Jamaica of his Majesty's natural born subjects of England, to be free denizens of England; and all free persons to have liberty to transport themselves, their families and goods, except only coin and bullion, from any part of his Majesty's dominions to Jamaica. All planters, soldiers, and others are hereby commanded to yield obedience to Thomas Lord Windsor, now Governor of said island, and to every other Governor thereof. *Printed.* 2 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XV., No. 94.*]

Dec. 14.
Whitehall.

196. MS. copy of preceding proclamation for the encouragement of planters in Jamaica. *Indorsed*, 14 Dec. 1661. Proclamation published in Jamaica by Lord Windsor. Received from Sir T. Lynch, 20th Dec. 1679. Read the 21st of October 1680. [*Col. Entry Bk., No. 37, p. 9.*]

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197. Petition of Henry Hastings to the King. A plantation of about 60 acres in the parish of St. George, in Barbadoes, heretofore belonging to Capt. Anthony Strange, who murdered Capt. Bowers [*sic*] about April 1657, and was outlawed, fled the island, was escheated, and afterwards purchased of the late usurper Cromwell for 300*l.*; prays for a grant of the same, in consideration of his services and great losses in all the late unhappy wars. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XV., No. 95.*]

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Dec. 16.

198. Warrant from the King to the Attorney or Solicitor-General. To prepare a Bill for the Royal signature, containing a pardon to Anthony Strange for killing George Bowyer, of Barbadoes, on the 9th April 1657, and of all pains and penalties, corporal or pecuniary whatsoever, by occasion thereof; with restitution of lands and goods, and non-obstantes of the statutes of 10 Ed. III. and 13 Ric. II., and all other clauses requisite for making the pardon most effectual. *See* No. 219. $\frac{3}{4}$ p. [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., No. V., pp. 94, 95.*]

Dec. 18.

199. The King to the Governor of Barbadoes. Is so sensible of Henry Hewet's sufferings and loyalty that he cannot but resent the injuries done him by one Read, partner to his brother in Barbadoes, who died in April 1649, bequeathed several legacies to Hewet, his wife and children, to be paid by Read, as might appear if Read would produce the will. He is commanded to examine Read, and if he can, compose the difference, or so effectually recommend Hewet to the President and Council of the island that he may be relieved according to the equity of his cause. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., No. III., p. 17.*]

Dec. 27.

200. Result of an agitation at a meeting held at Wells by the trustees of Ferdinando Gorges, Esq., according to commission

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under his hand and seal, bearing date 23rd May 1661. To the first article it was resolved that King Charles be proclaimed throughout the Province of Maine; the form of Proclamation. To the second article resolutions were passed for collecting arrears of rent due according to charter, and that each town of said Province have power to elect one trustee from among themselves for enacting laws, who are to appear, after due notice, at Wells on 25th May, at a General Court; and the clerks of the writs formerly chosen by the freeholders in each town to have power to grant attachments in the King's name and under the authority of Ferdinando Gorges. To the third article, resolved that notice be given to the inhabitants of the Province that they, the Commissioners, have taken into their hands all rentals and properties of Ferdinando Gorges for his use, that there may be no further intrusion on his rights without order. All court rolls, books, and writings to be given into their custody at the next General Court, then and there to be disposed of. To the fourth article, a due assertion of the proprietor's rights to be published at the next General Court and notified by letter to the Governor of the Massachusetts. The fifth and sixth articles resolved in the affirmative; also to defend all the Lord Proprietor and freeholders' rights belonging to the Province; the laws of England to direct them, until further order be taken by the Lord Proprietor or the freeholders; civil and military officers chosen by the freeholders invested with power to execute their offices. In case of disturbance Major Nicholas Shapley to muster and command the militia, according to charter, using all possible means for a most speedy council and advice from the rest of the Commissioners. The form of a Commissioner's oath. Robert Waymouth having died intestate, Major Shapley ordered to administer. Henry Jocelyn and Robt. Jordan appointed Commissioners. Power of administration granted to Robt. Jordan to the estate of Rich. Leader, on certain conditions. *Signed by* Fran. Champernoone, Hen. Jocelyn, Nich. Shapleigh, and Robt. Jordan. *Copy attested by* Fr. Neale, Secretary. 4 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XV., No. 96.*]

Dec. 27. **201.** Another copy of the preceding. 7 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XV., No. 97.*]

Dec. 31. **202.** Warrant to pay Captain Strange the sum of 320*l.* to be employed and disbursed by him for defraying the charge of importation and for clothing divers loyal persons sold by the late usurper for slaves into the Barbadoes and lately arrived in London. [*Dom., Chas. II., Docquets, Cal., p. 196.*]

203. Acts passed in the island of Barbadoes from 1643 to 1762 inclusive, carefully revised, innumerable errors corrected, and the whole compared and examined with the original Acts in the Secretary's office by the late Richard Hall, Esquire, one of the representatives in the General Assembly for the parish of St. Michael, and one of his Majesty's justices of the peace for the said island near 30 years, and since his death continued by his son Richard Hall, London. Printed for Richard Hall, 1764.

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The titles of the Acts passed in 1661, and printed in this volume, are as follows:—

No. 27. An Act appointing a special court for the speedy deciding controversies between merchant and merchant, or mariner and mariner, or merchant and mariner, about freight, damage, or other maritime cases. 4 July 1661.

No. 28. An Act establishing the Courts of Common Pleas within this island, declaring also the method and manner of proceedings both to judgment and execution which are to be observed in the said courts. 29 Aug. 1661.

No. 29. An Act for the encouragement of all faithful ministers in the pastoral charge within this island, as also for appointing and regulating a convenient maintenance for them for the future. 27 Sept. 1661.

No. 30. An Act for the good governing of servants and ordaining the rights between masters and servants. 27 Sept. 1661.

No. 31. An Act concerning the conveyance of estates. 27 Sept. 1661. [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XV., pp. 26-45.*]

204. Brief account of the men, women, children, and negroes, and the acres of land planted, in the ten precincts, towns, quarters, and plantations in Jamaica, amounting in all to 2,458 men, 454 women, 44 children, 514 negroes, 618 arms, and 2,588 planted acres. *Indorsed*, "Account of the militia and inhabitants. 2 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XV., No. 98.*]

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205. Petition of John Young and Company to the Committee for Trade. About February 1661, petitioners set forth the Merchants Delight on a trading voyage for the coast of Guinea; but about August 1661, said ship was by the Amsterdam, belonging to the Dutch West India Company, forced up to Castle de Myne, where Jasper Van Hewson, General of said Company, seized the ship and lading, and imprisoned the master and about 30 men for six weeks; after which they were turned out to shift for themselves, and 'tis feared most of them are perished, only four having returned. Pray relief for the loss proved in the Court of Admiralty to be 22,000*l.* 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XV., No. 99.*]

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206. List of eight ships hired by the Royal Company for Guinea, viz., the Victory, English built, 350 tons; the Dolphin, Dutch built, 350 tons; the African frigate, English built, 140 tons; the Faithful Advice, 260 tons; the John, Capt. North, frigate, English, 140 tons; the Martha frigate, English, 200 tons; the Charles, 130 tons, and the Blackamoor. [*Dom., Chas. II., Vol. XLVII., No. 8, Cal., p. 209.*]

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207. Lord Chancellor Clarendon to Sec. [Nicholas?]. Sends papers on the negotiations, with his 'opinions, for nobody's view but his own. Asks him to re-deliver the papers he gave him concerning New England. [*Dom., Chas. II., Vol. XLVII., No. 37, Cal., p. 205.*]

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208. Petition of John Madden and Henry Wyatt to the King. There is no external badge to distinguish baronets from knights bachelors, though the Orders of the Garter, the Bath, and Nova Scotia have such a badge. Pray that they may be empowered to provide distinguishing medals. [*Dom., Chas. II., Vol. XLVIII., No. 78, Cal., p. 223.*]

1661-1672. **209.** Note Book of Sir Joseph Williamson concerning the "Plantations: Booke the First." On the first and second pages are the following mem.: SURINAM hath free trade, without all custom. The French King grants a free trade to all his plantations in the LEEWARD ISLANDS. Names of "our Foreign Dominions" and the governors of some, as follow:—At the CARIBBEE ISLANDS and SURINAM, on the Continent of GUIANA, Lord Willoughby; JAMAICA, Sir Thos. Modyford; VIRGINIA, Sir W. Berkeley; LONG ISLAND, MANHADAS, &c., his Royal Highness [the Duke of York]; NEW ENGLAND in several colonies, MASSACHUSETTS, CONNECTICUT, NEW PLYMOUTH, Governor and Council; RHODE ISLAND and PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS, Governor, Deputy-Governor, Assistants, &c.; BERMUDAS, a Governor and Company, Earl of Manchester; MARYLAND, Lord Baltimore; CANADA or NOVA SCOTIA, Sir Thos. Temple; BOMBAY, in the East Indies, TANGIERS, ISLE OF PROVIDENCE alias SANTA CATHARINA.

The contents of this volume will be found calendered under the respective dates of the entries. [*Col. Entry Bk., No. 92.*]

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[Jan. 2.]

210. Representation of Sir Lewis Kirke and John Kirke concerning Acadia or Nova Scotia. For what concerns those three bulwarks or fortresses in Nova Scotia, by the French Ambassador pretended unto, they represent as follows:—1. It is a thing remarkably known that the whole tract lying on either side of the river Canada, long known by the names of Nova Francia and Nova Scotia, was first discovered at the charges of Henry VII., and afterwards of Queen Elizabeth; nor was it known to any other Christian Prince till, about 1600, some French seized on the tract of land on the north side of the river, and in 1606, under the Lord de Monts and M. de Poutrincourt, possessed themselves of L'Acadie on the south side, usurping for many years possession and sole liberty of commerce there. 2. In 1621 King James, looking on the possession of the French as an invasion, granted to Sir W. Alexander (afterwards Earl of Sterling) L'Acadie by the name of Nova Scotia, who in 1622 and 1623, after Sir Sam. Argal had driven out Biard Masse and demolished their fort, planted a colony therein and kept possession for about two years, when upon the marriage of Charles I. with the Lady Henrietta Maria, Nova Scotia was returned to the French. 3. In 1627 a war arising, Sir David Kirke, his brethren and relations, by his Majesty's commission sent out nine ships to expel all the French from the River Canada, and seized 18 French ships, with 135 pieces of ordnance, designed for the relief of Royal Fort [Port Royal] and Quebec, under command of M. de Rochmand and de La Tour, father of the Governor of Royal Fort, whom with said ships and

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guns they brought to England. In 1628 they possessed themselves of the whole of Canada, with the castle of Quebec, Sir Lewis Kirke being then constituted Governor, and Sir Wm. Alexander, assisted by Kirke, of the whole of Nova Scotia; the region south of the river falling into possession of Sir Wm., and north into that of the Kirkes.

4. On March 29, 1632, peace being concluded, it was agreed that all the forts, as well in L'Acadie as in Nova Francia, should be restored to the French King, which was exactly performed; but on the part of the French nothing was ever performed, so that the Kirkes suffered loss to the value of 5,000*l.*, which remains unpaid to this day.

5. In 1633 the King taking notice that though the forts were to be delivered to the French, the English were not to be excluded from trade in those regions, on May 11, 1633, in consideration of 50,000*l.* laid out by the Kirkes on the fort of Quebec, and of their ready obedience in resigning same at his command, granted to Sir Lewis Kirke and his brother John Kirke, for 31 years not yet expired, full privilege not only of trade in the river Canada, but to plant colonies and build forts where they should think fit.

6. By virtue of which commission they in Feb. 1633-4 sent the *Mary Fortune* laden with goods to those parts, where she was seized, carried into France, and confiscated, to the value of 12,000*l.*; and though Lord Scudamore, the Ambassador, and John Kirke often urged that the moneys due to the Kirkes and the ship and lading might be restored, they could obtain nothing.

7. In 1654 Cromwell on consideration of the premises sent forth several ships under the command of one Sedgwick, who subdued said forts in Nova Scotia; and though in 1655 commissioners were appointed for deciding the controversy about the restitution of said forts to the French, nothing was done, and the commissioners never met within the three months, as provided in the treaty. So that now the case is very clear that possession remains to the English.

1. It is insisted that there was a continued right of traffic in those parts, vested in the English, that no surrender for the time being of the forts could infringe or extinguish.

2. The forts taken in 1628 were restored to the French in 1632, under conditions which were never performed to this day, and therefore should return to their former estate.

3. And for this reason the fortress of Quebec may be justly demanded back by the Kirkes, by greater reason than those in Nova Scotia are challenged by the French.

4. But as the French, not content with their unjust detaining of Quebec, notwithstanding liberty of traffic and his Majesty's special commission, seized on the *Mary Fortune*, why should the French Ambassador complain against Cromwell because he seized those forts and restored them to the English? For though he could not acquire them to himself nor yet derive them to another (viz., Col. Temple), yet those forts with no less right submit to his Majesty than Dunkirk or Jamaica.

5. Hope, therefore, that his Majesty will order that the forts above mentioned (whether it shall seem good to him to retain, restore, or dispose of them) may be liable to satisfy all such losses as the Kirkes, above all other English, have sustained by the French. "This is a true translation, made Sept. 10, 1667. Wm. Turner." 10 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVI., No. 1.*]

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211. Copy of the above representation in Latin. With "a summary [in English] of the fact on the behalf of Sir Lewis Kirke and his brother John Kirke and others, as to their concernment in the three forts in America claimed by the French Ambassador." Also the opinion of Robt. Mason, that the Kirkes ought to have their losses "provided for" from France, or else reprisals granted. *Latin and English.* 9 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVI., No. 2.*]

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212. Another copy of the above representation. *Latin.* 8 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVI., No. 3.*]

[Jan. 9.]

213. Petition of Owen Martin and Humphrey Seaward, merchant, to the King. In the middle of June 1660, petitioners made discovery by a petition of concealed goods in the West Indies, of which his Majesty granted them the moiety, near 250*l.*, and ordered the other moiety to be brought into his Majesty's Exchequer. Three months after Lord Willoughby with a high hand gets the broad seal for the whole to his own use, to the ruin of one and the great damage of the other petitioner. Pray for a confirmation of said grant and power to receive said goods from Lord Willoughby, and if the truth of this petition be doubted, to give petitioners opportunity to prove it. With reference to the consideration of his Majesty's Privy Council. Whitehall, 9 Jan. 1661-2. *Also,*

Order of the Privy Council that petitioners make good their pretensions, and produce his Majesty's grant. Whitehall, 1661-2, 7 Feb. *Answered,*

213. I. Warrant to the Attorney-General to prepare a commission empowering the Governors of Barbadoes and St. Christopher's, Owen Martin and Humphrey Seaward, merchant, to call to account the commissioners appointed by the late usurped powers for prize goods on those islands, and to receive such as remain in their hands; one half to be for the King's use, and the other for Martin and Seaward, "in consideration of Col. Veale, who is to partake therein." *Draft with corrections.*

213. II. Certificate concerning concealed prize goods. That there was a petition referred to the Lords of the Treasury after his Majesty's happy arrival, by Messrs. Owen Martin and Humphrey Seaward, informing of prize goods in the West Indies, Barbadoes and St. Christopher's, unaccounted for to his Majesty. Afterwards a person that had very faithfully served the King, Col. Veale, joined with them, and his Majesty made a grant, reserving a moiety to himself, and wrote several letters. How the obstruction since arose, petitioners can inform. 1661, Dec. 19. 3 *Papers.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVI., Nos. 4, 5, 6.*]

214. Petition of Owen Martin and Humphrey Seaward to the Privy Council. Having produced their grant according to the order on their petition annexed, beseech their Lordships to appoint a short day of hearing, and Lord Willoughby to make good his claim, and to give to each party his right. *In another hand is written,* "For a hearing about prize goods." *Answered,*

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214. I. The King to Thomas Modyford, Governor of Barbadoes, or any other Governor of the Island, Owen Martin, and Humphrey Seaward. Whereas during the late unhappy distractions within his Majesty's dominions, commissioners were appointed for prize goods in Barbadoes, who still retain prize goods, unaccounted for. They are commanded forthwith to examine the accounts of said commissioners, and receive from them all such goods remaining in their hands which are by the first opportunity to be shipped for England, consigning the full half for his Majesty's use to John Loving, one of the tellers of the Exchequer. His Majesty grants to said Martin and Seaward the other half, for their care and pains in discovering the same. *Signed by the King and countersigned by Sec. Sir Wm. Morrice.* Whitehall, 1660, December 10.

214. II. The King to Clement Everard, Governor of St. Christopher's, or any other Governor there for the time being. Duplicate of the preceding. *Signed by the King and countersigned by Sec. Sir Wm. Morrice. Together 3 papers. 3½ pp. [Col. Papers, Vol. XVI., Nos. 7, 8, 9.]*

Jan. 16.

215. Orders of the Governor and Council of Jamaica. Present Edward D'Oyley, President and Governor; Col. Sam. Barry, Lieut.-Col. Henry Archbold, Col. Rich. Wilbraham, Major John Cope, Sec. Rich. Povey, and Capt. John Harrington. That trading and shipping be privileged to the inhabitants of Port Morant, without application to the Governor, provided it tend not to the neglect of masters of ships coming to this harbour. That Mr. Scaman pay his wife 10s. weekly, and the next justice of the peace see it performed. That the Act of 3rd July last, prohibiting the taking of horses, be annulled. That if Lieut. Owen do not prove before two justices of the peace within 10 days, that Rich. Williams was knowing of his wife's being with child when he married her, he shall lose the debt of 1,000 lbs. tobacco, owing to him. That relief sufficient for provisions and repairs by the sale of negroes be afforded to Leonard Johnson, captain of the Martin Vanrosen, of Middleburgh. *1¼ pp. [Col. Entry Bk., No. 34, pp. 39, 40.]*

Jan. 22.
Reading.

216. Sir Balthazar Gerbier Donnelly to the King. Having seen his Majesty's proclamation for encouraging planters in Jamaica, thought it his duty to represent to his sacred view these following annotations. Whereas his Majesty grants but 30 acres per head, the West Indian Company of the United Provinces grants 50; they also give the whole profit of gold and silver mines for 10 years gratis, and allow full liberty of conscience, as being a prevalent bait to most men, and thus allure both merchants and planters; and to make them yet more great, the States of the United Provinces are hastening to a treaty with the King of China, the secret and depth of which a zealous person offers to discover to his Majesty, or to the East India Company. If his Majesty thinks of extending his power in the West Indies, by throwing open the gold mines which a Spaniard told his late Majesty existed in Jamaica, and showing the

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possibility of acquiring great gain and booty in the Gulf of Mexico. Yucatan, and other adjacent places, it would draw a number of adventurers far more considerable than bare planters, who must be transported and maintained at his Majesty's own vast expense. And this will be furthered if his Majesty will hear the report of the Lord Privy Seal, which contains expedients of far more great consequence than the possessing of Lima and Potosi, for the furthering of which 600,000*l.* ready money will be produced. "Which truth (the Lord Privy Seal having made his report) shall endure the test, though it were laid in the balance sustained by the hands of those forgers of falsehoods who have abused my innocence, fidelity, and zeal." *Indorsed by Sec. Nicholas, Received 23rd January. 2 pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVI., No. 10.*]

Jan. 22. **217.** Report of Lord Windsor, Governor of Jamaica. On petition of William Garrett for a small island near Point Marrant [Morant], on the north side of Jamaica, and 2,000 acres on the main island adjoining; that he was very willing to grant the same. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., No. 13, p. 52.*]

Jan. 27. **218.** Statement by Benj. Denham, chaplain of the Earl of Winchelsea, charging the Marquis of Dorchester with Jesuitism and Popery, and alleging, among many other matters, that whatsoever is treated of in the Privy Council concerning the Roman Catholics is by the Marquis presently discovered to Lord Brudenell and Lord Baltimore, who is Governor or (it may be said) Lord Paramount of Maryland in the West Indies, and whose chaplain, John Lugar, an English renegade and now a Romish priest, was made one of the judges, and as it were vice-gerent to Lord Baltimore in Maryland in the time of Charles I. [*Dom., Chas. II., Vol. XLIX., No. 97, Cal., p. 255.*]

Jan. 28. **219.** Grant of pardon to Anthony Strange, late of Barbadoes, for and concerning the death and felonious killing of George Bowyer, together with restitution of lands and goods, and such other clauses and non-obstantes as are usual in pardons of like nature. [*Dom., Chas. II., Docquets, Cal., p. 256.*]

Jan. 30. **220.** Warrant from Henry Jocelyn and Robt. Jordan, Commissioners in his Majesty's name and under the authority of Ferdinando Gorges to summon the freeholders [of the Province of Maine] on the last day of March to elect one of their best and ablest men to act in their interest in the Prudential affairs of this Province to appear at Wells on 25th May next. *Certified copy by Francis Neale. Also on same sheet.*

Jan. 30. Similar warrant for the inhabitants to produce on 25th May next to the General Court at Wells all deeds, conveyances, and Acts by which they claim any interest or possession to lands or privileges within this Province, "which extends from Piscataqua river along the coast unto the river of Sagadahock, and so to the head of Kennebeck and 120 miles in the mainland." [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVI., No. 11.*]

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Feb. 3. **221.** Captain Richard Whiting to the Principal Officers of his Majesty's Navy. Has safely arrived with passengers from Barbadoes, though fewer than expected, by reason of the great rains, and the President's averseness from serving his Majesty in the settling of Jamaica. Knows not how long they will tarry, but fears they will want provisions, unless some recruits be sent out of England. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVI., No. 12.*]

Feb. 6. **222.** Minutes by Sec. Nicholas concerning New England. The inhabitants of Connecticut desire a charter to incorporate them. Those of the Massachusetts from Boston desire a confirmation of their corporation. There are four colonies in New England all joined, viz., Plymouth, Massachusetts, New Haven, and Connecticut. Those of the Isle of Rhodes desire a charter of incorporation. Corn and fish now coming in two ships from New England; they maintain and supply the plantations of Barbadoes and Jamaica. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVI., No. 13.*]

Feb. 7. **223.** Patent of incorporation of the Company for Propagation of the Gospel in New England and the parts adjacent in America. Westminster. Whereas by several discoveries and successful plantations of his Majesty's subjects, his Majesty's dominions have been augmented upon the main lands and islands of America, trade increased, and by the pains of certain English ministers of the Gospel and others residing in or near New England, who have attained to speak the language of the heathen natives, many of them have been brought from the kingdom of Satan to the knowledge of the true God and profession of the Protestant religion. Yet unless provision be made for educating, clothing, and civilising the poor natives and supporting the ministers, schoolmasters, and other instruments employed in this so Christian a work, the same may be discouraged, those planters who began it being unable to bear the whole charge thereof. And whereas his Majesty resolves not only to seek the outward prosperity of those colonies, but more especially the salvation of their immortal souls, and the publishing of the most glorious Gospel of Christ among them; his Majesty, of his princely piety constitutes Edward Earl of Clarendon, Lord Chancellor of England, Thomas Earl of Southampton, Lord High Treasurer of England, John Lord Robartes, Lord Privy Seal, George Duke of Albemarle, James Duke of Ormond, Edward Earl of Manchester, Lord Chamberlain of the Household, Arthur Earl of Anglesey, William Viscount Say and Sele, Francis Warner, Alderman of London, Erasmus Smith, Esq., Henry Ashhurst, Richard Hutchinson, Joshua Woolnough, George Clarke, Thomas Speed, Thomas Bell, John Rolfe, citizens of London; Robert Boyle, Esq.; Sir William Thompson, Sir William Bateman, Sir Anthony Bateman, Sir Theophilus Biddolph, Sir Lawrence Bromfield, Knights; Tempest Milner, William Love, William Peake, Aldermen of London; Thomas Foly, Thomas Cox, John Micklethwaite, Edmund Trench, Doctors in Physicke; Charles Doyley, Thomas Staynes, John Jurian, William Antrobus, John Bathurst, Harman Sheafe, Thomas Gillibrand, James Hayes, John Benbowe, Lawrence Brinsley, Barnabas Meares,

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John Aerod, John Dockett, Edward Boscowen, and Martin Noell, citizens of London, to be, with their successors, a body corporate and politic by the name of the Company for Propagation of the Gospel in New England and the parts adjacent in America, to have continuance for ever. With power to meet from time to time within the city of London, to purchase and hold lands, hereditaments, &c., so as the same exceed not the yearly value of 2,000*l.*, and also all manner of goods and sums of money, and to dispose of the same, and do any other lawful act, plead and be impleaded, &c., in as ample manner as any other person or corporation, and have a common seal. And his Majesty appoints the aforesaid Robert Boyle to be the first Governor of the Company during good behaviour, with power to summon courts or meetings; and on the death or removal of the Governor, who for evil government or other reasonable cause may be removed by the Company or any 13 of them, the Company or any 13 of them may elect any other member of the Company in his place. And in the absence of the Governor the treasurer shall summon meetings, and appoint one of their members to supply the place of the Governor. And it shall be lawful for any 13 or more of the Company (of whom the Governor to be one) to remove any persons from being members of the Company and admit any others in their stead, so as the whole number of members exceed not 45; and to choose a treasurer or treasurers, and other officers; with power to make or ordain orders, instructions, &c. for the managing of their lands, goods, money, stock, &c., so as the same be not repugnant to the laws of England; also to appoint Commissioners in New England to contract and agree with such ministers, schoolmasters, and others for the employment aforesaid, and for clothes, books, tools, &c., for civilising, employing, educating, or placing out the natives or their children that shall profess the Protestant religion in English families and with English masters, giving accounts in writing to the Company of their proceedings. And that a supply of foreign coin may not be wanting for the purposes aforesaid, his Majesty grants licence to the Company to ship in any English ship, in any port of England, any quantity of Spanish or other foreign silver coin not exceeding the value of 1,000*l.* in any one year, without any custom, so as the quantity and value thereof be first entered in the custom house of said port. His Majesty also ordains that the Company shall yearly, if required by order of the Chancellor or Keeper of the Great Seal, the Treasurer of England, and the Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer, or any two of them, deliver a perfect account of all the goods and stock of the Company, and of the profits of all their lands and tenements, &c., and of all sums of money received and paid by or for them; which account, as also those of all employed by the Company, his Majesty requires the said Chancellor or Lord Keeper, Treasurer, and Chief Baron, or any two of them, to hear and determine, and if they find just cause to ratify and sign, and deliver to the Remembrancer of the Exchequer to remain of record without any fee otherwise than for the entry and writing thereof. And these Letters Patents shall be construed most beneficially for the said Company, any law, statute,

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proclamation, matter, or thing to the contrary notwithstanding. 6½ membs. [*Pat. Roll, 14 Chas. II., Part 11, No. 17.*]

Feb. 7.
Whitehall.

224. Order of the King in Council, directing the Committee for Foreign Plantations to meet on the 10th inst. and take into consideration the interests of the several pretenders to Nova Scotia, and all business relating thereto, that all persons concerned do then and there attend, and that said Committee report to this Board their sense of the whole matter on the 14th inst. 1 p. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LX., p. 17.*]

225. "Claim by the French Ambassador in Council," for the restitution of Acadia. The Ambassador in the name of the King his master represents, that in 1634 some private subjects of England, under pretence of reprisal upon the French, possessed themselves of Ports Royal, St. John, and Pentagouet, in New France, with the countries thereupon depending. Complaints were made in 1658, as also of the violences of one Temple, calling himself Oliver Cromwell's Lieutenant in America, in the house of one De la Have; upon which it was ordained that for regulating the differences of both nations, and doing justice upon said usurpations, Commissioners should be named; which remained without effect by reason of the uncertain posture of Government in England. Now that all things are re-established in a lawful Government, the Ambassador represents that said usurpations were made in full peace, and therefore his Majesty cannot refuse to command a present restitution of said forts and houses usurped. And forasmuch as it may seem that the said restitution should be examined by Commissioners, with clear accounts of depredations and reprisals mutually suffered by both nations, because it was so pretended by the late Richard Cromwell; the Ambassador acknowledges that the losses suffered in the taking of those forts by carrying away moveables, arms, ammunition, merchandise, &c., may be referred to Commissioners, but as to the forts and countries usurped, being pure rights of sovereignty not contested, he thinks that the King of Great Britain will make no difficulty to command them to be forthwith restored. See No. 241. 2 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVI., No. 14.*]

Feb. 7.

226. "Answer to the Ambassador of France, or rather Mons. "Le Bourne, his claim to Acadia and Nova Scotia." The claims of England to Pentagoet, St. John's, Port Royal, and La Have, as first possessed by the subjects of that King, and granted to Sir Wm. Alexander and La Tour. The hostile proceedings of Le Bourne in August last, in forcibly taking possession of La Have; his barbarous usage of the English, turning them upon an island to live upon grass and wade in the water for lobsters to keep them alive, and imprisoning them at Rochelle. That Nova Scotia is of great importance to his Majesty, and as it borders upon New England it would be neither safe nor honourable to give it up, for that would enable the French to invade and infest New England at their pleasure. And since Le Bourne has surprised our plantation and fishing vessel, we may use the Ambassador's words, and hope for that natural justice common to all nations (as he calls it) *Spoliatus ante omnia resti-*

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tuatur. Signed by Tho. Breedon. *Indorsed,* "Received 19 Feb. 1661-2, read in Council 19 Feb. Mr. Thos. Eliot concerning Nova Scotia." 2 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVI., No. 15.*]

- [Feb. 7.] **227.** Copy of the preceding. *Indorsed by Williamson,* "Answer to Le Bourne's pretensions." 3 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVI., No. 16.*]

Feb. 8.
Whitehall.

228. The King to Lord Windsor, Governor of Jamaica. On petition of William Borton, formerly of London, woollendrapier, his Majesty, reflecting on petitioner's present condition, occasioned by his faithful endeavours for his Majesty's service, is pleased to recommend him to Lord Windsor for such employment in the army there, or otherwise, as his Lordship shall think him capable of. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., No. 13, p. 50.*]

- [Feb. 12.] **229.** Petition of John Winthrop in behalf of the colony of Connecticut to the King. That since inhabiting the more westerly parts of that wilderness, petitioners have not had any opportunities, by reason of the late sad times, to seek for Letters Patent from his Majesty to encourage them to go on through all difficulties and expenses in so great a work of plantation in a place so remote from the Christian world, and a desert so difficultly subdued and far separated from the other English plantations, not only by the vastness of the mountains of a dismal wilderness, but also by the habitations of the greatest nations of the heathen Indians of these parts, and where besides is much that hath been expended by their fathers and some of their associates yet surviving, for purchasing, building, culturing, and improving the place of their present abode. Petitioners have also laid out a very considerable sum for purchasing the grants of the estates and patent rights of those patentees who had possessed and planted the lower part of Connecticut river, with which grant his Majesty's poor subjects have contented themselves in all those afflicting times, not seeking to [from] any of the late rebellious powers for further privileges, but now, upon his Majesty's happy restoration, petitioners address themselves to their liege prince and sovereign. May it therefore please his Majesty to confirm to petitioners the like powers, liberties, and privileges to his colony of Connecticut, bounded on the east by Narragansett river (where the bounds of New Plymouth end), on the north by the line of Massachusetts, on the south by the ocean, and in longitude as the line of Massachusetts runneth from east to west with the islands adjoining, possessed by petitioners, as were formerly granted to the other plantations of New England, to be held of his Majesty by virtue of a charter to be granted to petitioners, John Mason, Samuel Willis, Henry Clarke, Matthew Allen, Nathan Gold, Richard Treat, Richard Lord, Henry Woolcott, John Talcot, Daniel Clarke, John Ogden, Tho. [? Jo.] Tappen, Thomas Wells, Obadiah Brewen, John Clarke, Anthony Hawkins, John Denning, and Matthew Camfield, being principal persons of said colony. With reference to the Attorney-General to advise and certify what powers, privileges, estates, and interests he thinks fit for his Majesty to grant. Whitehall, 1661-2, February 12. Also Report of Attorney-General Sir Geoffrey Palmer that he has considered

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the papers annexed, and conceives the powers therein contained may be granted as desired, saving only as to freedom from customs, the consideration whereof is proper for the Lord Treasurer. *The Charter for Connecticut is dated 23rd April 1662, see No. 284. 1½ pp. [Col. Papers, Vol. XVI., No. 17.]*

Feb. 15.

230. Report of Robert Mason, John Exton, G. Sweet, W. Turner, and Sir Rich. Ford, Doctors of Laws, to the King. On petition of Robert Mason, proprietor of the province of [New] Hampshire, and Edward Godfrey, late Governor of the province of Maine, according to the King's reference of 17th Nov. 1661. That John Mason, grandfather to Robt. Mason, one of the petitioners, by virtue of several grants, and Edw. Godfrey, have been in actual and quiet possession of several great tracts of land in New England, and that said John Mason laid out very large sums of money in settling plantations there. That Godfrey lived there for twenty [four] years, having discharged the office of Governor of Maine with much reputation, but he hath not only been turned out of his place of Governor, but hath been utterly despoiled of his lands and estate in that country, which the inhabitants of Massachusetts have seized and detain from him to his very great loss and ruin. That the corporation of the Massachusetts rested content with the division agreed to by their Governors about 30 years since, until 1652, when they stretched above 80 miles beyond their known and settled bounds, and have thereby not only invaded and encroached upon the plantations and inheritance of the petitioners, but by menaces and armed forces have compelled them to submit to their usurped and arbitrary government, which they [of the Massachusetts] have declared to be independent of the Crown of England. It appears further that the colony of the Massachusetts have for many years past endeavoured to model themselves into a free state without any relation to the Crown of England, issuing writs in their own names, imposing oaths to be true to themselves contrary to that of allegiance, coining money with their own stamp and signature, exercising arbitrary power, and allowing no appeals to England. Some have publicly affirmed they would oppose any Governor sent by the King, and rather than submit any appeal to England would sell their colony to the King of Spain. That said Robt. Mason has been damnified to the value of 15,000*l.* Do not presume to offer any opinion in a business of so high importance. *With mem. that the original was delivered to Sec. Sir Wm. Morrice. 2 pp. [Col. Papers, Vol. XVI., No. 18.]*

Feb. 17.
Whitehall.

231. The King to Edward Earl of Manchester, Lord Chamberlain and Governor of the Bermudas. Inclining to grant to Henry Killigrew and Robt. Dongan the estates of Owen Rowe, Cornelius Holland, and Sir John Danvers, become forfeit in the Bermudas upon attainder of the horrid murder of his Majesty's late dear Father, his Majesty's pleasure is that the Council forthwith certify to his Majesty an exact account of all the possessions and rights whereof any of the said Rowe, Holland, or Danvers were possessed in 1648, or at any time since. *Countersigned by Sec.*

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Nicholas. 2 pp. *Two copies.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. 17, fly-leaf and pp. 47-48.*]

Feb. 17. **232.** Duplicates of the preceding. [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., No. III., p. 25; also No. IV., p. 95.*]

Feb. 19. **233.** Order of the King in Council. On consideration of a memorial exhibited by Thomas Lord Windsor, Governor of Jamaica, that the Frenchman who is Governor of Tortodoes and was commissioned by Colonel D'Oyley, then Governor of Jamaica, at the recommendation of the then Council of State, hath since refused to obey his orders, and hath imprisoned Colonel Arundell, sent to supersede him, and that the Plantation is of great consequence to the security of Jamaica, as it may interrupt all passage between England and the Windward Isles, ordered that Lord Windsor use his utmost endeavours to reduce said Frenchman and said island to obedience. $1\frac{1}{2}$ pp. *Two copies.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVI., Nos. 19, 20.*]

Feb. 19. **234.** Draft of preceding order with corrections. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVI., No. 21.*]

Feb. 19. **235.** Another copy of the above order in Council. [*Col. Entry Bk., No. 92, pp. 31, 32.*]

Feb. 20. **236.** Warrant to pay to James Earl of Marlborough 1,000*l.* of the King's free gift and bounty to him for and towards the preparation and personal provisions he is to make for his intended voyage to the [West] Indies. [*Dom., Chas. II., Vol. L., No. 71, Cul., p. 279.*]

Feb. 20. **237.** Warrant to pay to Henry Stubbs, the King's physician for Jamaica, 200*l.* for preparations and provisions for his Majesty's service in those parts. [*Dom., Chas., II., Docquet.*]

Feb. 22. **238.** John Shaw to Joseph Williamson. John Mann, a son of his kinsman, has obtained Letters Patent as Surveyor of the island of Jamaica, but the present Governor has refused to allow him anything towards his charges; desires him therefore to draw up a letter to Lord Windsor, for his Majesty's signature, requiring his Lordship to acknowledge John Mann as Surveyor-General of the island, with the usual allowances for that office and Registrar. Has spoken with Secretary Nicholas on the subject. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVI., No. 22.*]

Feb. 24. **239.** Petition of Cicely Dowager Lady de la Warr to the King. Her deceased husband, Thomas Lord de la Warr, had, by the expense of his and her estate, advanced the plantation and trade of Virginia, when it yielded nothing, to the great advantage and benefit of the nation and the crown, but to the impoverishment of his wife and children; in consideration whereof King James I. on Sept. 20 in the 17th year of his reign granted to petitioner, her executors, administrators, or assigns, an annuity of 500*l.* for 31 years payable out of the customs, subsidies, and duties, and all merchandise whatsoever imported from Virginia; since the year 1640 petitioner has

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received nothing, and now prays that the pension may be granted to her for the natural life of her daughter Jane West. See No. 249. [*Dom., Chas. II., Vol. LI., No. 12, Cal., p. 283.*]

[Feb. 26.]

240. Petition of Thomas Temple to the King and Privy Council. Has for divers years past remained in Nova Scotia, and arrived thence, but on Thursday last. Was utterly ignorant of what hath been pretended to Nova Scotia by the French Ambassador, or any other, and is not yet able to understand what their pretences are. Doubts not to prove, not only a sufficient title to the premises to be held under his Majesty, and that petitioner came lawfully to the acquisition and right thereof, with the expense of vast sums of money, but also that the conservation of Nova Scotia to his Majesty's crown is of vast concernment. Prays to be allowed a competent time to look up all his evidences and instruct counsel, and for a copy of what the French or any other did offer. *Indorsed*, "Read in Council ye 26th Feb. 1661-2. To be heard 7th March next. Read in Council the 7th March 1661-2." 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVI., No. 23.*]

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241. "Answer to the French Ambassador's claim to the forts and countries in America (Nova Scotia), exhibited in the behalf of the Lord La Tour, Temple, and Crowne, Proprietors." In 1654 Cromwell took said forts and countries from the Lord La Tour, not as reprisals from the French, but as holding under the Crown of Scotland, as by grant of 40 years date will appear; nor are they any part of New France as his Excellency affirms, nor lieth near by 200 leagues, but said forts lye in New Scotland, and the sovereignty belongs as properly to his Majesty as Old Scotland doth; nor were they ever in possession of the French, but when they got them from the English, except Port Royal, and that belonged to the Scotch originally. They never heard of any complaints in 1658 of violence committed by Temple in the house of one De La Have, neither is there any such man in the land, but there is a place so called, which Temple purchased from La Tour and where he built a house; but one M. Leborny, two or three years since by force took it, so that the violence was on Leborny's part, who by the King of France's commission was not to meddle with the English. Neither do they know that any persons were ordained for regulating said differences, but in the league of 1656 there was such an article and a time fixed to perfect it, wherefore they conceive the country was taken as belonging to Scotland, for Cromwell restored it to La Tour. And La Tour is condemned in France as a traitor, for constant adhering to the English. In Richard Cromwell's time the French offered to give up all claim to the country, so as they might enjoy from La Have northward to New France (or Canada). And the King of France by proclamation at Rochelle prohibited his subjects to come near them in New Scotland. As to losses, they conceive none have lost but La Tour, for he had arms, ammunition, and merchandise taken away, and the soldiers demolished Port Royal and burnt the chief house. Pray that his Majesty's subjects may not be delivered to any foreign Prince or their country be taken from them; that there may be a commission to examine witnesses, and La Tour and Temple

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sent for over, that they may in person make their just defence. There is not a person that holds any land there under the Great Seal of France, or ever did, but under Scotland. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVI., No. 24.*]

242. The title of the English to Nova Scotia, and the commodities it yields. Nova Scotia, or Acadia (as the French call it), was discovered by the English to the river Canada in the reign of Henry VII., and further discovered in 1585. "See Hakluyt's 3rd Volume, and Purchas his Pilgrimage, 8th Book." In 1627 and 1628 there happened a war with France, and Sir Lewis Kirke, John Kirke and partners, and Sir Wm. Alexander, surprised Port Royal, Fort Quebec, Cape Breton, and other places. On 24th April 1629, acts of hostility were to cease, and all taken to be restored, to the great damage of the Kirkes. On March 29, 1632, by an Article of Agreement, Acadia, Canada, Port Royal, Quebec, and Cape Breton were to be delivered to the French, and the French King to pay 4,436*l.* to Sir Lewis Kirke by Du Cape, but protected by the French King he could not be compelled to pay the same. The 11th May 1633, our Sovereign, in consideration of 50,000*l.* charges the Kirkes had been at in surprising Quebec, granted to Lewis Kirke the sole trade in the river, gulfs, lakes, and adjacent islands and continent for 31 years. In Feb. 1633-4, Kirke sent out the Good Fortune to the River Canada, there being peace with France; the Boncontempt [*sic.*] overpowered her and brought her to Dieppe, where she was confiscated. For this ship, worth 12,000*l.*, and the 4,436*l.*, no redress was granted. In 1654 Cromwell seized Port Royal, Fort St. John, Pentagouet, &c.; and November 3rd, 1655, the French referred that and other differences to arbitration. 1. "Acadia lies between 42° and 45° north lat. including the Great River of Canada, which contains the Gulf of St. Lawrence, which at the entrance is 22 leagues broad, and extends itself 800 miles west by south into many great lakes lying on the backside of the English Plantations; it may therefore concern his Majesty to keep the places demanded by the French Ambassador, and to plant colonies up and down Canada and Nova Scotia." 2. It is fertile in corn and pasture. 3. It is stored with pitch, tar, hemp, masts, timber, furs. 4. The reducement of it under his Majesty's dominions, will divide America with the Spaniard, and unite all the plantations, between which the French now interpose, and may be able to destroy the fishing and navigation of the English in those seas, and perchance arm the Indians against them. 3 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVI., No. 25.*]

243. Opinion of [Sir] W[adham] W[yndham]? upon the case between the King of France and Col. Thos. Temple for himself and the King of England, as to the title of the lands and fortresses in Nova Scotia, claimed by the French Ambassador. Under three heads. First, the representation of the French Ambassador, who prays for the restitution of those places. Secondly, the title of the King of England; it being contended that all these lands and forts in Nova Scotia are distant from Nova Francia many hundred

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leagues and were never held part of it. Thirdly, the rights of Col. Temple for himself and the King of England; explanation of the treaty of 1632 for restitution; treaty between Louis XIV. and Cromwell in 1655; no commissioners named by the French King, forts derelict by desertion; Col. Temple takes possession by patent and now holds these places. Lastly, quotations from legal authorities on both sides, and discussion on the arguments *pro* and *con*. The opinion is in favour of the right of King Charles. *Latin and French*. 40 pp. [*Col. Papers*, Vol. XVI., No. 26.]

Feb. 26.
Whitehall.

244. Orders of the Privy Council. Directing that all persons who have any commissions from those in New England interested in the affairs of that plantation, or who can give any account in reference to the King's service and the benefit of those parts, attend the Board on 6th March, and particularly that Col. Thomas Temple and Mr. Mentrope [Winthrop] and such as they shall advise be summoned to attend. 1 p. [*Col. Entry Bk.*, No. LX., pp. 5, 6.]

Feb. 27.
Westminster.

245. The King's Commission appointing the Duke of York, High Admiral of Dunkirk, Tangiers, and all foreign possessions in Africa and America, and General of the fleets there, with all rights and emoluments belonging to said office during life; with power to examine causes and hold Courts of Admiralty and to receive from the Royal Treasury 100 marks per annum. *Latin*. 14 pp. [*Col. Entry Bk.*, No. V., pp. 74-87.]

Feb. 28.

246. Warrant to prepare a bill for a Charter of Incorporation for Connecticut. John Winthrop, John Mason, Samuel Willis, Hen. Clarke, Mat. Allen, Jo. Tappen, Nat. Gold, Rich. Treat, Rich. Lord, Hen. Woolecot, Jo. Talcot, Dan. Clarke, Jo. Ogden, Tho. Wells, Obadiah Brewen, Jo. Clarke, Anthony Hawkins, John Denning, Mat. Camfield, "being principal persons in our colony of Connecticut," are to be granted and confirmed freemen of said colony, with the privileges therein set forth. *The Charter is dated 23rd April 1662. See No. 284.* 2 pp. [*Col. Papers*, Vol. XVI., No. 27.]

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247. Petition of Col. Thos. Temple, Governor of Nova Scotia, to the King. Thos. Breedon has fraudulently obtained a commission for the government and trade of Nova Scotia. Apprehends that as Breedon is now returning thither, he will seize upon the petitioner's trading houses, vessels, and goods. Prays for a warrant to prohibit Breedon from doing anything to the petitioner's prejudice. 1 p. [*Col. Papers*, Vol. XVI., No. 28.]

Feb. 28.
Whitehall.

248. The King's warrant suspending Thos. Breedon from the office of Governor of Nova Scotia, who "did lately by surprise and indirectly obtain from us our Letters Patent and Commission, to the wrong and prejudice of Thos. Temple, Esq., who is in present possession of the same." *See ante*, No. 189; also No. 274. [*Dom. Entry Bk.*, Chas. II., Vol. V., p. 189.]

Feb. 28.
Southampton
House.

249. Report of Lord Treasurer Southampton to the King. On petition of the Dowager Lady De La Warr [*see ante*, No. 239]. That his Majesty by his reference of 24th inst. signified that having

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a particular regard to the worth and good deservings of the petitioner and that family, the Lord Treasurer should certify what he conceives fit to be done for his Majesty's service and the petitioner's satisfaction. The sense he has of the present necessities of the Crown makes him a very unfit judge of the merits of any person, and therefore in all times he has declined certificates of this nature, but has complied with whatever the King has commanded in grace to any single persons or families as far as his Majesty's public occasions would permit, which he hopes is as much as his Majesty will expect from him in the quality he serves him. *Indorsed by Sir Ed. Nicholas, "Warrant for a privy seal for a pension of 200*l.* to Mrs. Jane West."* *See No. 258. 1 p. [Col. Papers, Vol. XVI., No. 23.]*

- March 6. **250.** Warrant for payment of 2,818*l.* 6*s.* to Col. Wm. Legg, Lieutenant of the Ordnance, for provisions of arms for Jamaica. [*Dom. Docquet.*]
- March 6. **251.** Warrant for payment of 1,000*l.* to the Earl of Marlborough, as his Majesty's free gift towards his personal provisions for his intended journey to the [West] Indies. [*Dom. Docquet, Cal., p. 300.*]
- March 7. **252.** The King to Lord Windsor, Governor of Jamaica. Recommends John Man, appointed by patent of Jan. 1660-1 Chief Surveyor of Jamaica, and who has petitioned for the office of Registrar and Keeper of the Records of the Survey of that island, to his Lordship for that place, or else to certify what he conceives fit to be done therein. $3\frac{1}{4}$ pp. [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol. XIII., p. 80.*]
- March 10. **253.** Captain Whiting to the Officers of his Majesty's Navy. Seized a Dutch vessel of 300 or 400 tons and 26 guns on 2nd Feb., freighted with negroes, and trading with the island; but after 24 hours the Governor dispossessed him, took out the negroes and money, and sent her away. Before her seizure 48 negroes had been sold. The ship was named the Maerten Van Roffen, Capt. Leonard Johnson, belonging to Dutch merchants of Middleburgh, and had not one Englishman in her. 1 p. *Two copies.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVI., Nos. 30, 31.*]
- March 11. **254.** Thos. Cowley, purser, to the Officers of his Majesty's Navy. Their provisions are nearly expired, though the General has sent away the Rose Bush in order that the stores may last until Lord Windsor's coming; but they will not hold out unless his arrival be speedy. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVI., No. 32.*]
- March 11. **255.** Warrant by the commissioners of Ferdinando Gorges to the Marshal of the Province of Maine or his deputy. To seize all records of a public nature as concerning any act done within this province, being the interest and joint right of the Lord Proprietor and the freeholders of this Province, which are surreptitiously kept away from their common officers, by which means justice and equity cannot be administered, whether in the hands of Edward Rishworth, Mr. Michael, Godfrey, or the executors of Roger Gard, George Cleves, Rich. Tucker, Francis Neale, or any others, to be delivered sealed up to Capt. Francis Champernoune, and opened and examined at the next General Court. *Signed by* Fran. Champernoune, Hen. Jocelyn,

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Robt. Jordan, and Nish. Shapleigh. *Coppy written by Francis Nissh, Secretary. Also on same sheet.*

Return of the Marshal, Nathaniel Massernoun, that he has seized on all the records and writings in Richwarr's hands, and delivered them to Champernoun, 21st March 1662. Also all the records and writings that he can hear of he has received and delivered to Francis Champernoun, 15th May 1662. [*Col. Papers. Vol. XVII. N. 53.*]

March 11. 256. Another copy of the preceding warrant. 2 pp. [*Col. Papers. Vol. XVII. N. 34.*]

March 13. 257. Petition of John Powell for the King's fee 1000 acres in Jamaica, which he would stock and defend with good arms and soldiers. With evidence to Earl Windsor, Governor of Jamaica. 1 p. [*Domin. Entry Bk. (Class II. Vol. XIII.) p. 70.*]

March 20. 258. Warrant for a grant to Jane West, daughter of the Dowager Lady De la Warr, of a pension of 2000 a year in consideration of her mother's loss. By discontinuance for 11 years of a pension of 5000 a year granted her for her late husband's services in improving the Plantation of Virginia. [*Domin. Entry Bk. Vol. V. p. 219.*]

March 21. 259. Instructions to Thomas Lord Windsor, Governor of Jamaica. Whitehall. To publish his commission as soon as he lands: constitute the Council; and administer the oaths. To settle judicatories for council affairs and for the Admiralty. To commission under the public seal of the island judges, justices, sheriffs, and other officers with fit salaries. Power to pass grants of the King's Islands adjacent to Jamaica, as Salt Island, Good Island, Pigeon Island, and others, and to raise forts there. To grant commissions and erect Courts of Admiralty. To promulgate the King's license for transporting planters from the neighbouring plantations to Jamaica, with liberty to trade with the Spanish plantations, for the benefit of Jamaica. To order an exact survey of all harbours and landing places, and erect necessary fortifications, and "as well for the bearing of such like expenses as for a mark of our sovereignty in and over the said islands" to set out 400,000 acres for a Royal demesne, 100,000 acres in each quarter of the island, to be preserved and improved to the best advantage for the use of the King and his successors; also to order a survey of the whole island, and a register of the plantations to be sent home as soon as possible. All planters and Christian servants to be provided with arms, mustered and trained, with power in case of insurrection or invasion to proclaim martial law. Power to grant lands and ratify former grants to the planters and their heirs for ever in free and common socage, with reservation of fit rents to the King; and to grant to himself and his heirs for ever lands not already granted to the extent of 50,000 acres. To take care that drunkenness and debauchery be discountenanced and punished, and none admitted to public trust or employment whose ill conversation may bring scandal thereupon, and to give the best encouragement to orthodox ministers. To encourage trade and

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suppress the engrossing of commodities. All goods exported to be free for seven years, and afterwards a duty of five per cent. to be paid. To appoint markets and fairs and take care that the wild cattle, horses, hogs, and sheep be preserved, licensing or prohibiting the hunters as he thinks fit. To direct the improvement of the cocoa walks, and repair of the houses in St. Jago; whatever is granted by the Governor and Council under the seal of the island to be approved and held good and lawful. Power to search ships suspected to trade with the Spaniards, or to carry planters ammunition or other commodities to Spanish territory, and adjudicate on same in the Admiralty Court. To lodge a Royal Order to Governor Lord Willoughby, of Barbadoes, to be assistant to him, in case of any considerable attempt by the Spaniards against Jamaica. To contrive that the plantations be near together and the sea coast first planted, the better to prevent invasion. For the better encouragement of intending planters no one is to enjoy more than one office at a time, or to execute same by deputy; and all officers, both civil and military, on misbehaviour to be suspended and discharged. To send accounts of increase of planters, the defects and wants of the place, its chief products and improvements, and the advantages to be obtained by trade. Power to constitute corporations and grant manors and royalties, provided no manor or lordship contain less than 500 acres. To call Assemblies, make laws, and levy moneys, such laws to be only in force for two years, unless confirmed by the King. Power to ratify to every person the number of acres he is lawfully possessed of, to him, his heirs and assigns for ever; and to grant 30 acres for every servant transported thither, and at the end of his service of four years 30 acres to said servant. Power to act for the advantage and improvement of the island in all things not particularised in these instructions. 20 pp. [*Col. Entry Bk., No. 92, pp. 37-36, and No. 27, pp. 13-19.*]

March 21. **260.** Two copies of the preceding instructions to Lord Windsor. Whitehall. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVI., Nos. 35, 36.*]

March 21. **261.** Jonas Shish and Edm. Rayner to the Navy Commissioners. Send an estimate of provisions to be made for Jamaica; total value 320*l.* Items, two shallops; four yawls; planks, pitch, tar, nails, and other necessaries for building and finishing three boats; pitch-tar for stores and other uses; tallow for stores; six shipwrights for the boats at 40*s.* per man a month; and iron-bound casks. [*Dom., Chas. II., Vol. LII., No. 97, Cal., p. 316.*]

March 23. **262.** One hundred and thirty-eight Acts passed at a Grand Virginia. Assembly held at James City, Virginia, 23rd March, 12 Chas. II., and from thence continued by prorogation to 23rd March 1661-2. With marginal notes in red ink to those Acts repealed, obsolete, needless, useless or expired. *N.B.*—*The titles only of such of these Acts as were afterwards repealed or had expired are printed in editions of the Acts of Assembly of Virginia, viz.: London 1727; Williamsburg 1733; and Williamsburg 1752, see Col. Entry Bks., Nos. 89, 90, 91. [Col. Entry Bk., No. 88, pp. 1-48.]*

- 1661-2? **263.** Col. Thos. Lynch to Williamson. Will deliver his lord's letter to Mr. Moddiford, if sent to his lodgings, the Hourglass by the Pump, Bishopsgate St. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVI., No. 37.*]
1662. **264.** Mem. of two letters from the King to the Duke of York.
 March 24. To make provision for transporting forty planters carried by Lord Windsor, twenty by [? from] Mr. Lyttelton, and twenty by the Lord Chancellor to Jamaica, with five ministers and 15 persons in their families. [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol. III., pp. 32, 102.*]
- March. **265.** The King to the Governor of Barbadoes. By Letters
 Whitehall. Patent under the Great Seal of England bearing date 2nd Aug. 1660, Francis Cradock was granted the office of Provost-Marshal-General of Barbadoes with all fees and emoluments incident thereto, yet these have been disposed of to others, to his great disadvantage. It is ordered that he be restored to his office, and receive all the fees belonging thereto; and having been empowered by commission to erect banks in Barbadoes, the Governor is required to give Cradock every assistance in settling the same. $1\frac{1}{4}$ pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVI., No. 38.*]
- March. **266.** The King to [the Deputy-Governor of Barbadoes]. Has
 [Whitehall.] sent to Barbadoes Francis Cradock, heretofore made Provost-Marshal-General thereof under the Great Seal of England, empowering him and others to erect a bank or banks there for trade, which wise and ingenious persons conceive will be practicable, and of great accommodation to the people of the island, wherefore as much assistance as may be is to be given him, that the experiment may be forthwith made, divers sums of money remaining unaccounted for in the hands of such who during the late troubles had the "manigary" of prize goods and other public receipts. Cradock is also empowered to examine the same and send an account of the true state thereof to the King as speedily as may be. Rights and fees belonging to Cradock as Provost-Marshal-General, having been taken away, and one Povey put in by Cromwell permitted for 13 months to enjoy the same, the Deputy-Governor is required to see that the King's Patent to Cradock be duly obeyed, and allowance made for his damages sustained. 2 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVI., No. 39.*]
- March? **267.** "A short discours of the late foren acquests which England holds, viz., of Dunkirk in Flanders, Tangier in Barbary, Boonbay in the East Indies, Jamayca in the West Indies, demonstrating by cleere politicall reasons how much they may conduce to the honor, security, and advantage of this nation. In answer to some pamphlets which have bin obruded to the world both at home and abroad to the contrary," by J. B. [John Brydall?]. The island of Jamaica speaks for itself by those gainful returns that have been already, and it is like to prove a most hopeful plantation, otherwise so many judicious persons would not have removed thither to better their fortunes from the Barbadoes and other the Caribbee Islands, New England, Virginia, and other places. Also, as a political consideration, Jamaica being so near the Gulf of Mexico, stands very advantageous, in case matters should not go well 'twixt us and Spain, to

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do her a displeasure and ourselves good by meeting her plate-fleet as they come from the Havanna. [*Dom., Chas. II., Vol. LII., No. 145, Col., p. 327.*]

April 1.
St. Mary's,
Maryland.

268. The titles of twenty-three Acts made at a Sessions of General Assembly begun at St. Mary's 1st of April 1662, by Governor Charles Calvert, viz. :—1. Concerning servants that have bastards ; 2. For the publication of marriages ; 3. Explanation of the Act limiting servants' times, made the last Assembly, anno 1661 ; 4. Also of that clause in an Act made by Capt. William Stone, April 21st, 1649, touching hogs and marking of cattle ; 5. Concerning payment for bullion brought in this province ; 6. For encouragement of sowing English grain ; 7. Concerning the payment of fees due from criminal persons ; 8. For the reviving certain laws within this province ; 9. For encouragement of ordinary keepers ; 10. Concerning proceedings at law ; 11. Declaring what shall be done by the Sheriff ex-officio ; 12. Concerning payment of debts due by bill ; and 13. Taxable persons (2) ; 14. Imposing a fee on them who shall be married ; 15. Concerning Indians ; 16. Appointing sheriffs ; 17. Touching runaways ; 18. Of gratitude for the Lieutenant-General ; 19. Limiting servants' times ; 20. Concerning the secretary and addition to his fees ; 21. An additional Act against hog stealers ; 22. For the purchasing of a State House and Prison ; and 23. For the burgesses' expenses. *Together 15¼ pp.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. 53, pp. 45-60.*]

April ?

269. Petition of Frederick Leecker to the King. Petitioner and Peter Vanlo who have lived several years in St. Christopher's and bought lands there, lately petitioned for letters of denization, which his Majesty granted. But my Lord Privy Seal will not pass said patent because Vanlo is not here to take the oaths of allegiance, and cannot come to England without great damage and charge. Prays that his Lordship may suffer said patent to pass, and Gov. Lord Willoughby be directed to administer said oaths to Vanlo. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVI., No. 39.**]

April 3.

270. The King to [the Lord Privy Seal.] His Majesty having been satisfied by Lord Willoughby, Governor of the Caribbees, how inconvenient it will be to Peter Vanlo to draw him thence when his presence there may be useful to his Majesty, dispenses with his coming hither. Said denization is therefore to pass without further interruption, Lord Willoughby undertaking that Vanlo shall take the oaths. [*Dom. Entry Bks., Chas. II., No. 3, p. 32, and No. 4, p. 102.*]

April 5.
Whitehall.

271. Warrant to the Attorney-General to prepare a Bill containing a grant to Thomas Temple and his heirs for ever of the countries called Acadia and Nova Scotia, lately purchased by him of La Tour, and also the office of Governor of the same for life, with the trade thereto belonging, and all other liberties and privileges. *Certified copy.* 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVI., No. 40.*]

April 5.
Whitehall.

272. Two copies of preceding. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVI., No. 41 ; also Dom. Entry Bk., Car. II., Vol. V., p. 242.*]

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 April 5. Hampton Court. **273.** Warrant to the Attorney-General to prepare a Commission for Thos. Temple to be the King's lieutenant during pleasure, of the countries and territories called Acadia, and of that part of the country called Nova Scotia, the bounds of which are set forth, with power to repel invasion; to appoint military and civil officers and ministers of justice; to build cities, forts, &c., and to proclaim martial law. Also sole trade with the Indians, and power to seize and confiscate the goods of others so trading without his license, and to appoint a deputy. *Signed by the King, but neither countersigned nor dated.* 5 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVI., No. 42.*]
- April 5. **274.** Warrant to the Attorney-General to prepare a Bill containing a suspension of Thos. Breedon from further execution of the office of the Governor of Nova Scotia. *See ante, No. 248. N.B.—A docquet of this suspension is dated 23rd April 1662, Dom. Chas. II [Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol. V., pp. 242-3.]*
- 1662? **275.** Petition of Henry Janson, Dr. of Laws, to the King. There have been some late encroachments made upon the sea about the coast of Barbadoes contrary to the limits of the first plantation. Prays that the whole business may be referred to the Lord Chancellor, Lord Willoughby of Parham, and Sir Geo. de Carteret, together with the petitioner's many services and sufferings, and upon their report to grant a warrant for the drawing up of a patent for petitioner to become his Majesty's tenant for all that waste. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVI., No. 43.*]
- April? Hampton Court. **276.** Warrant from the King to (the Attorney-General). To prepare a Bill for the Royal Signature to pass the Great Seal, containing a grant to Henry Janson, LL.D., "of all that the waste grounds in and about our island of Barbadoes, which have not been legally granted before or prescribed unto by the limits and bounds of the first plantation," to him, his heirs and assigns for ever. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol. VII., p. 177.*]
- April 7. **277.** The King to the Duke of York. Forthwith to make provision for the transportation of 20 planters to Jamaica, sent on the account of the Earl of Carlisle. $\frac{1}{4}$ p. [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol. III., p. 35.*]
- April 8. Whitehall. **278.** Additional instruction to Thomas Lord Windsor, Governor of Jamaica. To endeavour to obtain and preserve good correspondence and free commerce with the plantations belonging to the King of Spain, but if the Governors of said King's refuse, to endeavour to settle such trade by force, and by doing such acts as the Council shall judge most proper to oblige the Spaniards to admit them to a free trade. 2 pp. [*Col. Entry Bk., No. 92, pp. 57, 58, and No. 27, p. 19.*]
- April 8. Whitehall. **279.** Copy of the preceding additional instruction. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVI., No. 44.*]
- April 12. **280.** Capt. John Browne, of the Rosebush, to the Navy Commissioners. Arrived this day in the Downs, having departed from Jamaica Feb. 10, and left it in a very good condition; the Diamond

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has also arrived from Barbadoes, bringing some passengers, but not the number that was expected. [*Dom., Chas. II., Vol. LIII., No. 47, Col., p. 338.*]

April 14.

281. The King to Francis Lord Willoughby, Governor of Barbadoes and the Caribbee Islands. His Majesty's island of Jamaica being his frontier plantation in America, and thereby the more exposed to the danger of attempts from the Spaniard, Lord Willoughby is hereby required, the better to oppose such designs, upon notice from the Governor of Jamaica of any eminent danger, forthwith to send to his assistance such force as the plantation can afford. *Indorsed*, "This is a true copy of the record in the Secretary's office, attested the 19th Augt. 1662, per me, Edward Bowden, Deputy Secy." 1½ pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVI., No. 45.*]

April 14.

282. Grant to incorporate John Winthrop, John Mason, and others, being the principal persons interested in the colony of Connecticut, in New England, into a body politic by the name of Governor and Company of the English colony of Connecticut, in New England, in America, granting unto them and their successors such parts of his Majesty's dominions there, and such powers, privileges, and advantages as was directed to be granted by warrant under the sign manual. Subscribed by Mr. Attorney-General, procured by Mr. Secretary Nicholas. *The Patent is dated 23 April, see No. 284. [Docquet.]*

April 16.

283. Minutes of the Council of Jamaica. Present (*see ante*, No. 215), also Captains Wm. Vallet, Thos. Ballard, and Corn. Burroughs. The Governor promises to answer a paper of objections presented by Capt. Harrington. Ordered, That the bread sent over in the Rose Bush and Diamond, amounting to 40,000 lbs., being utterly unserviceable to eat, shall lie open for a few days to be fetched away by poor inhabitants for cattle, and what is left to be thrown into the sea. The order concerning boatmen having licenses, to be repealed. That the place and fees conferred on Lieut. John Edgoose by Major Fairfax, Capt. Burroughs, and Sec. Povey be allowed. That the Council have power to take cognizance of Wm. Dallison's petition, whose affidavit be given to the grand jury of inquest as a presentment, they returned the presentment ignoramus. George Thurlow to have license to sell drink at Passage Fort. Concerning an action between Capt. Thos. Lynch and William Dallison for slander, which in Gov. D'Oyley's opinion, "being ignorant of the law," was erroneous. Ordered that Jas. Jordan, Treasurer, repay the impost of decayed and unsaleable wine to Jas. True. 4½ pp. [*Col. Entry Bk., No. 34, pp. 40-44.*]

April 23.
Westminster.

284. Patent of incorporation of the Governor and Company of the English colony of Connecticut. Whereas his Majesty has been informed by petition of John Winthrop, John Mason, Samuel Willis, Henry Clarke, Matthew Allen, John [? Thos.] Tappen, Nathan Gould, Richard Treat, Richard Lord, Henry Woolcott, John Talcott, Daniel Clarke, John Ogden, Thomas Wells, Obadiah Brewen, John Clarke, Anthony Hawkins, John Denning, and Matthew Camfield, persons principally interested in the said colony, that the greatest part

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thereof was purchased, and some other part gained by conquest, and at the sole charge of petitioners, their associates, and those under whom they claim, which has become a considerable enlargement of his Majesty's dominions there. And in regard said colony is remote from other English plantations, and that its affairs may be duly ordered, his Majesty by these presents ordains that said John Winthrop and all such as are or shall be made free of the Company shall for ever be one body corporate and politic by the name of the "Governor and Company of the English colony of Connecticut, in New England, in America," with the same powers, rights, and privileges as any other person or corporation in England, and with power to use a common seal. And there shall be a Governor, Deputy Governor, and 12 assistants elected out of the freemen, for ordering the affairs of the plantation, and John Winthrop shall be the first Governor; John Mason, Deputy Governor; and Samuel Willis, Matthew Allen, Nathan Gould, Henry Clarke, Richard Treat, John Ogden, Thomas Tappen, John Talcott, Thomas Wells, Henry Woolcott, Richard Lord, and Daniel Clarke, the present assistants, to continue in office until the second Thursday in October next. And on every second Thursday in October and May, or oftener if requisite, the assistants and freemen (not exceeding two from each place, town, or city elected by the freemen thereof) shall have a General Assembly, with power to the majority (of whom the Governor or Deputy Governor and six of the assistants to be seven) to alter said days of meeting, and to choose in each year a Governor and other officers, as the General Assembly shall think fit; provided that all officers first take the oaths for the due performance of their duties, viz., said John Winthrop before one of his Majesty's Masters in Chancery, John Mason before said John Winthrop or any two of the assistants, and said assistants before said John Winthrop or John Mason, and every other Governor before two or more of the assistants, and any assistant or other officer before the Governor or Deputy Governor. With power to those free of the colony to transport thither his Majesty's subjects or strangers (except those restrained by his Majesty) and goods and merchandise, paying customs for the same. All his Majesty's subjects born in said colony to enjoy the liberties of his Majesty's natural subjects, and the oaths of supremacy and obedience to be administered to all inhabiting said colony. With power to erect judicatories, make laws and statutes, not contrary to those of England, for settling the government and magistracy, granting commissions for the infliction of punishments and granting pardons, and for disposing of all matters whereby the people may be so religiously, peaceably, and civilly governed that they may win the natives to obedience to the Christian faith, which in his Majesty's intentions with the adventurers' free profession is the only end of this plantation. With power also to the Governor and officers of the Company to repel and destroy all persons that shall attempt the invasion or annoyance of the plantation and the natives or other enemies of the colony, but not to do any unlawful hostility against any of his Majesty's subjects or those in amity with him. Provided that these presents shall not

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hinder any of his Majesty's subjects from fishing on the coasts of New England, or building wharves and workhouses for salting, drying, and keeping their fish upon the waste lands of Connecticut. His Majesty further grants to said Governor and Company "all that part of . . . New England . . . bounded on the east by the Narragansett river, commonly called Narragansett Bay, where the said river falleth into the sea, and on the north by the line of the Massachusetts plantation, and on the south by the sea, and in longitude as the line of the Massachusetts colony running from east to west; that is to say, from the said Narragansett Bay on the east to the South Sea on the west part, with the islands thereunto adjoining," to hold the same of his Majesty, his heirs and successors, as of the manor of East Greenwich, in free and common soccage, yielding the fifth part of all gold or silver ore. These presents to be construed most favourably for said Governor and Company. 5 membs. [*Patent Roll, 14 Chas. II., Part 11, No. 10.*]

April 23. 285. Copy of the charter of Connecticut, with marginal abstracts.
Westminster. 15 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVI., No. 46.*]

April 23. 286. Another copy of the preceding, with a few interlineations.
Westminster. Indorsed, "Taken from a copy lent by Major-Gen. Winthrop, Nov^r 1696." 12 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVI., No. 47.*]

April 23. 287. Additional instructions to Thomas Lord Windsor, Governor
Whitehall. of Jamaica. For disbanding the officers and soldiers in the island, leaving four hundred foot and one hundred and fifty horse, and distributing three hundred negroes that are undertaken to be delivered in ten months by the Royal African Company. 4 pp. [*Col. Entry Bk., No. 92, pp. 33-36.*]

April 23. 288. Two copies of the preceding additional instructions. [*Col.*
Whitehall. *Papers, Vol. XVI., Nos. 48, 49.*]

April. 289. License to Capt. John Leverett to go peaceably to his habitation in New England with his wife and children and servants in the ship *Society*, John Peirse commander, "We being satisfied of the loyalty of said John Leverett, particularly demonstrated by his forwardness in proclaiming ourself in the said New England." *Draft mem. on back for similar license to Francis Willoughby, merchant, bound to his habitation in New England in the same ship with his family and goods, &c.* 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVI., No. 50; see also Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol. VII., p. 18.*]

April 28. 290. Memorandum of a letter from the King to the Duke of York. To make provision for Sir Thomas Whitstone to transport twelve planters to Jamaica. [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol. III., pp. 32, 102.*]

April 28. 291. Memorandum for a pass for Nehemiah Bourne, merchant and family from Hamburg to any of the King's plantations, *see No. 303.* [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol. VII., p. 29.*]

April 29. 292. Warrant to the Sheriffs of Middlesex to deliver to Capt. Wm. Joy, to be transported to Jamaica, fifteen prisoners in Newgate

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as named, who after conviction are now pardoned. [*Dom., Chas. II., Vol. LIII., No. 90, Col., p. 353.*]

April 30.

293. Memorandum for a pass for Capt. Plaineville, the King's servant, to Jamaica or any other plantation, there to seat himself and trade as freely as the King's subjects. [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol. VII., p. 29.*]

May 3.
Whitehall.

294. An additional instruction to Thos. Lord Windsor, Governor of Jamaica. After he has received into his power and obedience his Majesty's island of Jamaica and established [the government] there, he may find it necessary in person to inform his Majesty of the grounds and probabilities of future designs for the advancement of his Majesty's dominions, to take directions thereon, and procure supplies and necessaries; license is hereby granted to him to repair to his Majesty, leaving a deputy fit to govern in his absence. [*Col. Entry Bk., No. 27, p. 20.*]

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295. Petition of Sir Will. Davidson to the King. That the Mary of London, laden with goods and assigned to the petitioner, was about Feb. 1658 seized at Barbadoes. Prays for letters to the Governors, Deputies, Judges, and Council there, that justice may be done him. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVI., No. 51.*]

May 9.
Whitehall.

296. The King to Lord Willoughby of Parham, Governor of Barbadoes, and to his President and Council. Being desirous to express his sense of the services of Sir William Davidson, his Majesty's Agent and Commissioner at Amsterdam, he is recommended to his Lordship's countenance, especially in a cause in which he demands satisfaction for the Mary of London, unjustly seized, and so adjudged in the Court of Admiralty in England, in pursuance of which sentence his Majesty desires that he may find ready and full satisfaction. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol. III., p. 45; also Vol. IV., pp. 113, 114.*]

May 12.
London.

297. Francis Lord Willoughby, Governor of Barbadoes, to Colonel Walrond, President of the Council of Barbadoes. The King has laid his commands on his Lordship, as they will see from the letter brought by Lord Windsor, to assist him upon all emergencies. Expects his own coming to them will be very sudden, but till then desires them to assist Lord Windsor in the carrying of men to Jamaica, and with what victuals the island can afford. *Indorsed*, This is a true copy of the original, attested the 19th August 1662, per me, Edward Bowden, Dep^y Secry. $1\frac{1}{4}$ pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVI., No. 52.*]

May?

298. Petition of John Walrond to the King. Petitioner and his family served throughout the late wars with constant loyalty, but is now dispossessed of an office which he held in Barbadoes by John Dawes pretending a grant thereof from his Majesty. Prays for leave to defend his claim by due course at law, and that the Governor there be so instructed. *Indorsed*, "Letter to Barbadoes to Lord Willoughby." 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVI., No. 53.*]

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May ?

299. Copy of the preceding. *Indorsed*, "To speak with Mr. Ashburnham, to Willoughby Governor of the Barbadoes, or his President and Council there." 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVI., No. 54.*]

May 13.

300. The King to Lord Willoughby of Parham, Governor of Barbadoes. John Walrond, gentleman, having represented by petition that John Dawes has dispossessed him of an office in Barbadoes under colour of a grant of said office, his Majesty commands that Walrond be suffered to try his right at law against the pretensions of said John Dawes in the ordinary courts of the island. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol. III., p. 50 ; also Vol. IV., pp. 117, 118.*]

[May 14.]

301. Petition of the planters and merchants of Virginia to the King. Set forth the great evils of planting vast quantities of tobacco in England as well as Virginia and other places, to remedy which they have unanimously resolved upon two expedients which they pray may be granted, viz., to prohibit the planting of any tobacco in Virginia and Maryland after 1st June 1663, which will encourage the more staple commodities of silk, flax, hemp, pitch, pot-ashes, and that no ship depart from those colonies before 1st May next, except only that which shall carry Sir William Berkeley there. *Indorsed*, "May 14, 1662." 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVI., No. 55.*]

May 26-8.

Wells
[Maine].

302. Correspondence between Major Daniel Denison, Major William Hathorn, and Capt. Richard Walden on behalf of the General Court of Massachusetts, and Henry Jocelyn, Nicholas Shapleigh, and Robt. Jordan, Commissioners for Ferdinando Gorges, as to the powers by which said Commissioners have summoned this present Assembly at Wells and their exercise of authority over the people of Yorkshire, who have acknowledged themselves subject to said Government [of Massachusetts] by their subscriptions, and are bound thereunto by their oath. *Seven letters. Annexed,*

Warrant of the Commissioners of the General Court of Massachusetts, in his Majesty's name, summoning the inhabitants of the county of York to appear before them at the house of Francis Littlefield, in Wells, at 3 o'clock this 27th inst., to receive such orders as shall then be communicated to them from said General Court. *Also*, Warrant to Nathaniel Masterson, Marshal of the county of York, to publish the above warrant. Wells, 1662, May 27.

Commissioners of the Massachusetts to the Commissioners of Ferdinando Gorges. Beseech them to remember their solemn oaths to the authority of the Massachusetts immediately derived from Charles I.'s charter of 1628. They are not affrighted by any commissions from Gorges upon any pretence whatsoever, resting confident in his Majesty's justice and favour against all pretenders. If they still continue in their disorderly actings to the disturbance of the King's peace, they will enforce the writers to change their style, as they cannot own Gorges' commissioners. May not play with them, but once again advise and require them to put a period to their unjust violations of the right of

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the Massachusetts, their own faith, and the peace of this people. 1662, May 27.

Resolution of the trustees of Ferdinando Gorges, Lord Proprietor of the province of Maine, by authority derived from his Majesty, that they neither do, nor may by any means, pass into an Act "the motion and issue of this presence," as being destructive and adverse to the liberties of the freeholders of this province, &c. Wells, 1662, May 27.

List of the names of the (11) trustees. Lieut. Wm. Phillips, Speaker, George Munion, Edward Rishworth, Humphry Chadborn, Richard Nayson, Wm. Symonds, John Sanders, Arthur Auger, Christopher Lawson, Thos. Haynes, and Walter Mathews. Wells, 1662, May 27.

Minute signed by the Commissioners of the Massachusetts. That upon conference with the gentlemen who continued to assert the interest of Ferdinando Gorges, in the county of York, it was mutually agreed that Henry Jocelyn, Major Shapleigh, Capt. Waldon, and Capt. Pike should keep a court at York on the first Tuesday in July next for hearing and determining all causes, civil and criminal, and that the records be transferred to York and delivered to Mr. Rishworth, who shall return same to said court into the hands of the recorder. Also that the clerks of the writs shall issue forth all process in the King's name in the style therein set forth. 1662, May 28. *Copies certified by Francis Neale, Secretary. Together 10 pp. [Col. Papers, Vol. XVI., No. 56.]*

May. **303.** The King's pass for Nehemiah Bourne, merchant, to transport himself and family, together with their goods and necessities, to any of the plantations within the King's dominions or elsewhere without let or hindrance. [*Dom., Chas. II., Vol. LV., No. 27, Cal., p. 386.*]

June 1. **304.** Attestation of Wm. Quick, Dru. Drury, and Robert Chappell, concerning the King of Barra and the Dutch. Forasmuch as the King of Barra, deceased, made war against the English here in Gambia, the war was procured by Peter Justobaque, a Dutch merchant, as has been declared by several of his subjects when they came to conclude peace. Whereupon it was thought convenient to visit the King now reigning; which they did, taking with them two Portuguese, called Antonio Vas and Jasper Martius, and desired him to declare the truth. He said he did not see Peter Justobaque, but that the Duke of this country, called Tambo, told him that Justobaque came to Barcaren, where the King lay very sick, and delivered this message to Tambo; that he had come to Cape Verd with all sorts of goods, and that the English have no goods and but small force, so that if the King would make war against the English by land, he would do the same by sea, and afterwards trade as formerly, without any disturbance from the English. These words spake the King of Barra, and his Major Domo affirmed the same. Signed by Jasper Martius, Antonio Vas, Wm. Quick, Dru. Drury, Robert Chappell. Translated out of Spanish. Indorsed, The King of Barra, his declaration. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVI., No. 57.*]

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June 1. **305.** Another copy of the preceding. *Indorsed by Williamson,* Charles Island. "Attestation of ye Dutch treachery in ye businesse of ye K. of Barra." 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVI., No. 58.*]

June 3. **306.** Minutes of the Council of Barbadoes. Ordered that writs be issued to summon the Assembly to meet the President and Council on Wednesday, the 11th inst., when the Treasurer is to bring in his accounts by eight o'clock in the morning. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XI., pp. 64, 65.*]

[June] **307.** Petition of the planters and traders to Virginia to the King. Duplicate of the petition dated 14th May [*see ante, No. 301*], except that the last paragraph about Sir Wm. Berkeley is omitted. *Indorsed,* "Received May 26, read June 26, and ordered June 29, 1662." 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVI., No. 59.*]

308. Order of the Privy Council on petition of the planters and traders to Virginia, for a cessation of planting tobacco, &c. Directing that said petition be rejected, and that their Lordships would not henceforth receive any petition of that nature. *Indorsed,* Read June 13, 1662. "This last clause vacated." 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVI., No. 60.*]

June 5. **309.** Minutes of a Committee for Plantations. A patent to be prepared by the Attorney-General constituting [Francis] Lord Willoughby of Parham, Lieut.-Governor of Barbadoes and the Caribbee Islands for seven years; to execute that charge at his own cost, for one half of the profits arising there, the other half to go for satisfaction of the late Earl of Carlisle's creditors, who it is conceived will take a third or at most one half of what is owing to them, to be assured of such payment; if all are paid within the seven years, the moiety then to be accounted for to the King; Lord Willoughby to prepare his own instructions, and submit the draught to this Committee.

Concerning Surinam. The Lord Treasurer and Lord Ashley of opinion that the owner of Surinam ought not to be Governor of Barbadoes, as he might draw all the planters and labourers from Barbadoes to Surinam, to improve his own interest there, and so deprive Jamaica of those planters which otherwise would go from Barbadoes thence. All the Lords of the Committee think it best that Lord Willoughby should be made Governor of Surinam only for life, that he have a grant of a large proportion of land there, which may be erected into a county palatine; and that liberty of conscience be granted to all that shall plant in Surinam. *In Sir Edw. Nicholas' hand.* $1\frac{1}{4}$ p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVI., No. 61.*]

June 8. **310.** Petition of Henry Adis to the King, in behalf of himself and six families more that are willing to transport themselves to Surinam. Whereas there is an Act of Parliament lately published, nominally against that people called Quakers, which has plentifully taken hold of persons of other persuasions, who are actually imprisoned, the penalty for breach of which is banishment; and forasmuch as petitioners are, by the law of God, required to obey every

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ordinance of man for the Lord's sake, and are willing to suffer the penalty by a free banishing of themselves: crave his Majesty's free pass, and his Royal protection whilst acting in order to their passage; that so they may gain in and pay their debts, "lest we cause the name of God and that truth we do profess to be evil spoken of, if we discharge not a good conscience to man." And that petitioners may have a certain passage, when they have sold off and bought and embarked what will be fitting for their voyage. *Signed by* Henry Adis and Richard Afflett. *Underwritten*, Rich. Adis, Mary his wife, Sarah and Timothy Adis his children, An. Ware, Peter Segal and two more servants, Rich. Afflett, chandler, Ann his wife, Susan his daughter, Geo. Nicklson, servant, Mary Hall, a young child kinswoman. "Received June 8, read in Council July 22, 1662. That the petitioners underwrite their petitions." 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVI., No. 62.*]

- June 13.] **311.** Petition of merchants, owners of ships, planters, traders to Virginia, and others to the King. Set forth in their reasons the many inconveniences and mischiefs that will befall his Majesty and his subjects if a petition against permitting any ship with tobacco to depart from Virginia or Maryland before 1st May next be granted [*see ante, No. 301*], and pray they may have a hearing before the Privy Council concerning said petition. *Indorsed*, 1662, June 13. *Inclosure*,

The reasons referred to in above petition. *Together*, 3 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVI., Nos. 63, 64.*]

- June 13. **312.** Order of the Privy Council on petition of the planters and traders to Virginia for restraint of planting tobacco after June 1663 and allowing any ship to sail from Virginia with tobacco before 1st May next. Refer to a previous Order in Council of 26th May in which said petition was rejected and their Lordships then declared that henceforth they would receive no petition of that nature. That on review of said order their Lordships now declared that it was not their intention to forbid or discourage the merchants and planters from making their addresses to them, and it is hereby ordered that the consideration of the whole matter should be resumed on 20th inst., when said petitioners and Lord Baltimore are directed to attend. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVI. No. 65.*]

- June 16.
Inner Court
of Wards. **313.** Minutes of the Council for Foreign Plantations. Several sums of money being due in order to the charges of this Council, their secretary Mr. Froude is ordered to wait upon the Lord Treasurer for his warrant for 150*l.* towards said charges; also to desire some of the Lords of the Privy Council who are likewise of this Council to attend on Thursday next. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XIV., No. 59, p. 45.*]

- June 28.
Hampton Court. **314.** The King to the Governor of the Massachusetts Bay. Simon Bradstreet and Jo. Norton have presented to his Majesty an address and petition from the General Court of Massachusetts which has been very acceptable to him. Is well satisfied with their ex-

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pressions of loyalty, duty, and good affection, and will cherish them with his best encouragement. Confirms the patent and charter granted by his Royal father, which his Majesty is ready to renew whenever they desire it, that they shall freely enjoy all their privileges and liberties. And because the people may have swerved from the rules prescribed and even from the Government instituted by said charter, which the King imputes rather to the iniquity of that time than to the evil intention of the hearts of those who exercised the Government there, his Majesty hereby declares his free pardon to all of that plantation for all offences committed against him during the late troubles, excepting only such persons who stand attainted by Parliament of high treason, if any such have transported themselves into those parts, the apprehending of whom is expected if they be found there. Provided that all laws and ordinances made during the late troubles contrary and derogatory to the King's Government be annulled and repealed, the oaths of allegiance duly observed, and the administration of justice take place in the King's name. And as the principal end of their charter was liberty of conscience, his Majesty requires that those who desire to perform their devotions according to the Book of Common Prayer be not denied the exercise thereof nor undergo any prejudice thereby, and that all persons of good and honest lives be admitted to the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper according to the Book of Common Prayer, and their children to Baptism. "We cannot be understood hereby to direct or wish that any indulgence should be granted to those persons commonly called Quakers, whose principles being inconsistent with any kind of government we have found it necessary by the advice of our Parliament here to make a sharp law against them, and are well contented that you do the like there." If found by experience that the number of assistants enjoined in the charter be judged inexpedient, as the King is informed is the case, his Majesty declares his pleasure that the number of said assistants shall not exceed 18 nor be less than 10. All freeholders of competent estates not vicious in conversation and orthodox in religion to have their votes in the election of all officers, both civil and military. This letter and his Majesty's declaration to be communicated to the next General Court, and published that it may be known the King takes the plantation into his protection and is ready to receive any application or address from his subjects there and will advance their trade by his utmost endeavour and countenance. 3 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVI., No. 66.*]

June 28. **315.** Copies of the preceding. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVI., No. 67; also Dom. Entry Bk., Chus. II., Vol. VII., pp. 128-131.*]

June 28. **316.** Memorial of [Adolph Wolfiratt], agent of the Duke of Courland, to the King. Doubts not that his Majesty, from the memorials submitted to him in the name of the Duke of Courland and Semigallia, has understood how his Highness's forts, built upon some islands in Africa, in March 1661, were invested by certain English ships, and are retained to this day. Ten years and more ago the Prince of Courland bought from the King of Barra the

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Island of St. Andrews, and from others Julfro and Bajona, and constructed forts there at immense expense, without opposition and by consent of all the princes of Europe. Nor has he ever ceded the forts, neither must the formula of contract with the West India Company of Amsterdam, of 4 Feb. 1659 be so understood; for it was agreed that said company should restore to the Prince his territories, isles, and forts, and afterwards the States General, in July 1661, gave notice that the Company was prepared to carry out their agreement. The Duke does not wish to relinquish his possessions, but to receive and enjoy them himself. Hopes that his Majesty will by no means permit the Duke of Courland or his heirs to be disturbed in their lawful possession, much less to be deprived of any part thereof; and that his Majesty will order that said islands and forts be restored to the Duke of Courland, who has not any intention to close the river or hinder his Majesty's subjects in their commerce, but declares they may build houses and construct forts. *Latin.* 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVI., No. 68.*]

July 1. **317.** Declaration of Robt. Jordan, Commissioner for Ferd. Gorges, at and to an Assembly at Acomenticus, otherwise unduly styled York, in the province of Maine. In reference to the administration of justice, and the appointment of justices, who must be resident in the province. "Acted and acknowledged by me, Robert Jordan, Commissioner." 2 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVI., No. 69.*]

[July 2.] **318.** Petition of the Company for Propagation of the Gospel in New England and parts adjacent of America. That by their endeavours many of the heathen natives of New England have been converted, sums of money raised by a general collection throughout England and Wales, and land purchased for settling a yearly revenue; that the New Testament and a good part of the Old (whereof the rest is making ready for the press) hath been printed in the Indian language. That the King, "considering the consequences of so glorious a work," hath lately erected a corporation to carry on and perfect the same; but chiefly through Col. Beddingfield interrupting their possessions and receiving the profits of the lands formerly purchased of him, with the greatest part of the moneys received by the former collectors, the charges for two years have much exceeded the income, which is much too small to carry on the work, in regard of the great charge that will be requisite, partly for recovering the greatest part of their revenue injuriously detained from them, partly for the perfecting so costly and necessary a work as perfecting the translation and printing of the Bible, and partly for the maintenance of schools for the Indian children. Pray that his Majesty would grant one general collection throughout England and Wales for the purposes aforesaid, for that the benefit intended by the former collections was not fully attained, there being divers counties in the kingdom, and several parishes in the city of London, wherein no collections for this work have been made. "Read July 2, 1662." 2 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVI., No. 70.*]

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July 2.
Whitehall.

319. Order in Council on the above petition of the Company for Propagation of the Gospel in New England and parts adjacent in America, recommending same to the Lord Chancellor, who is directed to give order for a brief for a general collection accordingly. 3 pp. [*Col. Entry Bk.*, Vol. LX., pp. 6-9.]

July 6-7. **320.** Mem. of a resolution of the Commissioners of Ferdinando Gorges. That Francis Neale, secretary, shall draw up true copies of all Acts that have passed since the first day of Gorges' assertion of his right to the province of Maine after 8th Aug. 1660 to this present, with Robt. Jordan's assistance. Also, Mem. that Francis Neale demanded of Edward Rishworth his assistance in reference to the records in his custody, who replied that he had received no orders in relation thereto, and therefore was not willing to deliver up any such records. *Certified copy by Francis Neale. The papers above referred to will be found calendared in their respective order of date.* 1 p. [*Col. Papers*, Vol. XVI., No. 71.]

July 7. **321.** Warrant to the Attorney-General to prepare a bill to pass Hampton Court, the Great Seal containing a grant of the title of baronet of the kingdom of Nova Scotia to Col. Thomas Temple and the heirs male of his body, with all the rights and privileges thereto belonging and heretofore granted to any other person, and a release from all services or sums of money in consideration thereof. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. [*Dom. Entry Bk.*, Chas. II., Vol. VII., p. 148.]

July 10. **322.** Grant to Thos. Temple of the office of Governor of Nova Scotia and Acadie, and other parts in America, for life; all Royal mines excepted, with Admiralty jurisdiction and all other powers and privileges as are inserted in grants of like nature. [*Docquet*, Dom., Chas. II.]

July 10. **323.** Commission to Thos. Temple for the government of Acadie and part of Nova Scotia during pleasure, with such powers and privileges and regulation of the people and trade there as was directed to be inserted by warrant under the King's sign manual of 5th April, see ante, No. 273. [*Docquet*, Dom., Chas. II.]

[July 11.] **324.** Declaration of Lord Windsor, Governor of Jamaica, at Barbadoes. Forasmuch as his Majesty has given permission to all free persons to transport themselves with their families and goods, except only coin and bullion, from any of his dominions to the island of Jamaica; and the President and Council of Barbadoes, having ordered the same to be put into execution, desire to know the conditions, ways, and means, Lord Windsor hereby declares (1) that all persons now ready to transport themselves to Jamaica shall have the benefit of the present fleet, and upon their arrival shall receive allotments of land without delay; (2) that those who are desirous to entertain themselves as servants for a year or more shall have their lands set out notwithstanding; (3) that all handicrafts or tradesmen shall have all encouragement; (4) that none shall be imposed upon in point of religion, provided that they conform themselves obediently to the civil government; (5) justice

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shall be duly administered agreeably to the laws of England, or such laws, not repugnant thereto, as shall be enacted by consent of the freemen of the island; (6) that free commerce with foreigners shall be allowed. *Certified copy by Edward Bowden, Deputy Secretary.* 2 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVI., No. 72.*]

July 11. **325.** Three propositions of Lord Windsor to the President and Council of Barbadoes, to which their answer in writing is requested: (1) That the royal proclamation which has been published may be proclaimed with the usual grandeur in all public places; (2) that all free persons may have liberty to transport themselves, their families and goods without prejudice or contrived hindrances; (3) that as it is not only probable, but by intelligence known, that the Spaniard endeavours to disturb the first settlement of Jamaica, the President and Council of Barbadoes will declare their ready obedience to his Majesty's commands when necessity thereunto shall require it. *Certified copy by Ed. Bowden, Dep. Sec.* 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVI., No. 73.*]

July 11. **326.** Order of the President and Council of Barbadoes. Lord Windsor having presented to the Board the King's letter to Lord Willoughby, his Majesty's proclamation to encourage settlement in Jamaica, and his own proposals to the people of this island, ordered that they be published in St. Michael's town to-morrow by the Provost-Marshal by beat of drum, next Sabbath day in all the parish churches, and in all the courts of common pleas. Answers given in writing to Lord Windsor's three propositions. *Signed by Edward Bowden, Dep. Sec.* 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVI., No. 74.*]

July 11. **327.** Answer of the President and Council of Barbadoes to the demands of Lord Windsor: (1) His Majesty's proclamation shall be published to-morrow by beat of drum in St. Michael's town, and on Sunday next in all the parish churches, and in the several courts of common pleas as they shall sit; (2) all persons free from debts and covenanted service, having legally obtained a ticket from the superior authority of the island, shall not only have liberty, but cheerful encouragement for their transportation to Jamaica; (3) the President and Council will with their utmost industry yield all aid and assistance that the island can conveniently afford when thereunto required. *Certified copy by Ed. Bowden, Dep. Sec.* 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVI., No. 75.*]

July 15. **328.** An Act for the furtherance and encouragement of such persons as desire to go off this island under the command of his Excellency the Lord Windsor to inhabit the island of Jamaica. Whereas by the laws and customs of this island for the satisfaction of creditors no person is free to go off the same unless his or her name be set up one and twenty days in the Secretary's office, and be not underwritten during that time, which time seems too long in this present conjuncture, in regard of Lord Windsor's sudden intention of departing from hence. Be it enacted that during the space of one month from this date, if the fleet now in port stay so long, persons that have a mind to go shall set up their names accordingly

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during the space of seven days only ; but if any person be underwritten, said underwriting, if desired, shall be forthwith determined by a special court of common pleas empowered by the President and Council. *Certified copy by Ed. Bowden, Dep. Sec. 1½ pp. [Col. Papers, Vol. XVI., No. 76.]*

July 15.
[Jamaica.]

329. Proclamation of Governor D'Oyley concerning imprisonment for debt. That because of the general want both of stores and prisons to maintain and secure prisoners for debt, such persons after legal process or by special order of the Governor and Council shall upon complaint of the Provost-Marshall or the creditors, be appointed to serve said creditors for the aforesaid debts according to the service herein set forth, as is allowed and practised by the well constituted Governments of Barbadoes and other the Caribbee islands. [*Col. Entry Bks., No. 34, pp. 47-51, and No. 37, pp. 11, 12.*]

July 16.

330. Orders of the Governor and Council of Jamaica. Commissions of the judges and justices of the peace to be continued. Parcels of land granted or purchased by the harbour side, having been considerably built upon, no one shall pass or repass the harbour when enclosed, without leave from the proprietors. That five shillings be allowed for serving a writ upon Wm. Parker for 4*l.* That John Williams be released from his servitude, and his writings burnt by the hangman. petitioner paying 20*s.* for being drunk, of which 10*s.* to the hangman. That Sarah Mitchell have licence to sell drink. That Joan Sedison, maid to Margery Webling, serve five years. On petition of Capt. Burroughs, Robert Nelson, and Jno. Colebank, and Humphrey Freeman, ordered that they may dispose of the plantations now in possession of Capt. Rich. Guy, on certain conditions. 2 *pp.* [*Col. Entry Bks., No. 34, pp. 45, 46, and No. 37, p. 11.*]

July 16.

331. Petition of the Mayor of Bristol to the King. Among those who repair to Bristol from all parts to be transported for servants to his Majesty's plantations beyond seas, some are husbands that have forsaken their wives, others wives who have abandoned their husbands ; some are children and apprentices run away from their parents and masters ; oftentimes unwary and credulous persons have been tempted on board by men-stealers, and many that have been pursued by hue-and-cry for robberies, burglaries, or breaking prison, do thereby escape the prosecution of law and justice. Prays for power to examine all masters of ships belonging to Bristol bound for the plantations, and also all servants and passengers on them, whether they go of their own free will, and to keep a register of them. [*Dom., Chas. II., Vol. LVII., No. 71, Cal., p. 441.*]

July ?

332. Order [in Council ?]. That Sir William Berkeley forthwith repair to his Government in Virginia and consult with Lord Baltimore's Lieutenant in Maryland upon promoting the planting of hemp, flax, and silk, &c. in those parts, and the restraint of planting tobacco, for which his Majesty's letters are to be written. 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVI., No. 77.*]

July ?

333. Petition of Sir William Berkeley, his Majesty's Governor of Virginia, to Lords of the Council for Foreign Plantations. That by

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the King's command he is suddenly to depart for Virginia, there to promote those staple commodities of silk, hemp, flax, potashes, masts, and timber for shipping, which Virginia is so admirably proportioned to produce, that within seven years England will not be necessitated to bring them from other countries. For this some few skilful men are wanted to teach the nearest and cheapest way to produce such commodities, for which 500*l.* once expended will be sufficient. Requests instructions for the good of the Colony, which he suggests "that your Lordships may do this with less trouble." As to the administration of justice and making of laws. Observations on some laws, which the civilians call extravagant. They will in future print their laws for their Lordships' approbation, amendment, or rejection, so that errors cannot be of more than one year's duration. As to the Governor's allowance. Desires leave to add one law more to those they have already deviating from the laws of England in reference to payments in other commodities to the exclusion of tobacco. For permission to print this petition, that any planter or merchant having anything to oppose may present it to their Lordships. 3 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVI., No. 78.*]

July 21. **334.** Minutes of the Council for Foreign Plantations. Petition of Sir Wm. Berkeley, Governor of Virginia, having orders speedily to repair to his Government, making proposals for the advancement of that plantation, and reciting laws made there (by the civilians called extravagant), with the reasons for making them, which he prays may be considered, amended, or rejected as this Council should think fit, and another law added (as in said petition is more fully contained). Upon debate thereof, and it appearing to be matter of great weight, it is ordered that all persons interested be desired to attend on Monday next [28th? next Monday week, see 4th Aug., No. 341.] 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XIV., No. 59, pp. 45, 46.*]

July 21. **335.** A record of the whole proceedings between the President and Council of Barbadoes and Lord Windsor, Governor of Jamaica, from his arrival on the 10th of July to his departure on August 1 following. On the 11th of July Lord Windsor presented to the President and Council the King's letter directed to Lord Willoughby concerning the peopling of Jamaica; a letter from Lord Willoughby to the President and Council of this Island; the King's proclamation, and his own declaration to the inhabitants of this island. Ordered that said proclamation and declaration be published the next day by beat of drum in St. Michael's, also in all churches and courts of common pleas. Lord Windsor also presented a paper containing three proposals, which was read, and an answer in writing made by the President and Council. Then follows Lord Willoughby's letter; the King's proclamation dated 14th December 1661 [see *ante*, No. 195]. Lord Windsor's declaration, his three proposals, and the answer of the President and Council dated 11th July 1662 [see *ante*, Nos. 324-327]. 7½ *pp.* [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XI., pp. 65-72.*]

July 22 **336.** An Act for the better encouragement of such persons as [Barbadoes.] shall now embark for Jamaica. Whereas Lord Windsor has repre-

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sented that many persons intending to transport themselves to Jamaica upon this present fleet are much impeded, by reason that their employers and other persons owing them sugar, goods, and money, refuse to pay the same: Be it enacted that the justices have power to hear and determine all matters of debt, and to attach sugar, cotton, ginger, indigo, tobacco, servants, slaves, cattle, horses, or provisions of the defendant, not exceeding 4,000 lbs. of sugar, on plaintiff producing a certificate from the Secretary's office and from Lord Windsor's Commissioners, that he has contracted to go this voyage. Provided that if any person after recovery shall fail to proceed on said voyage he forfeit double the amount so recovered. *Certified copy by Ed. Bowden, Dep. Sec. 2½ pp. [Col. Papers, Vol. XVI, No. 79.]*

July 24.

337. John Francis, of the Diamond, to the Navy Commissioners. According to orders from Col. D'Oyley, Governor of Jamaica, set sail thence on April 24th to the Caiman Isles for turtle to victual home, but coming too soon for it, stayed till May 29th, and then set sail for England, being forced to take turtle of a Frenchman at last: arrived this day in the Downs. [*Dom., Chas. II., Vol. LVII., No. 100, Cal., p. 446.*]

July 26.
London.

338. Memorial of Adolph Wolfratt, agent of the Duke of Courland, to the King. Concerning the forts in Gambia belonging to the Duke of Courland and Senigallia when English ships took possession of them, the matter stands thus: The Duke's Commissioner, Henry Momber, and the Governors of the West India Company, when the Duke was taken prisoner by the Swedes in Ingermanland, agreed that the Company should maintain the forts and have commerce, until the Duke redemanded the same, as witness the form of contract annexed. The Company took possession, but in 1660 desired the Duke would resume possession. Otto Steele, who formerly was Governor of those forts, arrived in the River Gambia in June 1660, and the forts were restored to the Duke, who kept possession till March 1661, when Capt. Holmes commanded him to give up the isle and forts to the English, so the Governor, being forced, gave them up, as appears by the relation of the Governor, hereto annexed. The paper, No. 3, hereto annexed, shows that the Duke never abandoned to any Prince, State, or Company the least right over his territories or forts, and the memorial delivered to his Majesty on June 28 [*see ante, No. 316*] shows it is not the meaning of the Duke to shut up the river, or hinder the affairs of his Majesty's subjects in those places, since his only wish is that they likewise may fix their habitations there and raise forts. The Duke of Courland assures himself that his Majesty will neither trouble his Highness in his lawful possessions, nor permit the like to be done by others, but will protect him against all injuries. But neither the Duke nor his successors will ever abandon the dominion over these forts to the prejudice of his Majesty's subjects, and they cannot be taken by any State if the Duke is assisted by his Majesty. The subjects of his Majesty and the Duke may live peaceably, build, and plough, within their respective territories and forts; and his Majesty's subjects with their many

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great ships, can have as much profit as the Duke with his little ones can ever have. *Latin. Annexed,*

338. I. Contract between Henry Momber, commissary of the Duke of Courland, and the Governors of the West India Company of Amsterdam. The Company shall protect and maintain the place, forts, and negotiations in Gambia, under the Duke, until he can defend them himself; and shall enjoy the benefit of the navigation, and pay the garrison during said time. But as soon as the Duke can direct his own affairs and redemand his forts in Gambia, the Company shall restore the same. Amsterdam, 1659, January 25.
February 4.

338. II. Relation of Otto Steele, Governor for the Duke of Courland in Gambia. The West India Company having forsaken the Duke's isles and forts in the river Gambia, Steele took possession of same and kept them until March 1661, when Capt. Holmes came with his Majesty's ships of war and commanded Steele within 10 days to deliver them up. After having informed Capt. Holmes that said isles and forts belonged to the Duke of Courland, and that he was not able to repel his forces, Steele gave up possession to Capt. Holmes. London, 1661-2, March 13.

338. III. The States General to the Duke of Courland. Have received his Highness' letter, dated at Grubin, 6th May, with documents inclosed, and understand that his commissioner, H. Momber, when his Highness lived without his dukedom, made a transaction in writing with the West Indian Company at Amsterdam, concerning the forts of his Highness in Gambia; return this friendly answer, that the Governors and Company are ready to perform that which they have promised.

338. IV. English translation of the above memorial of Adolph Wolfratt to the King, dated 30th July 1662. *Together 5 documents. 20 pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVI., Nos. 80-84.*]

July 30.

339. Answer of the President and Council of Barbadoes to Lord Windsor's demands [*see ante, No. 325*]. Hope his Excellency has received full satisfaction with regard to the first and second demands, and for the third, will forthwith yield all possible aid to Jamaica, upon notice of any eminent danger by attempts from the Spaniard, as long as they are entrusted with this substituted authority, and will recommend the same to Lord Willoughby on his arrival. *Attested copy by Ed. Bowden, Dep. Sec. 1½ pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVI., No. 85.*]

July.

340. Bounds of Sir Thomas Temple's patent of Novia Scotia. Sir Thomas Temple's patent granted July 27, 1662, bounded as follows:—From Mereliquish on the east to the port and cape of La Have, along the coast of Cape Sable to Port Latour or Longrey, thence following the coast and island to the Cloven Cape, river Ingogen, and Port Royal, to the bottom of the bay, and thence along the bay to St. John's Fort, Penobscot, and the river St. George unto Muscentua, on the confines of New England; extending up the land 100 leagues and 30 leagues into the sea, and further to the next

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plantations made by the Dutch, French, or English of New England. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVI., No. 86.*]

Aug. 4.

341. Minutes of the Council for Foreign Plantations. Upon debate of Sir Wm. Berkeley's proposals for the improvement of the Colony of Virginia this Council was inclined to proceed to some resolutions thereon, but wishing first to receive the fullest information they can upon said proposals, ordered that summonses be sent to the several members of this Council to meet on Thursday, and particularly that Messrs. Digges and Jefferies be desired to attend to give their advice, they being experienced in the affairs and interests of that colony. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XIV., No. 59, p. 46.*]

Aug. 7.

342. Minutes of the Council of Barbadoes. A narrative to be made to Lord Willoughby of all their transactions with Lord Windsor, in his design for peopling Jamaica, with representation of the sad condition of this island, and the sudden ruin it is like to fall into, if it be thus perpetually harrassed by all his Majesty's men-of-war as they come along. And that a modest narrative of all the passages of Lord Windsor's being here be drawn up and presented to both the Secretaries of State. $\frac{3}{4}$ p. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XI., p. 72, 73.*]

[Aug. 7.]

343. Petition of Thomas Breedon to the Privy Council. After several hearings of the proprietors and inhabitants of Nova Scotia, and Mr. Elliott, the intended Governor, at the Council Board, it was agreed that the government should be conferred upon Thos. Temple, for the consideration of 500*l.* per annum, and in case he refused, petitioner should be his Majesty's Lieutenant there, and the rest of the proprietors might have their share therein, paying their several proportions of said annual rent; in pursuance of which agreement petitioner tendered Elliott security for said rent, but said Elliott, notwithstanding the agreement before their Honours, endeavours to dispose of the country to others who have no pretence of any right to the same; to the utter ruin of petitioner, the inhabitants and merchants. Prays their Lordships to appoint a day for a rehearing of both parties *In margin, Agent, Mr. Elliott.* Received 7th Aug. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVI., No. 87.*]

Aug. 8.
Whitehall.

344. Order of the Privy Council. That the petition of Francis Cradock, concerning the deprivation of his rights as Provost-Marshal-General of Barbadoes by Col. Humphrey Walrond, President, be taken into consideration on the 22nd inst., and that Lord Willoughby of Parham have timely notice to object against the matter complained of, if he have anything to offer. *Annexed,*

344. I. Order of the Privy Council. That the settlement of said office should be referred to Lord Willoughby (who is speedily going to Barbadoes), presuming he will have respect to the Letters Patent granted to said Cradock, and if he find any just exception against said patent to report thereof unto the Board. Whitehall, 1662, Aug. 27. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVI., No. 88.*]

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Aug. 11.

345. Minutes of the Council for Foreign Plantations. Question whether the Colony of Virginia should bear its own charge and no longer be burthensome to the Crown. The Council of opinion it should bear its own charge, and to advise the King to recommend to the Colony the levying and raising a revenue for that purpose. Upon debate of Sir Wm. Berkeley's petition and proposals concerning the advancing and promoting the staple commodities of silk, hemp, flax, potash, and timber for shipping, it is ordered that 1,000*l.* per annum, as formerly, be submitted to the King as the Governor's allowance, with such increase as his Majesty shall judge requisite, and that two shillings per hogshead of tobacco be continued to be paid to that purpose; but before presenting their judgment to the King, all planters and merchants who can give their advice are directed to attend. Lord Baltimore is desired to attend in reference to a complaint of a secret trade by the Dutch with the English plantations in tobacco. $1\frac{1}{2}$ pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XIV., No. 59, pp. 46, 47.*]

Aug. 14.

346. A true and faithful narrative of the proceedings of the Council and Assembly of Barbadoes, in obedience to his Majesty's Proclamation and Lord Willoughby's letter, for aiding and peopling Jamaica; and of Lord Windsor's proceedings, and carrying off people from the island. Arrival of Lord Windsor on 10th July, the King's Proclamation and his Lordship's declaration published the next day. His paper of demands and the Acts passed by the Assembly for assisting the settlement of Jamaica, but notwithstanding all the care taken to promote his business, Lord Windsor appointed Commissioners of his own to receive names, who sent the persons on board immediately, without taking care to discover whether their names had been set up seven days, or whether they entered their right names, or were free or indebted. It is true that Lord Windsor gave the Provost-Marshall leave to search the ships, but there was no likelihood of discovering anyone, and many servants and debtors have gone off, to the great damage of many of the inhabitants. *Certified copy by Edward Bowden, Dep. Sec. 3½ pp. [Col. Papers, Vol. XVI., No. 89.]*

Aug. 14.

347. Copy of the preceding narrative. [*Col. Entry Bk., No. 11, pp. 73-75.*]

Aug. 14.

London.

348. Adolph Wolfratt, envoy of the Duke of Courland, to the Duke of York. Acknowledges his Highness' favour to the Duke of Courland, and earnestly solicits his Majesty not only to restore the Duke's fort in Gambia river, but to concede free commerce, so it be not to the prejudice of his Majesty's subjects. The Duke, at his own expense, will send forces sufficient to defend the fort, and will appoint a Governor of the Courland nation. Begs he will shortly send some minister to treat with his Majesty's delegates on these matters. *Latin. 1 p. [Col. Papers, Vol. XVI., No. 90.]*

Aug. 15.

London.

349. Adolph Wolfratt, agent to the Duke of Courland, to the delegates of the business of Courland. Refers to his memorials to his Majesty for proof of the justice upon which the petition of the Duke of Courland is founded, but will comprise all in a few words.

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The Duke acquired his islands in Gambia by purchase, occupied and at immense expense "extracted" forts upon them, and peacefully possessed them for more than 10 years, when they were taken, he knows not on what pretence, by English ships. As to the pretences of Flemish or any other nation it suffices that Letters Patent have been communicated to their Honours, in which the States General confess they can pretend nothing *de facto* or *de jure*. Is it that the Prince at some time or other has neglected to rise at the nod of his Majesty, or that with his little ships he has hindered the course of the mighty English ships, for which he must pay as a penalty islands and forts, bought and "extracted" at such cost? The Prince knows not how to deceive, and would rather suffer an injury without imitating it. In a word, two things are sought by his Highness, restitution of his forts, with freedom of commerce, and royal grace and favour; the first the envoy has demonstrated more clearly than the sun himself, the other he leaves to be revealed by them. *Latin*. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVI., No. 91.*]

Aug. 17. **350.** The King to the High Sheriff or Undersheriff of the county of Norfolk. Being informed by Mr. Justice Twisden that he has reprieved eight persons condemned at the late assizes at Norwich until the 23rd inst., his Majesty's pleasure is that the law pass on all who are condemned for burglary, and that the rest be transported to Jamaica, if any one will give security that they shall be transported thither and not return any more. $\frac{3}{4}$ p. [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas II., Vol. III., p. 79.*]

[Aug. 17.] **351.** Petition of Lieut.-Col. Robert Sanford to the King. Divers of his Majesty's subjects being settled in the river Surinam, established a peculiar kind of Government, subject to the laws of England, elective in the people, who yearly were to appoint all members thereof. One Byam having gotten possession by such election, continueth himself beyond the time limited, and for so doing pretendeth to have his Majesty's proclamation, but never sheweth it. The generality, thus robbed of their privileges, begin to mutter, and others better spirited openly deny his power; one of whom is kept prisoner in irons, and others are tried by a kind of military power, where they are fined and banished, of which petitioner is one. Craves that his Majesty's Royal commands may bring the wrongdoers to impartial justice, and bless petitioner with a fruition of those laws made for preservation of the interests of his Majesty's subjects. With reference to the Lords of the Privy Council to give such order for petitioner's reparation as shall seem meet. Hampton Court, 1662, Aug. 17. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVI., No. 92.*]

Aug. 18. **352.** Petition of divers masters of ships trading to Virginia to the Lords of the Privy Council. Complain of being compelled to give bond of 2,000*l.* to pay 2*s.* sterling for every hogshead of tobacco laden aboard their ships, besides 12*d.* in money for every ton of goods for a castle duty, though there is not any there or other defence for their ships. Pray to be freed from giving such bond, and that they may as formerly deliver half a pound of powder and

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three pounds of lead towards the defence of the plantation instead of castle duty, "exhib. xviii. Augusti 1662." 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVI., No. 93.*]

Aug. 18.
Inner Court of
Wards.

353. Minutes of the Council of Foreign Plantations. Petitions of Sir Wm. Berkeley and of divers masters of ships trading to Virginia referred for further consideration. Lord Baltimore desired to attend on 25th inst. on matters relating to Virginia and Maryland. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XIV., No. 59, p. 48.*]

Aug. 18.
Barbadoes.

354. John Paige, Will. Bate, Geo. Walrond, and John Jennings, justices of the peace, to Sec. Necols [Nicholas?]. His hard travels, great sufferings, and willing exile in adhering to his Prince, bespeaks a countenance kind enough to serve a good cause and a loyal subject. Enclose a narration of the proceedings in the committal of Captain Whiting, of the Diamond, with request that opportunely he will execute that part of justice in laying it before his Majesty, which Solomon did concerning the child, *juste justitiam agere*, and with all expedition, because Capt. Whiting (promoted and instigated by an old faction here) attempts to render their action therein, "though never so truly in the line of justice and the law in the sense of an axiom of disloyalty." *Inclose,*

354. i. A true narrative or report of the grounds and commitment of Capt. Richard Whitinge, belonging to his Majesty's ship Diamond, and three or more of his seamen, and of their several misdemeanors committed the 20th and 21st of November 1661, exhibited and subscribed by us, his Majesty's justices of the peace, for our vindication from the false clamours of the said Capt. Whitinge, and the asserting our own innocency in the execution of justice in that transaction, unto Thomas Lord Windsor, of Windsor, and Governor of Jamaica, in pursuance of and in obedience to an order of his Majesty and the Privy Council, Whitehall, 11th April 1662.

354. ii. Depositions of John Coder, constable, Thomas Moore, John Robinson, Col. Theodore Carye, commander of the ship Frederick, Jeffrey Pont, Edward Anthony, and Lawrence Hannaton, in reference to the above. November and December 1661.

354. iii. Deposition of John Yaxley before Hum. Walrond, President of Barbadoes. Returning from Carlisle Bay to St. Michael's, on November 5th last, after commemorating the Gunpowder Treason by pistol firing, he was on a sudden assaulted and deprived of his pistol, tripped up, kicked, and hauled into a boat, which was then rowed away to the Diamond frigate, where he was kept in the bilboes all that night with one Mr. Hunt. About 9 or 10 o'clock next morning he and Hunt were released. Some of the Diamond's men assaulted him and took away his pistol, and the Captain kicked him in the boat. Barbadoes, December 31, 1661. *Together 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVI., Nos. 94-96.*]

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Aug. 20.
St. Jago
de-la-Vega.

355. Minutes of the Council of Jamaica. Present, Governor Lord Windsor; Sir Charles Lyttelton, Cols. Wm. Michell, Sam. Barry, and Rich. Willbraham, Lt.-Col. Henry Archibold, Maj. John Coape, and Sec. Rich. Povey. Resolved that the letters from the Governors of Porto Rico and San Domingo are an absolute denial of trade, and that according to his Majesty's instructions to Lord Windsor, a trade by force or otherwise be endeavoured. 1 p. [*Col. Entry Bk., No. 37, fol. 17.*]

Aug. 21.

356. Humphrey Walrond to Sir Edward Nicholas. Sends an account of Barbadoes to the King, and hopes his Majesty will take note of their loyalty, not heeding the falsehoods circulated by certain desperate characters. Encloses 10 papers concerning the arrival, stay, and departure of Lord Windsor; containing also evidence of their desire to serve his Majesty's interest for Jamaica, and setting forth "some prejudice done to them in that expedition." Requests him to lay the papers before the King without delay. *Indorsed*, "Rec. 8th Nov." [see *ante*, No. 335.] 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVI., No. 97.*]

Aug. 25.
Inner Court of
Wards.

357. Minutes of the Council for Foreign Plantations. Report to his Majesty on petition of masters of ships trading to Virginia [see *ante*, No. 352], as to the customs they have to pay for tobacco laden aboard their ships, including a castle duty, which used to be half a pound of powder, and three pounds of lead for bulleting, towards the defence of the plantation. Consideration of a secret trade with the Dutch for tobacco of the growth of the English plantations, to the defrauding of his Majesty's Customs. Lord Baltimore promises to write to his deputy in Maryland to seize all such tobacco. Messrs. Pym and Povey to draw up some heads of remedies for said abuses. 1 p. *Part printed in New York Documents, III., 44.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XIV., No. 59, p. 49.*]

[Aug. 26.]

358. Petition of Sir William Berkeley, Governor of Virginia, Sir Henry Chicheley, Edward Digges, Richard Lee, and others, planters and inhabitants in Virginia and Maryland, to the King. Set forth that through the excessive planting of tobacco the price has fallen so low that it will not bear the charges of freight and custom, and pray that his Majesty's injunctions be given to the sheriffs of this Kingdom (of England) to put the Act against planting tobacco in full execution, and that the Governors of Virginia and Maryland have command not to permit any ship to depart from thence next year until after 1 May next. *Signed by the first three petitioners.* *Indorsed*, "Received Aug. 26. Read in Council Aug. 28." 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVI., No. 98.*]

Aug. 27.

359. Warrant to (the Attorney-General). To prepare a bill containing a lease to pass the Great Seal to Francis Lord Willoughby of Parham, and his assigns, for 7 years from Christmas Day next, of all his Majesty's islands, colonies, and plantations, known by the name of the Caribbee Islands and others, between 1° and 20° N. Lat. from the island of St. John de Porto Rico to 324° easterly, rendering to his Majesty, his heirs and successors, one moiety of all fines,

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customs, rents, dues, &c. raised out of the same, the other moiety to be kept by the said Lord Willoughby and his assigns for his or their own benefit. $1\frac{1}{2}$ p. [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol. VII., pp. 205, 206.*]

Sept. 1.
Jamaica.

360. Clement de Pleneville to M. Le Chevalier Moray [? Sec. Morrice], at the Court at Withale. Is unwilling to defer giving an account of all that has passed since his departure from London. Weighed anchor at Plymouth, stopped at Barbadoes but two hours, and on the evening of his arrival [at Jamaica] was commanded by Lord Windsor to embark for Porto Rico. Took occasion to speak with some officers and soldiers on board, and has given an attestation of the conversation to Lord Windsor. Has had no relaxation since his return from Porto Rico, being daily employed in drawing plans of the isle and town of Porto Rico, with a description of the island, forts, cannons, coasts, &c., which he has given to Lord Windsor for his Majesty. Has been at San Domingo, where he saw what he could of the town, fort, and coasts, and will draw a plan of it at leisure; but that of Porto Rico is a great work, there being four different forts. As he wrote his Majesty, he left 2,500 men in San Domingo, but there are no more than 1,500, and the half of them monks and churchmen. Lacks some one to whom he may consign his letters. Is in hopes of returning shortly to Hispaniola, to make trial of the Hispaniols, who have ill-treated the Maroons [*maroons*] of San Domingo: affairs are in such a state that in $\frac{1}{4}$ hour's conversation he could demonstrate the execution of the memorials he presented to his Majesty. Lacks some servants and a brigantine capable of carrying 50 men; but if his Majesty will send the ship, and Sec. Morrice and M. Le Febvre will embark some servants upon it, will strike three blows with one arrow, and serve his Majesty, Sec. Morrice, and himself. The scourging the mountaineers (?) of San Domingo have had, makes them stretch out their arms towards his Majesty: cannot say more, for they play tricks in this country, and fears his letters might be seen. Begs his Majesty to recommend him to Lord Windsor, or Sir Chas. Lyttelton, who has been all his support. Will not write again till he hears from Sec. Morrice, nor will he put anything in the ships for his Majesty's satisfaction, till Sec. Morrice has found means to receive them in safety; for without his Majesty's signature nothing can be done, and had it not been for Lyttelton, should have feared for the passage of his men, though his Majesty had so ordered. *French. 3 pp. [Col. Papers, Vol. XVI., No. 99.]*

Sept. ?

361. Abstract of memorial of Clement de Pleneville to the King. That his Majesty name some person with whom he may communicate in cypher. That the mountaineers [*montaires*] of Hispaniola are ill-treated and hold out their arms to a protector, and there are but 1,500 men in San Domingo, half of whom are monks and churchmen, instead of 2,500. Needs some men, and a brigantine to carry 50 to 80 men, for his Majesty's service. Desires to be recommended to the Governor of Jamaica, and above all to Sir Chas. Lyttelton; and to have a commission for lading any rarities he may procure for his

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Majesty's satisfaction. *French.* 1 p. *This is contained in his preceding letter to Sec. Morrice.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVI., No. 100.*]

Sept. ?

362. Petition of Robert Sanford to the King. Whereas petitioner has complained to his Majesty of divers great wrongs and injustices acted towards himself and others, by certain pretenders to power in the colony of Surinam, and same are referred to the Privy Council; prays that a day may be appointed for petitioner to appear before his Majesty and Council, to declare his case, and receive according to the merits thereof. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVI., No. 101.*]

[Sept. 3.]

363. Petition of Lieut.-Col. Robert Sanford to the Lords of his Majesty's Privy Council. The case of the proscripts from Surinam briefly stated. The colony, neglected by those who had usurped our sovereignty, was constrained to unite in constituting a Government. Elected delegates decreed that yearly the respective divisions should depute representatives, in whose joint bulk the dominion should remain, with subjection to the supreme power of England, and that one, by nomination of the rest, should be their head. Byam was first chosen, and for three successive years continued according to this Constitution, in which time he made himself a faction that overruled the less numerous party, and decreed their own continuance in the Government. Complaints against Byam for exacting a heavy imposition upon the people and calling the colony into arms, causing tumult and civil war about the taking prize a Dutch shalop; only his word that they should have a legal trial for her, and seizing all that had disputed his authority, many asleep in their beds, keeping them prisoners, and bringing them to trial by court-martial, or rather a High Court of Justice like that of Bradshaw's. The prisoners who pleaded not guilty, without being heard, were hurried away, first into irons, and then into exile, and a heavy load of fines was added; of all which penalties petitioner also became a patient, for only labouring to avert so tyrannical a prosecution. This is the substance of their sufferings, many parts of which will appear from such witnesses as are here, and the whole may be proved by the confessions in Byam's own declaration. Beseeches their Lordships "to perpend" how insecure their future life must be under an irritated authority, and not to remit them thither for satisfaction, but condemn those lawless rulers to be commanded home, here to make a defence of their actions. *Indorsed,* Petition of Lieut.-Col. Robert Sanford to the Privy Council, with a petition and reference from his Majesty to the Board and remonstrance of the petitioner [see *ante*, Nos. 351, 362]. Received 3rd Sept. 1662. Read in Council 12th Sept. 1662. Ordered. 2½ pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVI., No. 102.*]

Sept. 5-30.
Point Cagway,
Jamaica.

364. Minutes of the Council of Jamaica. Resolved that the island of Tortodoes be reduced under the English Government, and that two or more of the Council report what is requisite for settling the possession of it and the better security of Jamaica. Sir Chas. Lyttelton, sworn Keeper of the Great Seal; Will. Michell, Judge of the Administration of Law, the Admiralty, and Probate; and

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Colls. Willbraham and Barry, Justices. Mr. Freeman ordered to bring in his books of transactions in General Bryan's time. All persons who have claims to lands or houses on Point Cagway to send them in to Sir Chas. Lyttelton or Sec. Povey within 10 days, so they may receive their grants according to his Majesty's instructions.

Sept. 12.—Resolved, that men be enlisted for a design by sea with the Centurion and other vessels, provided they be not servants or persons who sell or desert their plantations for the purpose; that Capt. Joye receive 40*l.* from Sec. Povey for buying 20 horses, to form a troop for his Excellency's guard, each man to be paid 2*s.* per diem; that the inhabitants on Point Cagway appoint a nightly watch of eight or ten under Lieut. Edgoose; that the field officers appoint their inferior officers until they be commissioned; and that Constantine Lyttelton receive a commission as justice of the peace.

Sept. 19–20.—Capt. Constan. Lyttelton sworn of the Council. Concerning the rights of Capts. Craw and Haywood and other officers and soldiers to the donative money sent by the King for distribution to the army, to be referred to the Council on their return from the present design by sea. Instructions drawn up for Capt. Ming.

Sept. 27.—John Standly of Ligonía, prisoner, ordered to serve seven years at St. Christopher's, and to suffer death if he return without license.

Sept. 30.—Warrant to Sec. Povey to draw up an Act for receiving and settling the people called Quakers; the fees to the Seal to be 6*d.* per acre, and to the surveyor 4*d.* per acre. A yearly rent of 1*d.* per acre on all plantations allowed to the King. Two of the Council to report on the rates of commodities. 4 *pp.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. 37, pp. 17–19.*]

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Sept. 6.

365. Petition of owners of ships and merchants, traders to Virginia and Maryland, to the King and Privy Council. Against the petition for prohibiting ships leaving Virginia until 1st May next [*see ante, No. 301*], and praying that all ships may return from thence according to the usual manner. *Signed* by Robert Vaulx and 42 others. *Indorsed*, "Read 6 Sept." *Annexed*,

Reasons offered for the foregoing petition. *Together* 2 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVI., Nos. 103, 104.*]

Sept. ?

366. Reasons against an intended petition for prohibiting ships coming from Virginia or Maryland until May. The merchants of Bristol and other English ports and the merchants and planters inhabiting in Virginia and Maryland ought to be heard before any order is made in it. 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVI., No. 105.*]

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Sept. 8.
Wrighton
[Somerset].

367. J. Fontinoy? jun., to Richard Talbott of [Bridgetown?] Barbadoes. Family news. Sudden death of Samuel Tucker. Whether he can give any good encouragement to come to Barbadoes, as he and other nonconformists may soon be forced by prelatical persecution to leave England. Comforts himself with the reflection that he does not "partake with the Beast in his mark or

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name." *Indorsed*, "A Quaker's letter to one Talbot, a merchant upon the Bridge." 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVI., No. 106.*]

Sept. 12.
Whitehall.

368. Instructions for Sir William Berkeley, Governor of Virginia: To take especial care that Almighty God be devoutly and duly served throughout the Government, the Book of Common Prayer as now established read, and the Sacrament administered according to the rites of the Church of England. The churches already built to be orderly kept and more built, also houses for the ministers, each of whom is to have 100 acres of land assigned to him for a glebe. Within one month after his arrival to call a General Assembly and publish his Majesty's free pardon and oblivion to all not attainted of "the horrid murder of our dear father." All Acts passed during the late rebellion to be repealed. Laws for the suppression of vice, debauchery, and idleness to be passed. The planters to be encouraged to build towns upon every river; "they cannot have a better example than from their neighbours of New England, who have in few years raised that colony to breed wealth, reputation, and security;" one town at least to be built upon every river. Staple commodities of silk, flax, hemp, pitch, potashes, &c. to receive every encouragement. To appoint commissioners to treat with those of Maryland to restrain the planting of tobacco. 1,000*l.* per ann. to be paid to the Governor out of the 2*s.* per hogshead. To have the Act concerning navigation strictly respected. Quit rents to be carefully and justly levied. To transmit to England his opinion and advice upon the erection of an iron work which the King wishes to undertake himself. To send yearly accounts of the state of the colony to the Council of Plantations. A commission of oyer and terminer having been granted, the impartial administration of justice is earnestly recommended. Persons learned in the law for the performance of that service will be sent over if found requisite. 12 pp. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LXXIX., pp. 265-276. Copies of the preceding instructions are also entered in Col. Entry Bks., No. 80, pp. 99-107, and No. 92, pp. 263-272; and in Dom. Entry Bk., Vol. IV., pp. 67-72.*]

Sept. 12.
Whitehall.

369. Warrant for Sir Wm. Berkeley to have a ship of tobacco of 300 tons customs free, when he shall send or bring over a ship of the same burthen laden with silk, hemp, flax, pitch, and pot-ashes, the produce or growth of the colony of Virginia. 1 p. [*Dom. Entry Bk., Vol. VII., pp. 237, 238.*]

Sept. 25.
Whitehall.

370. Order of the Committee for Plantations. The settlement of plantations in New England being seriously debated, the Lord Chancellor declared that the King would speedily send commissioners to settle the respective interests of the several colonies; the Duke of York to consider the choice of fit men; a patent of corporation to be granted to Rhode Island; the instructions for Lord Willoughby of Parham, Captain-General of Barbadoes, corrected and approved, and the Attorney-General ordered to see the same, and also prepare form of a grant for Lord Willoughby to settle and grant lands in the said plantations. 1 p. [*Col. Entry Bk., No. 60, pp. 9, 10.*]

1662.

Sept.?

371. Warrant for Richard Miller, prisoner in Newgate, pardoned upon condition of transportation, to be transported upon his own humble suit to Jamaica. [*Dom., Chas. II., Vol. LX., No. 47, Cal., p. 502.*]

1662?

372. Petition of Capt. Thos. Trafford to the King. That Will. Sayle, a severe separatist had surreptitiously possessed himself of the Government of the Bermudas, and exercised cruel tyrannies over the inhabitants, for which he was by the then Committee for Foreign Plantations adjudged fit for banishment; but by the exorbitant power of Desborow and Jones, two persons proscribed by Parliament, who were sent thither, Sayle was settled in that Government. Prays to be sent over to take the Government, which he presumes to undertake, "because he has spent so much time in travel." *Capt. Florentia Seymour was appointed to succeed Wm. Sayle as Governor, September 1662, see Gen. Lefroy's Memorials of the Bermudas, II., 185. 1 p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVI., No. 107.*]

Oct. 7.

373. Richard Lee to [Sec. Nicholas?]. Begs he will excuse his attendance until Wednesday, when he hopes to have received certain copies in the business of Virginia. There can be no objection to the letter he solicits from the King, he has seen several from his late Majesty, and one from his present Majesty. Will for this last request present him with 10 pieces to buy a little toy, and any rarities of that poor country he may command. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVI., No. 108.*]

Oct. 10.

Point Cagua,
Jamaica.

374. Proclamations of Governor Lord Windsor. (1.) All persons professing the faith of our Lord Jesus Christ, though differing in religious worship, shall enjoy all the liberties and privileges of other inhabitants, provided they observe the civil laws and customs. And Quakers shall not be forced to serve personally in arms, provided they contribute for the same.

(2.) Imposing penalties for receiving or concealing any slave or servant without leave of absence from his master, and that every planter give in an account of servants received since 1st August last to a justice of the peace, who is to report same to the Council.

(3.) Regulating the money value of sugar, cocoa, and tobacco. On account of the scarcity of money, and in accordance with the practice of Barbadoes and other Plantations, sugar shall pass current at 3*d.* per lb., cocoa at 4*d.*, and tobacco at 3*d.*; Peter Coveney and John Walker to decide all disputes as to quality. And whoever refuses these commodities shall suffer the penalties of 5*l.*, 20*l.*, and a year's imprisonment for the first, second, and third offences. 8 pp. [*Col. Entry Bks., No. 34., pp. 53-60, and No. 37., pp. 24, 25.*]

Oct. 10-28.

Point Cagua.

375. Minutes of the Council of Jamaica. Ordered that the Proclamation for encouragement of those differing in matters of religion do pass. Capt. Burrough and Messrs. Dallyson, Bispham, and Povey, to give in their accounts of the public stores in hand and how disposed of by them. Field officers to inquire as to the disposal of arms and stores. A rent of $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* per square foot to be reserved to the King in all grants of land on Point Cagua.

1662.

Oct. 24.—Capts. Thos. Fuller and Christopher Mings sworn of the Council. The Spanish prisoners to be sent for Spain by way of England the first opportunity. John Standly and John Golding to be pardoned from the suspicion of mutiny. Lord Windsor's permission from the King to depart to England read.

Oct. 28.—Sir Chas. Lyttelton's commission as Deputy-Governor read. Jas. Jordan to bring in his account and show cause why he did not prosecute the seizure of Edward Pinhorne's Madeira wines. Capt. Ivey's guard of horse to be dismissed, and the men paid 2s., and the captain 10s. per day, for 30 days. Also the guards at Point Cagway and St. Jago to be paid and dismissed. A constable to watch in all the precincts, and nightly at Point Cagway. Lieut. Edgoose to bring in his power for the water-bailiff's place. 1½ pp. [*Col. Entry Bk., No. 37, pp. 19, 20.*]

Oct. 14.
Whitehall.

376. Warrant to the Attorney-General. To prepare a bill to pass the Great Seal erecting an office to be called the Office of Receiver-General of the Rents, Revenues, and Profits payable in or from any of his Majesty's Foreign Dominions, Islands, Colonies, and Plantations in Africa and America, with the yearly salary of 400*l.* payable out of said revenues, and containing a grant of said office to Thomas Rosse and Thomas Chiffinch, Esq., jointly for their lives, and the longer liver, to be performed by them or their lawful deputy. 1½ pp. [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol. VIII., pp. 42, 43.*] The Patent is dated 9 April 1663, see No. 435.

Oct. 16.
Whitehall.

377. Warrant to the Sheriffs of London to deliver to Captains Foster and Longman certain prisoners according to the annexed list (*wanting, see names, 19th Dec., No. 394*), for transportation to Virginia, and to take sufficient security from said captains that none of them return into England for twelve years. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. X VI., No. 109.*]

Oct. 18.
Whitehall.

378. Warrant to the Sheriffs of London to transport into some of his Majesty's Foreign Plantations all such persons as by his Majesty's charter of pardon of 10th Oct. inst. are ordered to be transported. ½ p. [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol. IX., p. 2.*] A duplicate of the above is dated 20th Oct., *Ibid.*, p. 3.

Oct. 20.

379. The condition of Jamaica at Governor Lord Windsor's departure on 20th Oct. 1662. His Excellency carried over a donative from his Majesty of goods of all sorts, which were distributed among the commanders, officers, and soldiers, and encouragement to planters and those who desired the settlement of the island. He also carried over good store of ammunition, and care was taken to fill Fort Charles, but prevented by sickness, he left Sir Charles Lyttelton to effect the same. Lord Windsor settled all proceedings of law and erected an Admiralty Court. He disbanded the late army and modelled them into military discipline under the command of the soberest men that could be found. He prescribed a course under the seal of Jamaica for conferring plantations, houses, and land, and settled fees. He called in all commissions for privateers, and endeavoured to reduce them to certain orderly rules,

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giving them commissions to take Spaniards and bring them to Jamaica. He left at his departure Sir Charles Lyttelton governor, a fit and worthy person, to the great content of the inhabitants. $1\frac{1}{2}$ pp. [*Col. Entry Bk., No. 92, pp. 258, 259.*]

Oct. 30. **380.** Privy Seal for Letters Patent to be prepared under the
Westminster. Great Seal granting to Francis Lord Willoughby of Parham the moiety of the revenue of the Caribbee Islands for seven years [*see No. 387*]. 12 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVI., No. 110.*]

Oct. 30. **381.** Entry of the preceding, with marginal abstracts. 6 pp.
Westminster. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. V., pp. 25-30.*]

Oct. ? **382.** The King to Sees. Morrice and Bennet. Having extended grace and mercy to many prisoners in England and Wales conditionally on their being transported to the plantations and not returning again to this kingdom, the charge of transporting them is committed to certain persons [not named], and all warrants are to be addressed to them for a certain term of years, or until they shall have transported a certain number of persons. [*Dom., Chas. II., Vol. LXI, No. 146, Cal., p. 536.*]

Nov. 8. **383.** Affidavit of William Crowford of Wapping, commander of the ship Charles, belonging to the Royal [African] Company. On 28th Oct. the James and Charles frigates came to anchor at Comendo on the Coast of Guinea, where a Holland man-of-war, the Golden Lyon, would not suffer any negroes to trade; she had two sloops and three men-of-war canoes, and a little to the westward lay two great Holland men-of-war more. Capt. Merritt and Mr. Bartlett went to the mine to demand of the Governor wherefore he would not suffer them to trade; his answer was his masters had ordered him. At that time the Hollanders had no fort or factory at Comendo. On 30th Oct. the Charles set sail for the mine, and 5th Nov. both sailed for Cape Corso, and the Golden Lyon anchored between them. The Vice-Admiral Christiana was riding there. On 6th Nov. they sent their skiff to buy slaves, but the Hollanders seized and detained said skiff, goods, and men. Sailed to Cormantin, leaving Capt. Merritt at Cape Corse, and on 7th at Cormantin Castle, drew up a protest against the Governor of the mine, the captain of the Golden Lyon, and all the Dutch West India Company, to which they had Agent Puliston's hand, also several merchants of Cormantin Castle. 8th. Nov., said protest was delivered aboard the Admiral, by Abraham Holdbech and John Lumby, mates of the James and Charles. After which the prisoners were forced into the skiff and towed near Capt. Merritt's ship, and there left with a threat that if they offered to go ashore, the Governor of the mine had written they should be sent thither prisoners. $1\frac{1}{2}$ pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVI., No. 111.*]

Nov. 8-19. **384.** Minutes of the Council of Jamaica. Resolved that for the
Point Cagua. next four months the militia be exercised every month or oftener, and shall pay fines for non-appearance or not fixing their arms. Debts due to the King for goods sold out of the public stores to be brought in, also Jordan the Treasurer's account. An additional act to be framed concerning the rates of liquors, &c.

1662.

Proclamation of Deputy-Governor Sir Charles Lyttelton, in accordance with the above resolution concerning the militia.

Nov. 9.—Another proclamation recommending the inhabitants of Point Cagua, for the advantage and credit of the town, to carry on the work of hardening and levelling the streets, by the assistance of John Man, Esq., Surveyor-General.

Nov. 19.—An Act for the encouragement of planting.

Proclamation against the great quantities of jerked hog brought into Cagua harbour to supply the wants of the inhabitants.

An Act for the sale of five copper guns taken at St. Jago de Cuba. 7 pp. [*Col. Entry Bks.*, No. 34, pp. 61–66, 74–75, and No. 37, pp. 20, 25–27.]

Nov. ?

385. Report of the Judge of the Admiralty to the King concerning the John of Dublin. Upon petition of Wm. Rayner, brother to John Rayner, Deputy-Governor of “Abyland” (Avalon), in Newfoundland, setting forth that a Dutch ship which had taken in fish without showing any certificate was seized and brought to England. Forbears any further proceedings until the King’s further orders. *Indorsed*, “Read in Council 14th Nov. 1662.” 2½ pp. [*Col. Papers*, Vol. XVI., No. 112.]

Nov. 12.

386. Petition of John Rayner, Deputy-Governor under Lord Baltimore in Newfoundland, to the King. In July last petitioner seized a Dutch built ship, pretended to be called the John of Topsham, for trading contrary to the late Act of Parliament, which ship was sent to England to be proceeded against, but putting into Dartmouth, was arrested in the name of John Borr, of Dublin. Understands that the Judge of the Admiralty has made a report thereon. Prays that his Majesty will hear his counsel in that court before any order is made upon said report. *Indorsed*, “Read in Council 12th Nov. 1662.” 1 p. [*Col. Papers*, Vol. XVI., No. 113.]

Nov. 18.
Westmin-ter.

387. Letters Patent granting to Francis Lord Willoughby the moiety of the revenue of the Caribbee Islands for seven years. His Majesty grants to said Francis Lord Willoughby all the Caribbee Islands, viz., St. Christopher’s ats St. Aristovall, Granado ats Granada, St. Vincent, St. Lucy ats St. Lucre, Barbidas ats Barbadoes ats Barbudos, Mittalania ats Martenico, Dominico, Margalanta ats Marigallanta ats Marigante, Desseada, Todo Fantes ats Todo Santes, Guardalupe, Antigoa ats St. Antigoa, Montserat, Redendo, Barbido ats Barbada, Mevis, St. Bartholomew’s ats St. Bartholomeo, St. Martin’s ats St. Martin, Angilla ats Angvilla, Sembrera ats Sembroa ats Essembrera, Enegada ats Enegeda, and Estatia, and all other islands deemed part of the Caribbee Islands, lying between 10° and 20° N. lat., and extending from St. John de Porto Rico easterly to 327° degrees; with all forts, harbours, rivers, lakes, lands, woods, profits, customs, duties, rents reserved, fishings, royalties, mines, advowsons, liberties, privileges, and commodities whatsoever within the limits thereof to his Majesty belonging; except such

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parts as have been granted to or occupied by any planter or person, which nevertheless shall be liable for all arrears of rents not discharged by the late Act of general pardon and oblivion, and for all such duties imposed in common with the residue of the islands; except the office of High Admiral of said islands, with the jurisdictions, liberties, and profits thereto belonging. To hold the same to the said Francis Lord Willoughby and his assigns from Christmas next ensuing for the term of seven years. And the said Francis Lord Willoughby, for himself, his executors and assigns, covenants yearly to pay to his Majesty, his heirs and successors, the moiety of all profits received during said term out of said islands, to be delivered to such persons as his Majesty shall appoint; and to give once a year at least a true and perfect account upon oath to the High Treasurer of England or Commissioners of the Treasury of all such profits. With power to said Francis Lord Willoughby, his executors and assigns, their deputies or agents, to retain the other moiety of said profits during said term; also to collect, receive, and recover by all lawful ways all said profits and the arrears, and to enjoy the same without rendering any account to his Majesty. 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ membs. [*Pat. Roll, 14 Chas. II., part 20, No. 9.*]

Nov. 19.
Point Cagua.

388. Minutes of the Council of Jamaica. The offers of the Grand Jury read, and particulars to be drawn up for a market. The Act for the seal of tobacco referred for amendment to Col. Barry and Lt.-Col. Archbould. Col. Smyth to bring in his order for hunting cattle. Peter Pugh appointed Deputy Commissary and Steward-General, upon Sec. Povey's motion. The five copper guns taken at St. Jago on Cuba to be sold towards the building of the fort at Point Cagua. Commissioners to be appointed to inquire into the irregular and unjust dividends made to the late soldiers. Capt. Evans to receive 5s. and Capt. Gaywood 3s. per diem out of the King's donative. The merchants who have petitioned to be paid for their commodities in the specie mentioned in their contracts. [*Col. Entry Bk., No. 37, p. 20.*]

Dec. 2.
Virginia.

389. Twenty-four Acts passed at a Grand Assembly held at James City, Virginia, by prorogation from 23rd March to 2nd Dec. 1662; but the titles only are given of those Acts against which is written in the margin, Repealed, Expired, Obsolete, Useless. *Printed in Col. Entry Bks., Nos. 89, 90, 91, see ante, No. 262.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. 88, pp. 49-53.*]

Dec. 3-16.
St. Jago de la
Vega.

390. Minutes of the Council of Jamaica. The Act for the seal of tobacco returned and disannulled. Petition of Capt. John Harrington referred to Capts. Lyttelton and Fuller. Surveyors to be appointed and collections made by the several justices, for clearing and levelling the highways, which are to be mended before the end of the year.

Proclamation of Deputy-Governor Lyttelton in accordance with the above order for the repair of highways.

Dec. 11.—Col. Sam. Barry's instructions read and allowed. The trade with the King of Spain's subjects to be prosecuted by force,

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and an attempt made to leeward, on the coasts of Cuba, Honduras, and the bay of Campeachy. The Provost-Marshall, on his visit to any ship, to signify that all persons desiring the benefit of his Majesty's proclamation must enter the names and numbers of their families at the Secretary's office on landing.

Proclamation of Deputy-Governor Lyttelton in accordance with the above order concerning persons desiring the benefit of the King's proclamation.

Dec. 16.—Proclamation of the Deputy-Governor of Jamaica. Countenancing the transportation by Capt. Robt. Munden in the Charles frigate of Col. Sam. Barry and Capt. Langford to Tortugas, near Hispaniola, from whom Capt. Munden is to receive orders for reducing the same.

An additional Act to an Act formerly made for raising a public revenue out of all strong liquors imported into this island. [*Col. Entry Bks., No. 34, pp. 67-73, and No. 37, pp. 20, 21, 26, 27.*]

Dec. 5.

391. The King to the Governor and Council of Virginia. Whereas his Majesty in the first year of his reign [18 Sept. 1649] granted to Henry Lord Jermyn, now Earl of St. Alban's; Ralph Lord Hopton, then Baron of Stratton; Sir John Berkeley, now Baron of Stratton; Sir William Morton, Knt., and others, all that territory in America bounded by the rivers Tappahannacke or Rappahannacke and Quirough or Patowomecke and Thasopayocke Bay, together with the rivers themselves and all the islands within them, which by reason of the late unhappy times they could not enjoy. And whereas the said Earl of St. Albans, Lord Berkeley, Sir William Morton, and John Trethewy, assignee of said Lord Hopton and the surviving patentees, have lately granted to Sir Humphrey Hooke, Knt., John Fitzherbert, Esq., and Robert Vicaledge, merchant, said territory for a certain number of years. His Majesty's pleasure is, without any intention of withdrawing the said Plantation from under the care of the Governor and Council of Virginia, that they aid and assist such person as shall be employed by the parties interested for settling the Plantation and receiving the rents and profits thereof, said patentees having merited much by their great services and sufferings, as well for his Majesty as for his late Royal father. 2 pp. [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., No. 10, pp. 19-21.*]

Dec. 18.

392. Minutes of the Council and Assembly of Barbadoes. List of the burgesses returned to the Assembly, vizt., Major Rich. Buckworth, vice Capt. Christopher Carew, for Christchurch Parish; Capt. Thos. Merrick and Lieut. Thos. Lake for St. Andrew's; Capt. Jas. White, vice Thos. Wardall, for St. Joseph's; Robert Breviter, vice Capt. Wm. Sandiford, for St. Peter's; John Jennings, vice Capt. Ed. Thornburgh, for St. Michael's; the remaining burgesses were re-elected, and Col. Thos. Modyford, Speaker. Heads of addresses to be presented to the King. That a declaration be made by Act of Parliament, touching the assurance of their titles to their lands; tenure in socage to be held of the King; their children to be declared free born of all his Majesty dominions; no tax laid without the consent of the freeholders; no custom to be paid on exports

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from England, but to be as Virginia, New England, &c.; free trade also with Africa, or else to be furnished with negroes by the Royal Company, at the same rate as by the merchants. Lord Willoughby, if in England, to be desired to present these and any further addresses. 2 pp. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XI., pp. 76, 77.*]

Dec. 18. **393.** Order of the President and Council of Barbadoes. That Capt. Povey bring in his account of all fees received during his exercise of the Provost-Marshal's office since 4th Jan. 1661, with order to the serjeant-at-arms and marshals of the courts of common pleas in Barbadoes to yield obedience to Francis Cradock as Provost-Marshal. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVI., No. 114.*]

Dec. 19. **394.** Licence to Sir Thomas Bludworth and Sir William Turner, sheriffs of London. Whereas divers prisoners condemned for crimes within clergy usually obtain pardon under limitation of being transported into Foreign Plantations, but in the meantime remain at the charge of the sheriffs without any allowance. Said sheriffs are hereby licensed to transport 20 prisoners under their custody, on giving security that none of them shall return within 12 years of their landing in said Plantations. Names of the prisoners: Rich. Ridewood, John Poole, Steph. Hobson, John Johnson, Rich. Trellis, Geo. Langford, Wm. Starkey, Abraham Drew, Hen. Howard, Wm. Stoakes, Thos. Smith *alias* Suringfield, Nathaniel Harris, Thos. Langthall, Morris Jones, John Harvey *alias* Harris, Hen. Bailey, Rob. Chapman, Sam. Eles, John Smith, Margaret Parry. 2 pp. [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol. XIV., pp. 1, 1a.*]

Dec. 29. **395.** Captains Rich. Goulesburgh and Rich. Hodges to the Navy Commissioners. Have been forced to draw three bills of exchange on the Commissioners, having left Jamaica with only three months provisions, and having met with violent storms in the Gulf of Alurada. Richard Ditty has accepted the bills, and has been very ready to serve his Majesty. [*Dom., Chas. II., Vol. LXV., Nos. 69, 70, Cal., p. 605.*]

Dec. ? **396.** Robert Johnston to Sec. Bennet. Particulars of several suspicious persons. It is against reason to think that Baker should be able to discover any plots without doing wrong to persons; he was a member of Cotton's Church in New England, but lost his credit and was banished thence for blasphemy and atheism; he has since discovered himself more fully to be a blasphemous, atheist, liar, and profane person. [*Dom., Chas. II., Vol. LXV., No. 10, Cal. p. 594.*]

Jamaica.

397. An account of the officers and soldiers of the militia of this island, raised by order of his Excellency Thomas Lord Windsor, Governor. Divided into five regiments; the first consisting of 15 officers and 327 men, Col. Lord Windsor, Major Povey, Captains Man, Fuller, and Burroughs; the second, of 12 officers and 256 men, Col. Lyttelton, Captains Lyttelton, Walrond, and Ashton; the third, of 24 officers and 452 men, Col. Mitchell, Major Cope, Captains Clee, Freeman, Guy, Collier, Evans, and Morgan; the fourth, of 24 officers and 540 men, Col. Barry, Lt.-Col. Archbold, Major Hope, Captains

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Massie, Valett, Rivers, Cooper, and Thorne; also Captain Johnson's company of 53; and the fifth, of 24 officers and 356 men, Lt.-Col. Lynch, Major Sanderson, Captains Groves, Lloyd, Freeman, Atkins, Englesfield, and Browne. In all 53 officers and 2,030 men. *In Williamson's hand.* 1½ pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVI, No. 115.*]

Jamaica.

398. Copy of preceding. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVI, No. 116.*]

[1662 ?]

399. Bermudas. "A collection of laws and orders since those printed anno 1622; together with a rental of the public land as made and returned anno 1627 and 1657. Also an account of the glebes, how disposed; of the time of the ministers' entertainment; and of their respective settlements this present year 1662." Also laws and orders made in 1662, 1663, 1669, 1675, and 1676. *Certified copy by Rich. Banner.* 27 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVI, No. 117.*]

1662.

400. Acts passed in Barbadoes during the year 1662, in continuation of those of 1661, entered *ante*, No. 203. No. 32. An Act for the better amending, repairing, and keeping clean the common highways and known broad paths within this island, leading to church and market, and for laying out new ways, and turning old ways where it shall be needful. 9 January 1661-2. No. 33. An Act for the encouragement of such as plant or raise provisions to sell. 13 March 1661-2. No. 34. An Act concerning ships. No. 35. An additional Act to the Act of Highways. 12 June 1662. [*Col. Entry Bk., No. 15, pp. 45-55.*]

1662 ?

401. Warrant to prepare a bill for his Majesty's signature authorising the Treasurer of the Exchequer to pay the sum of 500*l.* yearly to Thomas Povey, to be by him transmitted and equally distributed to five ministers serving in Jamaica, or to four ministers and a school-master, as shall seem fit to the Governor, said sum to be paid half-yearly, commencing from the Feast of the Annunciation of the blessed Virgin, 1662, 250*l.* already paid by virtue of Privy Seal dated the 15th May last, to be defalked therefrom; and other letters of Privy Seal dated the 21st March last authorising said payment, having been mislaid, are hereby vacated and annulled. *Draft with corrections.* 2 pp. *The Warrant is dated 23 February 1663, see Dom. Entry Bk. Chas. II., No. IX., pp. 281-283.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVI, No. 118.*]

402. Relation of the imprisonment of about 200 Quakers in Dorsetshire. Many Quakers are imprisoned in Virginia under the government of Sir William Bartlett [Berkeley], and their goods taken from them, and some banished, because they cannot swear, and because they cannot promise to abstain from meeting together to worship God, and abjure the same, and help to maintain their church and worship. [*Dom., Chas. II., Vol. LVI., No. 134, Cal., p. 426.*]

403. Petition of Ann, widow of Nicholas Downe, chief clerk of the kitchen, to the King. Petitioner's husband served his Majesty from his infancy till his going over to France, and lost all his property in the wars; after which he was forced to go to Virginia

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under the protection of Governor Sir Wm. Berkeley : dying there shortly after, he left petitioner without support. Prays for a pension. [*Dom., Chas. II., Vol. LXVI., No. 107, Cal., p. 621.*]

404. A closely-written paper of 12 pages addressed to the Lord Mayor, aldermen, citizens, and merchants in London, entitled, Complaint from heaven with a hue and cry and a petition out of Virginia and Maryland to the King and his Parliament against the Barklian and Baltimore parties. The platform is Pope Jesuit determined to overthrow England with fire, sword, and distractions, and the Maryland Papists to drive us Protestants to purgatory. 12 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVI., No. 119.*]

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Jan. 7.

405. Information of Anthony Langston, formerly ensign in Prince Maurice's regiment, and afterwards 14 years in Virginia, taken by Secretary Bennet. Was drinking last night at the Dog Tavern, when a person came who invited him to engage in some design. [*Dom., Chas. II., Vol. LXVII., No. 14, Cal., p. 5.*]

Jan. 8.

406. Petition of merchants, traders, planters, owners, and masters of ships, and others trading to Virginia and Maryland, to the King. Setting forth their reasons for praying that his Majesty will for the future command that no ships be suffered to depart from Virginia or Maryland with any tobacco except in the months of May, June, July, and August yearly. Signed by John Jeffreys, Wm. Allen, and 39 others. Indorsed, "Rec^d Jan^y 8th." 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVII., No. 1.*]

Jan. 2

407. Proposals for re-settlement of the Royal [African] Company. Present stock, 122,000*l.*, to be valued at 10 per cent., and so reduced to 12,200*l.* Creditors to receive two-thirds of their debts in old stock and the remainder in ready money ; 84,000*l.* new stock to be raised, in subscribing which present adventurers and creditors who shall subscribe two-thirds of their debts into the old stock shall have the preference ; every 100*l.* adventurer to have a vote in the management. Government in England to be by committee of five, or at most seven persons, to be chosen by plurality of votes in general court ; two of the five, or three of the seven, to retire annually, and others substituted ; the committee to meet three days a week and stay three hours at each meeting, and to receive 20*s.* apiece for each meeting ; no member to be absent except he have first petitioned the general court to lay down his place ; the committee to have power to suspend any of the Company's officers hereafter mentioned, unless upon their appeal the general court restore them ; the said officers to give security for faithful discharge of duties, viz., a treasurer and chief accountant at 150*l.* each per ann. salary, second accountant at 100*l.*, warehousekeeper at 60*l.*, surveyor of ships at 30*l.*, and messenger at 20*l.* Resolutions of the committee to be by majority of votes, and binding on the Company unless contradictory to some order of the general court. Any member of committee defrauding the Company or receiving any gift or bribe to forfeit his whole stock, and any officer so guilty to be forthwith discharged and made incapable of being ever restored. Posts in Africa to be

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Cape Corso, Anashan, Commenda, Aga, and Aera ; castle of Cape Corso to be head factory and residence of the agent for the whole of Africa ; also of two merchants, a gold-taker, a warehouse-keeper, a chief accountant and second accountant, and three younger factors ; garrison to be 50 English soldiers and 30 negro slaves, a captain, and four sergeants or corporals. Anashan to have chief and second factor, a sergeant, 10 English soldiers, and eight negroes. Commenda, Aga, and Aera to have each a house, two factors, two soldiers, and two negroes. For the Caribbee islands the Company to allow the factors 2 per cent. for sales and returns in goods, and 1 per cent. for returns in bills of exchange ; the factors to make good to the Company all their debts, and the Company to be at no further charge. For the supply of the plantations with negro servants ; the Company to grant license to all his Majesty's subjects to fetch negroes on payment of 3*l.* per ton on the tonnage of their ships, but binding them not to touch at certain points ; also to make offer to governors to furnish them annually with as many negroes as they will contract for at 17*l.* per head at Barbadoes, 18*l.* at Antigua, and 19*l.* in Jamaica, with a reduction of 1*l.* per head at each place to any one contracting for a whole ship-load and paying one-fourth of the price in advance with security for the remainder ; the Company not to be bound to supply negroes to any planter indebted to them for a former supply. If the Company's creditors will not accept of one-third in money and two-thirds in old stock, the whole effects to be made over to them and a new patent taken out. Endeavours to be used to obtain an Act of Parliament for confirmation of the Company's charter. [*Dom., Chas. II., Vol. LXVII., No. 162, Cal., p. 36.*]

[Jan. 10.] **408.** Warrant to prepare a bill for the King's signature, containing a grant to the Royal African Company. Whereas all the regions know by the names of Guinny, Binny, Angola, and South Barbary, and all the parts of Africa to them belonging, and the sole trade thereof, are the undoubted right of us, our heirs and successors ; and whereas his Majesty has by Letters Patent, bearing date 18th December 1660, granted all said regions, that is to say, from Cape Blanco to Cape de Bona Esperanza, to James Duke of York and Albany and others for the term of (1,000) years, for the sole use of the Company of Royal Adventurers in Africa, by said Letters Patent incorporated ; his Majesty, in consideration of the surrender of said Letters Patent, and tendering the advancement of said Royal Company, by these presents grants to (our Royal Consort Queen Katherine, Mary the Queen our mother, our dearest brother James Duke of York, our dearest sister Henrietta Maria, Duchess of Orleans, Prince Rupert, George Duke of Buckingham, Mary Duchess of Richmond, Edward Earl of Manchester, Phillip Earl of Pembroke, Henry Earl of St. Albans, John Earl of Bath, Edward Earl of Sandwich, Charles Earl of Carlisle, Earl of Lauderdale, George Lord Berkley, William Lord Craven, Lord Lucas, Charles Lord Gerrard, William Lord Croft, John Lord Berkeley, Thomas Grey, Esq., Sir George Carteret, Kt., Sir Charles Sidley, Kt., Sir Ellis Leighton, Kt., Edward Gregory, Gent., Sir Edward Turner, Kt., Sir Anthony de Merces, William Legg, Esq.,

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Richard Nicholl, Esq., Sir William Davison, Kt., William Cutler, Sir James Modyford, Kt., Thomas Cullen, Gent., George Cock, Gent., Charles Porter, Gent., Sir John Colleton, Kt., John Duckworth, Gent., Sir John Robinson, Kt., Sir Nicholas Crispe, Kt., Sir Richard Ford, Kt., Sir William Ryder, Kt., John Bence, Sir George Smith, Kt., Sir John Shaw, Kt., Sir Martin Noell, Kt., Abraham Bigg, Gent., Thomas Povey, Esq., Edward Backwell, Esq., Matthew Wren, Gent., Tobias Ruscat, Gent., Martin Noell, Jun., Gent., Henry Johnson, Gent., James Congett, Gent., John Ashburnham, Gent., Edward Noell, Esq., James Noell Gent., Francis Meynell, Gent., John Cooper, Gent., Sir Andrew Riccard, William Herbert, Esq., Sir John Jacob, Sir John Harrison, Sir John Wolstenholme, Sir William Wake, Silas, Titus, and Peter Proby) *(these names, as well as the date and term of years are omitted in this draft, but are in the Patent)*, and their successors, all the regions and dominions, extending from the Port of Sallee in South Barbary, and extending to Cape de Bona Esperanza, during the term of (1,000) years; rendering to his Majesty and his successors two elephants, whensoever he or any of them shall land in said regions. Nevertheless this grant is for the sole benefit of the Company of Royal Adventurers into Africa by these presents incorporated. For the furtherance of the trade, and encouragement in the discovery of the golden mines, and settling of plantations, the society shall be one body corporate, and use a common seal, engraven with, on the one side an elephant supported by two blackamores, and on the other the image of our Royal person. With power to the Company to meet on or before 25th March next, and to choose a governor, sub-governor, deputy governor, and 24 or 36 assistants, who shall have the management of all the affairs of said Company, and continue in office for the space of one year, but shall be removable for any misdemeanor by the major part of the generality. Every governor, sub-governor, deputy governor, and assistant to take his oath for the faithful discharge of his trust, unless the governor be of the Royal family. With power to hold courts, make laws not repugnant to the laws of this realm, and inflict punishment by imprisonment or fine; to set to sea ships with ordnance and ammunition, and to have all mines of gold and silver, and the sole privilege of trade into and from said parts of Africa, on payment of customs and other duties on goods. All his Majesty's subjects of what degree soever are hereby forbidden to visit or traffic in the places aforesaid, or to import any red-wood, elephants' teeth, negro slaves, hides, wax, gums, grains, or other commodities of that country, unless with license of said Company, under pain of imprisonment and loss of ships and goods. Also, all factors, masters, and mariners of the Company are forbidden to trade, and power is given to the Company to seize ships, slaves, goods, and merchandize so trading contrary to these presents; the moiety to be to the use of the Company, and the other moiety to the use of his Majesty, his heirs and successors. With power to the Company to have the government of all plantations by them settled in those parts of Africa, and authority to appoint governors, raise forces, and execute martial law; the sovereign right to his Majesty and successors

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being always reserved. His Majesty, his heirs and successors to have two-thirds of all gold mines found in places aforesaid, paying two-thirds of all charges incident to working and transportation of same, the Company to have the other third and to pay the other third of charges. *Draft with corrections and omissions which have been supplied from the Patent Roll, 14 Chas. II., part 27, which is dated 10 Jan. 1663.* 16 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVII., No. 2.*]

Jan. 10. **409.** Extract from preceding Warrant to the Royal African Company of England, concerning the appointment of a governor, sub-governor, deputy governor, and 24 assistants of the Company; any seven or the major part of whom, the governor, sub-governor, or deputy governor to be one, shall be called the Court of Assistants of the Royal African Company of England, who are hereby empowered, according to the rules and directions given them by the general court, to have the management of all the affairs of the Company. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVII., No. 3.*]

Jan. 20. **410.** Warrant to the Commissioners of the Navy to pay William Whitehall, surgeon, the sum of 350*l.* for his services in the cure of several wounded and diseased soldiers in Jamaica. 1 p. [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol. IX., p. 241.*]

Jan. 23. **411.** Minutes of the Council of Jamaica. Heads of the declaration for the liberty of the negroes, to be drawn into a form to serve as a charter to them and their heirs for ever. For carrying on the work at Fort Charles, ordered that Sec. Rich. Povey abate one-third of all debts due to the King for goods sold, provided remainder is paid in ready money. [*Col. Entry Bk., No. 37, p. 21.*]

Feb. 1. **412.** Proclamation of Sir Chas. Lyttelton, Deputy Governor, in accordance with the preceding Minutes of Council of Jan. 23 concerning the free negroes. That Juan Luyola and the rest of the negroes of his Palenque, on account of their submission and services to the English, shall have grants of land and enjoy all the liberties and privileges of Englishmen, but must bring up their children to the English tongue. That other negroes in the mountains shall enjoy the same benefits, provided they submit within 14 days after receiving this notice. That Luyola be colonel of the black regiment of militia, and he and others appointed magistrates over the negroes to decide all cases except those of life and death. *Copies in English and Spanish.* [*Col. Entry Bks., No. 34, pp. 75-79, and No. 37, pp. 27, 28.*]

Feb. 11. **413.** Minutes of the Council and Assembly of Barbadoes. Ordered that Major William Bate, the Treasurer, pay as formerly 150,000 lbs. of sugar for the support of the Government, for the year ensuing the 18th Dec. last. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XI., p. 78.*]

1663? **414.** Desires of the Royal Adventurers to Africa. That if the Spanish subjects of the West Indies be licensed to trade in his Majesty's dominions of America, the whole trade and commerce may

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be appropriated to said Company for the considerations herein named, among which it is urged that the granting such a license is a prerogative of the Crown; that English subjects have been freely invited to join the Company on equal terms without any fine, and therefore have no reason to complain of being excluded; and that the Company will give the like invitation to English subjects in the Plantations, so they can have no reasonable pretence of clamour. Also reasons against making this licensed trade universal, and reply to the objection that if this trade should be established in Jamaica in the Company's hands only, it may hinder the growth of that infant plantation. 2 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVII., No. 4.*]

Feb. ?
Whitehall.

415. The King to [the Governor of Barbadoes]. His Majesty being certainly informed that the Spanish planters of the West Indies lately attempted to trade with Barbadoes for a supply of negro slaves, but were given to understand that they could not lawfully do so, hereby grants license to Spanish subjects in America to purchase from the Caribbee Islands and Jamaica supplies of negro slaves, and such other European commodities as their own Plantations may want, on payment of customs for the same, for every negro five pieces of eight, at the rate of four shillings sterling for every piece of eight. *Draft with corrections*, and with mem. added, "If this be intended only for the Governor of Jamaica and the Governor of Barbadoes, some expressions must be amended for it now the Governors of Virginia, and all the American Plantations." 2 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVII., No. 5.*]

Feb. ?

416. Another draft of the preceding. The duty for every negro person or slave is set down at ten pieces of eight, and two clauses have been added prohibiting Spanish subjects to trade with English Plantations in any goods whatever of the growth of Europe, Asia, or Africa. 2½ pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVII., No. 6.*]

Feb. 26.
Whitehall.

417. Another draft of the above, with alterations and the date filled in, by Sec. Nicholas, who has also written "To Francis Lord Willoughby of Parham, Governor of Barbadoes and other the Caribbee Islands." *Answered*,

Extracts of letters from Thomas Modyford of Barbadoes to his brother. Concerning trade for negroes in Barbadoes with the Spaniards. Overtures made by Spaniards from Martinique to the President of Barbadoes, in which the Governor of Cartagena had a share; that the negroes now bought were to be transported to Peru where their market price was 1,000 pieces of eight per head; that if assured of free trade in Barbadoes the Spaniards would undertake to bring commodities to the value of five million pieces of eight yearly; and that for the King of England's encouragement to grant a license they would pay ten per cent. customs for all commodities or slaves they should carry off. His Majesty is recommended to grant license for said trade for several reasons, the first being that it will be worth 100,000*l.* per annum to him. Barbadoes, 1662, March 30.

Since his last a Spanish ship has arrived and filled our island with money; 125 to 140 pieces of eight per head given for negroes, the trade opposed by the Council, but the President

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"hath done all on his own head." The Spaniards have bought 400 blacks and intend to make them 800. Will himself go to Cartagena if his negro ship came not in before the Spaniards go hence. Barbadoes, 1662, April 30.

At the Assembly on 7th May the 11 pieces of eight tax (on negroes) was voted illegal and arbitrary, and the writer carried the resolution to the President and Council. Col. Birch said it was no less than high treason to assume a power which none but King, Lords, and Commons durst or could lawfully execute. Scene with the President; the Council assented to and recorded the vote. 100 negroes from the Peregrine bought by the Spaniards at 220 pieces of eight per head embarked for Cartagena. A ship belonging to the Royal African Company sold negroes to the Spaniards, and although Jas. Beake told the President they were the Duke of York's, he insolently enforced the payment of 11 pieces of eight. 1662, May 26. Another Spanish ship arrived with plate, jewels, indigo, &c., but was denied trade; it would be of great advantage if the license were here now, but when it comes doubt not to make it highly beneficial to the Royal [African] Company, and consequently to the whole nation. Barbadoes, 1662, Sept. 3.

His ship has safely arrived at Boston from Cartagena with the price in pieces of eight agreed for [the negroes], so the Spaniards have performed honourably. A ship of theirs allowed to trade with their bullion and jewels only. Hopes something has been done towards the intended trade. Barbadoes, 1662, Sept. 13. *The last two letters are signed T. M. Indorsed by Nicholas, "Barbadoes, Ch. Porter." 6 pp. [Col. Papers, Vol. XVII., Nos. 7, 8, 9.]*

Feb. ? **418.** Copies of the preceding extracts of letters from Barbadoes. *Indorsed by Nicholas, "Trade of negroes." 6 pp. [Col. Papers, Vol. XVII., No. 10.]*

Feb. 27. **419.** Minutes of the Council of Jamaica. Ordered that the Point Cagua. Act concerning runaway servants be amended as to penalties, which shall be recovered by action. That Nicholas Keine, fire-master, have the use of the timber house called Stephen's building, one mile from the town. That fairs and market days be holden on Lady-day, St. John Baptist's, Michaelmas, and New Year's days. That a place be fixed for the sale of flesh and fish on Point Cagua. That Mastro de Campa be forthwith despatched with 12 men, to deliver the declaration to the runaway negroes, and "endeavour their response." [*Col. Entry Bk., No. 37, p. 21.*]

Feb. ? **420.** Petition of David Dacosta and Moses Hamesgago to the King. Born in Spain, but now living in Barbadoes, and great traders, pray for letters of denization for the better security of their persons and estates. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVII., No. 11.*]

Feb. **421.** Grant of denization to Hamesgago and Jeronimo Rodrigues Resio, aliens born, living in Barbadoes, provided they take the oath of allegiance before the Governor or chief magistrate there. [*Dom., Chas II., Vol. LXVIII., No. 138, Cul. p. 61.*]

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- March 2. **422.** [Mr. Hooke? minister]. to [Davenport, at Boston, New England]. Detailed account of the sufferings of God's people through the Act of Uniformity both in England and Scotland. Richard Saltonstall, some time of New England, is lately come out of the common gaol at Shrewsbury, to which he was sent by Lord Newport for refusing to take the oath of allegiance till he was informed about it, touching something at which he scrupled. John Baker, some time a planter in New England, had his part in trepanning men into treason and then informing against them; he lieth now in Newgate. Spent part of this forenoon in debating with Winthrop, Thomson, Scott of Long Island, and Whittfield, in debating the business of the colony of New England; hopes it may still enjoy its former liberties in church and commonwealth, which are now in danger to be utterly lost. Winthrop says it was not his intention New England should have been thus dealt with by her neighbours at Connecticut, nor that her liberties should be infringed, but he desires they may remain as before; desired him to write to Connecticut and make known as much, he being entrusted to act as agent for them: he says Leete came to him before he left Connecticut, desiring him to take in New England with Connecticut; hopes Winthrop will do his best to set the New Englanders by themselves and procure their settlement upon their first foundation. *See Nos. 430, 440.* [*Dom. Chas. II., Vol. LXL., No. 5, Col. pp. 63-65.*]
- March 4. **423.** Minutes of the Council for Foreign Plantations. Mr. Froude to procure warrant from the Lord Treasurer for payment of 150*l.* towards their charges of half a year ended 1st Dec. last. $\frac{1}{4}$ p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XIV., No. 59, p. 49.*]
- March 10. **424.** Order of the President and Council of Barbadoes, on petitions of the inhabitants of St. Andrew's, St. Peter's, and St. Lucy. That in consideration of the common calamity of the island the judges in the several precincts adjourn their courts and stay all proceedings of their inferior officers until said petitions and the necessities of the island can be represented and considered by themselves with the concurrence of the Assembly at their next meeting. Copy of this order to be presented to the several judges. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVII., No. 12.*]
- March 13. **425.** The King to [the Governor of Jamaica], commanding him to give free license and warrant to the Spanish planters in America to have free trade with any of the Caribbee Islands or Jamaica in goods and negroes upon payment of certain duties therein named. *Not signed.* 3 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVII., No. 13.*]
- March 13. **426.** The King to [the Governor of Barbadoes]. Entry of document calendared under date of Feb. 1663, *see ante*, No. 415, with the marginal note, "intercourse with the Spaniards of America regulated, &c." Also *mem.*, A like (*mutatis mutandis*) to Jamaica dated 13th March 1663. 6 pp. [*Col. Entry Bk., No. 93, pp. 5-11.*]
- March 24. **427.** The first charter granted by King Chas. II. to the Lords Westminister. Proprietors of Carolina. Edward Earl of Clarendon, George Duke of Albemarle, Wm. Lord Craven, John Lord Berkeley, Anthony Lord

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Ashley, Sir Geo. Carteret, Sir Wm. Berkeley, and Sir John Colleton, having besought the King for leave to make a colony in America, not yet cultivated or planted, the King grants and confirms to them all that territory in America extending from the north-east of Lucke Island which lieth in the Southern Virginia Seas, and within six and thirty degrees of northern latitude, and to the west as far as the South Seas, and so southerly as far as the river St. Matthias, which bordereth upon the coast of Florida, and within one and thirty degrees of northern latitude, and so west in a direct line as far as the South Seas aforesaid, with the patronage and advowson of churches and other jurisdictions and privileges, creating them the true and absolute Lords and Proprietors of the said Province. With power to enact laws, appoint judges, justices, magistrates, and other officers, and to make orders and ordinances, until an assembly of freeholders can be called. License is given to the King's liege people to transport themselves to said Province, to freight in every port, and to transport goods, wares, and merchandises, saving to the King the customs and duties, silks, wines, currants, raisins, capers, wax, almonds, oils, and olives to be exempt from duty for seven years. Power to erect and constitute ports, harbours, &c., the subsidies to belong to the Lords Proprietors, who may assign and grant the premises or any part thereof to whoever will purchase the same. Also with power to confer titles of honour, so as they be not the same as are enjoyed by or conferred upon any of his Majesty's subjects in England; and to erect forts, castles, cities, towns, and other fortifications. To levy, muster, and train men, and make war, and to exercise martial law. The Province and the inhabitants to be subject immediately to the Crown of England, but the Lords Proprietors are empowered to grant liberty of conscience. In case of doubts or question the interpretation to be made most advantageous and favourable to the Lords Proprietors. *This charter is printed in full in Trott's Laws of South Carolina, pp. xxi-xxxii, see Col. Entry Bk., No. 24. [Patent Roll, 15 Chas II., Part 2, No. 27.]*

March 26. **428.** License signed by Gov. Sir Wm. Berkeley for Col. Francis Moryson to depart the colony, his private occasions as well as the public affairs requiring his going for England, there to remain three years. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVII., No. 14.*]

March 30. **429.** Gov. Sir Wm. Berkeley to Secretary Sir Henry Bennet. Virginia. Congratulations on his advancement. Recommends Col. Moryson to his favour in business that concerns his Majesty in these parts, and believes his Majesty with little charge may find as great accesses to his revenue from this place as from any of his Plantations whatever. *With seal mutilated.* 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVII., No. 15.*]

April 3. **430.** Examination of Samuel Wilson, tailor. Had some hundreds of letters to carry into New England, amongst others one bundle of news-books and the letter taken upon him, which were given him by one^s Hooke [see ante, No. 422]; knows not where Hooke lives. Major Thompson delivered him several letters to carry to New England, and two days after came and asked him where he had put

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them, because he heard there would be a search for letters; knows not where Thompson lives, but met him and received the letters on the Exchange. [*Dom., Chas. II., Vol. LXXI., No. 12, Cal., p. 98.*]

April 5.

431. Petition of Henry Janson, Doctor of Laws, to the King. That his Majesty about a year since granted petitioner all the wastes and illegal encroachments in Barbadoes [*see ante, No. 276*]. Mr. Kendal and some other planters there have obstructed this grant, and though ordered to give in their exceptions speedily in writing to the Privy Council, have all this while refused to do so. Prays they may be ordered to appear before the Privy Council and show reason, if they can, for their past contempt and continued opposition to his Majesty's grant. *Indorsed, Rec. April 5, read 15, and to be heard 24.* To be heard the 29th, 1663. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVII., No. 16.*]

April 7.

432. Edward Godfrey to Thos. Povey. Has formerly written how the Province of Maine standeth at present. Know as Columbus offered the discovery of the West India to Henry VII. you are at present offered a tract of land already discovered and in part populated with English, which for future and discovery is of more concernment than any part of America as yet settled on by the English. Send for Gorges at Francis Lutterell's, at Gray's Inn, and talk with him; you will find him a man not capable of such a great business, to be the undoing of so many loyal subjects, and suffer those parts of the which, till 1652, had ever lived according to his Majesty's laws, but now is made a receptacle of those of Hugh Peters, Vane, Vener, Baker, Potter, who to avoid their principles fly thither for shelter, and keep us loyal subjects out of our inheritance after 30 years' possession so dearly bought. Desires he will talk with Lord Robartes' son, Mr. Hender (?) that Godfrey may know Povey's resolution. Though Gorges' grantees have plundered Godfrey's house in New England, and possessed themselves of most of his records, precedents, and papers of 55 years' travail, he has sufficient here in England to guard a right course and settle those parts as formerly to any reasonable man. Is informed that one Mr. Nicolls, belonging to the Duke of York, is to go for New England. Has all passages of 40 years in that country, which will show him and Povey what is needful. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVII., No. 17.*]

April 7.

433. Agreement between the agents of Connecticut and Rhode Island, touching the Narragansett country. Differences having arisen between Jno. Winthrop and Jno. Clarke, agents for taking out Patents for the colonies of Connecticut and Rhode Island respectively, as to the meaning of certain bounds in a Patent lately granted to Connecticut, said agents have jointly appointed Wm. Brereton, Major Robert Thomson, Capts. Richard Deane and John Brookhaven, and Dr. Benjamin Worsley to consider what might be most commodious for settling said bounds:—the undersigned have unanimously agreed to advise, that a river called Pawcatuck shall be the bounds, and shall in future be called alias' Narragansett River;” 2ndly, “if any parts of that purchase at Quimbage doth lie along upon the east side of that river that goeth down by New London within six miles of the said river, that then it shall wholly belong

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to Connecticut colony, as well as the rest which lyeth on the western side; 3rdly, that the proprietors and inhabitants of that land about Mr. Smith's trading house claimed or purchased by Major Atherton, Capt. Hutchinson, Lieut. Hudson, and others, or given unto them by the Indians, shall have free liberty to choose to which of those colonies they will belong; 4thly, propriety shall be carefully maintained through said colonies. *Signed*, Wm. Brereton, Robert Thomson, B. Worsley, Ri. Deane, Jno. Brookhaven. With mem. that to the four proposals above mentioned said Jno. Winthrop and Jno. Clarke consent as a final issue of all the controversies betwixt them. *Signed*, Jno. Winthrop, in the presence of J. Beane, Wm. Potter, and Robert Thomson. Copy by John Sanford, Recorder of Rhode Island and Province. *Indorsed*, Rec^d from the Govern^r of Rhode Island, the 12th Nov. 1680. 2 pp. *Two copies*. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVII., Nos. 18, 19.*]

April 8. **434.** Minutes of the Council of Barbadoes. President Walrond acknowledges the receipt of 1,000*l.* from the last Spanish ship admitted to trade, and will present it to Lord Willoughby on his arrival, according to a former agreement between the President and Council. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XI., p. 78.*]

April 9. **435.** Patent of Receiver-General of the Revenues of Foreign
Westminster. Plantations. His Majesty judges it meet to erect an office in England to be called the office of Receiver-General of the Revenues payable from his foreign dominions, colonies, and plantations in Africa and America, with the fee of 400*l.* per annum, to be paid out of said revenues, and to grant said office to Thomas Rosse and Thomas Chiffinch, Esquires, for their natural lives and the life of the longer liver, to exercise same by themselves, or sufficient deputies, observing all orders from the High Treasurer and Chancellor of the Exchequer, but not to be receivers or collectors of the customs or duties payable on goods imported from said colonies and plantations. 1 memb. [*Pat. Roll, 15 Chas. II., Part 11, No. 4.*]

April 9. **436.** Minutes of the Council of Jamaica. Upon a question
Point Cagway. whether it be requisite to take in more persons in the Council. Resolved that Lt.-Coll. John Lynch, Mr. Pugh, and Capt. John Man be sworn of the Council, and they were sworn accordingly. [*Col. Entry Bk., No. 37, p. 21.*]

April 10. **437.** Order of the King in Council. Letters and papers from New
Whitehall. England being read, the King declared that he intends to preserve the charter of that plantation and speedily to send over Commissioners to see how the charter is maintained on the part of the Province, and to reconcile the differences at present amongst them. $\frac{3}{4}$ p. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LX., pp. 10, 11.*]

April ? **438.** Petition of Jo. Collins to the King. For a grant of the island of "Burhoo^a" [Barbuda] which lyes upon a rock in 17° latitude, uninhabited, and never brought any profit to the Crown

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and is not fit for any use but to graze some few cattle. [*Cruttwell says this island was called Dulcena "from its beautiful appearance."*] Signed but mutilated. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVII., No. 20.*]

April 15.
Whitehall.

439. Minute of the preceding petition of John Collins, with reference to the Council for Foreign Plantations, see *Warrant, 8th July, No. 514.* $\frac{1}{2}$ p. [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol. XIII., p. 266.*]

April 21.

440. Bond of Samuel Wilson, Martin Aglethorpe, Edward Merryweather, Noah Floyd, and Randolph Ingram, in 1,000*l.*, for good conduct and presenting within a year to a Secretary of State the person of Hooke, writer of a seditious letter to New England, see *ante, No. 422.* [*Dom., Chas. II., Vol. LXXII., No. 17, Cal., p. 117.*]

April ?

441. The King to [the Deputy Governor of Jamaica]. His Majesty has heard of the success of the undertaking upon Cuba, in which he cannot choose but please himself in the vigour and resolution wherein it was performed, although it does not appear to his Majesty that any public benefit accrues to his service thereby. Has likewise been informed of new undertakings of the like nature; but because his Majesty cannot foresee any utility likely to arise thereby, but on the contrary concludes that whatever the success be, the strength of the place will be much weakened and the minds of the planters distracted from industry on the island, which alone can make it considerable, his Majesty has thought fit hereby to command him to give no encouragement to such undertakings unless they may be performed by the frigates or men-of-war attending that place, without any addition from the soldiers or inhabitants. *Draft with corrections in the handwriting of Sec. Nicholas.* 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVII., No. 21.*]

April.
Whitehall.

442. Fair copy of the preceding letter "to the Deputy Governor of Jamaica to regulate future attempts on the Spaniards, &c.," which has been struck through, and Sec. Nicholas has written the draft of another letter to be sent instead, which is calendared in the abstract following. $2\frac{1}{4}$ pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVII., No. 22.*]

April 28.

443. The King to the Deputy Governor of Jamaica. Understanding with what jealousy and offence the Spaniards look upon our island of Jamaica, and how disposed they are to make some attempt upon it, and knowing how disabled it will remain in its own defence if encouragement be given to such undertakings as have lately been set on foot, and are yet pursued, and which divert the inhabitants from that industry which alone can render the island considerable, the King signifies his dislike of all such undertakings, and commands that no such be pursued for the future, but that they unitedly apply themselves to the improvement of the plantation and keeping the force in a proper condition. Countersigned by Sec. Bennet. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVII. No. 23.*]

April 28.

444. Two copies of the preceding letter, one bearing date 26th May 1663. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XCIII., pp. 13, 14, and pp. 16, 17.*]

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April.

445. Another copy of preceding letter. [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol. XXI., pp. 152, 153.*]

April 28.
Point Cagua.

446. Minutes of the Council of Jamaica. Resolved that the Cocoa walks distributed to the officers of the late army remain their property, and be confirmed by the seal of the island. That Mr. Pugh and Capt. Man bring in an abstract of the tenths and fifteenths due to his Majesty and his Royal Highness from the records of the Admiralty Court. That Lt.-Col. Thos. Lynch, Cpts. Fuller and Man, and Mr. Pugh, contract with a carpenter for rebuilding the bridge at Passage Fort, and report on the best means of levying the same on boatmen, alehouse keepers, and merchants. That an Act be drawn empowering any two justices of the peace to settle a maintenance for the ministers of their precincts. That the Spanish prisoners be sent to England by the first King's ship. That butchers shall not charge more than 6*d.* per lb. for tame hogs, under a penalty of 20*s.* for each offence. That a review of the accounts between Cpts. Morris, Williams, and Burroughs be made. That the Spanish negroes be exercised in martial discipline, under the command of Juan Luyola.

Proclamations of Dep. Governor Lyttelton in accordance with the above resolutions of Council concerning the price of butchers' meat and the accounts between Cpts. Williams and Burroughs, both dated April 9. $4\frac{1}{2}$ pp. [*Col. Entry Bks., No. 37. pp. 21, 22, and No. 34, pp. 79-81.*]

April.

447. Warrant to Sir Heneage Finch, Solicitor-General. To prepare a bill containing a grant to Lord Windsor, Governor of Jamaica, of all that point of land called Point Cagway, next adjoining Charles Fort, containing about 400 acres, with all privileges, mines, &c., and also the ferry over the harbour, and all its rights, to be holden for ever in free soccage, as of the manor of East Greenwich in Kent. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVII., No. 24.*]

April.

448. Copy of the preceding, in the handwriting of Sec. Nicholas, but with the clause about mines omitted. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVII., No. 25.*]

April 29.
Whitchall.

449. Secretary Sir Henry Bennet to Sir Chas. Lyttelton Deputy Governor of Jamaica. Sir Edward Nicholas has put into Sec. Bennet's hands his letters of Dec. 15 and Jan. 13, relating the condition of the island, in which his Majesty will take some speedy resolutions for supplying all things requisite. For the present here goes only an order forbidding him absolutely to encourage any more such undertakings as have been from the island abroad into other parts, the disability into which they will cast them, as to their own defence and improvement, making his Majesty dissatisfied with the success of them, how good soever they be. Will solicit with all efficacy the things desired, both for the good of the island, and his particular satisfaction. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVII., No. 26.*]

April ?

450. Draft of preceding in Sec. Nicholas' hand. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVII., No. 27.*]

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May 6.

451. King's Bill containing a grant to Francis Lord Willoughby of Parham and Lawrence Hyde, of Surinam in Guiana, by the name of Willoughby Land. Whereas Lord Willoughby in 1650 furnished out a vessel, and by treaty with the natives of that part of Guiana called Surinam, between the rivers Marawyn and Seramica, began to settle an English colony upon the same, and at his own cost equipped a ship of 20 guns and two smaller vessels with things necessary for the support of said Plantation; and afterwards in 1652, for the better settling of said colony, went in person, and fortified and furnished the same with things requisite for defence and trade, and since his return to England has at his own cost supplied and supported said colony from time to time; his Majesty taking into consideration the faithfull services of said Lord Willoughby, and his desires that Lawrence Hyde, second son of Edward Earl of Clarendon, may be joined with him, grants to said Francis Lord Willoughby and Lawrence Hyde, their heirs and assigns, all that part of the mainland of Guiana in America called Surinam, lying westerly one mile beyond the river Copenam, and easterly one mile beyond the river Marawyn, containing from east to west forty leagues or thereabouts, and extending from the sea southwards to the heads of said rivers and thence by direct lines to the South Sea, by the name of Willoughby Land; with the said rivers Seramica, Surinam, Copenam, and Marawyn, and all other rivers, islands, ports, mines, privileges, profits, &c., &c., in as ample manner as has been granted to any proprietor of any other colony; except 30,000 acres reserved to his Majesty for demesne, and one fifth of all ore of gold and silver, to be held in free and common soccage, yielding 2,000 lbs. of tobacco of the growth of said country, to be paid into the Custom House at London every year at the feast of St. Michael, and also the fifth part of all ore of gold and silver gotten there. With power to transport persons, arms, ammunition, goods, and merchandise on paying the usual customs; such persons to have free trade and not to be compelled to answer any suit out of said colony, and liberty to such as inhabit said province and cannot conform to the Church of England to grant such dispensations as they think fit, provided said persons continue in loyalty and obedience to his Majesty; also power to plant settlements, erect cities, towns, manors, markets, schools, convey lands and tenements, appoint governors and other officers, frame a government, and establish laws with the consent of the greater part of the freeholders, or their representatives, punish delinquents extending to imprisonment or loss of life, if need be, constitute courts of justice, and further to appoint a standing Council, and with their consent make laws as near as may be agreeable to the laws of the realm, so as the same do not extend to altering the right of any person in his estate, goods, or chattels, also to build and fortify citadels, harbours, &c., appoint a captain general, and in case of invasion by the natives or any other enemies train and muster the inhabitants and fight with any persons not in amity with his Majesty, to proclaim martial law, and subdue all tumults, rebellions, and mutinies. All the posterity of free denizens of England, born within said province, to enjoy the privileges of free denizens of

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England. Forbidding the subjects of any foreign prince to traffic unto or haunt said province without license of said grantees, on pain of forfeiting ships and goods, said grantees to dispose of such forfeited ships and goods without any account to his Majesty. In case either of said grantees or their heirs or assigns shall be in said province, or in any part of America, the party so present shall exercise and enjoy all the grants, authorities, and privileges herein-before granted, reserving the due share of profit to the party absent. *Indorsed*, L^d Willoughby. Charles R. Our pleasure is that this pass by immediate warrant. Entred at the Signett, 2^{do} Junii 1663. John Nicholas. Entred at the Privy Seal, 2^{do} Junii 1663. *The Patent is dated 2 June 1663, see Patent Roll, 15 Chas. II., Part 10, No. 4. [Privy Seals, 15 Chas. II., No. 360.]*

May 9.
Whitehall.

452. The King to all Captains and Commanders of ships, and all his subjects in Newfoundland. Whereas by his Majesty's letters of 20th March 1661, he commanded Sir Lewis Kirke, John Kirke, and the heirs of Sir David Kirke forthwith to deliver any houses and lands within the province of Avalon, belonging to Cecil Lord Baltimore, to such as should be appointed by him, and whereas Lord Baltimore has appointed Capt. Robert Swanley to be his lieutenant there. His Majesty's officers and subjects are hereby required to be assisting to Capt. Swanley or his deputy in the Government of said province. *Signed by the King, but not countersigned, a correction having been made.* 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVII., No. 28.*]

May 9. 453. Copy of the preceding. 1½ pp. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XCIII., pp. 14, 15.*]

May 12. 454. Articles of agreement at a conference held at Mr. Allerton's in Wincomoco, in Virginia, by the Commissioners of Virginia and Maryland, not to plant any tobacco in either Colony after 20th June 1664 for one year. *Signed by* Thos. Ludwell, Richard Lee, John Carter, Robt. Smith, and Henry Corbin. *And by* Philip Calvert, Henry Sewell, Edward Lloyd, and Henry Courey. Certified copy by Thos. Ludwell, Sec. *Indorsed*, "The first treaty about lessening the quantities of tobacco." 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVII., No. 29.*]

May 20.
Point Cagua.

455. Order of the Dep. Govr. and Council of Jamaica to the Provost-Marshal. That Francis Willson, for his mutinous and seditious speeches at Point Cagua, stand near the gallows at St. Jago de la Vega for two hours on 21st inst. having a gag in his mouth for half an hour, and a drum beating for the remaining time, with his transgressions written on paper and pinned to his back, that he receive the same punishment the following day at Point Cagua, and be afterwards imprisoned, until he be banished for seven years. 1 p. [*Col. Entry Bk., No. 34, pp. 81, 82.*]

May 21.

456. Earl of Berkshire and two other Commissioners of the Savoy to Williamson. There is a serious charge against Francis Hodges for unjustly detaining several sums of money due to his Majesty: he was by the late pretended authorities and the then Council of State appointed Treasurer and Paymaster of the forces in Jamaica; request that Richd. Pight may peruse the book of entries

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to find out what order was made for empowering Hodges to hold that office and what security he gave for discharge of the trust. [*Dom. Chas. II., Vol. LXXIV., No. 15, Cal., p. 146.*]

May 23.

457. Minutes of a meeting of the Lords Proprietor of Carolina: Present, the Duke of Albemarle, the Lords Craven, Berkeley, and Ashley, Mr. Vice-Chamberlain, and Sir Jno. Colleton. Ordered, 1. That, Lepreyrie be Engineer and Surveyor for Carolina. 2. That he be allowed 20s. weekly for the present. 3. That Sir Jno. Colleton be paid by each Proprietor 25*l.*, to be disbursed according to the orders of the major part of the Proprietors. 4. That 20,000 acres be first reserved in every settlement for the Proprietors. 5. That the court-houses and houses for public meetings be settled upon such lands. 6. That maps be printed of the Province, and some declaration drawn to invite planters, and that both be published. $\frac{3}{4}$ p. [*Col. Entry Bk., No. 20, p. 1.*]

May 27.
Inner Court of
Wards.

458. Minutes of the Council for Foreign Plantations. On consideration of a complaint against the Deputy Governor of Barbadoes for having, as is alleged, on the petition of three parishes only, and without the advice of Assembly, as is usual, made a general order prohibiting all prosecution at law against planters there, for any debts due by them for divers months, to the great damage of merchants and traders [*see ante, No. 424*]. Committee appointed to wait upon Lord Willoughby to know the grounds of this complaint and inform the Council thereof. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XIV., No. 59, p. 50.*]

May 30.

459. Minutes of the Council for Foreign Plantations. Report of Lord Willoughby that he knew nothing of an order of the Deputy Governor of Barbadoes obstructing all proceedings at law against any planters there for their debts, but by report only, but he was of opinion that the Deputy Governor and his Council would endeavour to make that order justifiable by some Act of Assembly, on hearing the great complaints of several merchants and traders and their reasons for the evil consequences that cannot but attend so bad a precedent. Committee appointed to draw up the whole state of the matter and what they think fit to be done therein. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XIV., No. 59, p. 50.*]

[May 30.]

460. Petition of William Waddington to the King. That in the town of St. Michael's in Barbadoes, being drawn to an excess and over-measure of drinking in November 1662, petitioner by some provocation of discourse did utter treasonable words, as it is attested against him, viz., That the King is elective, and in case he did anything amiss he was triable by his people; words he can neither remember nor is sensible of, and of so heinous concernment that (*compos mentis*) petitioner doth hate and abominate. For these words he was on 2nd December last arraigned, cast, and received the sad sentence of condemnation. Prays for his Majesty's pardon, and that his life may not be snatched from him for words either not spoken, or extorted from him in a senseless condition. With

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reference to Sec. Sir Henry Bennet to consider the same, and move his Majesty therein. Whitehall, 1663, May 30. *Annexed*,

460. I., II. Depositions of Jacob Lake, John Coachman, and Nathaniel Biscoe, that William Waddington had declared at the house of John Coder in the town of St. Michael's, that the King was elective, and in case he did anything amiss he was triable by the people or his Parliament. Barbadoes, 1662, November 13, 29. *Certified by John Jennings, Clerk of the Crown.* 1663, February 28.

460. III. Certificate of 32 inhabitants of London, that William Waddington, while resident in the parish of St. Mary Hill, near Billingsgate, was ever of civil conversation, and did not take up arms or act against his sovereign during the late unhappy differences.

460. IV. Declaration of 12 inhabitants of Barbadoes, that they had never observed in William Waddington any disaffection to his now Majesty, or to his Royal father of blessed memory, only in November last they were credibly informed that he did, when overtaken with drink, unwittingly utter certain treasonable words.

460. V. Deposition of Anne Waddington that William Waddington was very much in drink when he spoke certain words inserted in his petition delivered by her to his Majesty on 24th May last. 1663, June 2. *Together 6 papers.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVII., No. 30, 30 I., II., III., IV., V.*]

[May 30.]

461. Petition of Col. Guy Molesworth to the King. That the ship Martin Van Rosen of Middleburgh, while trading at Jamaica with negroes for provisions by leave of the Governor and Council, was taken prize by Capt. Richard Whiting, commander of his Majesty frigate the Diamond. That Col. D'Oyley, then Governor, seized about 47 of said negroes and sold them, and is still accountable to the King for the money. Prays in consideration of his sufferings and his present great wants that the King will bestow said money upon him, out of which he is willing to pay 100*l.* into his Majesty's privy purse. With reference to the Commissioners for Foreign Plantations to report whether the moneys are in his Majesty's disposal. 1663, May 30. Memorandum that this petition was redelivered to the petitioner by an order of 1 June 1663. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XV., No. 31, p. 15.*]

June 1.
Inner Court
of Wards.

462. Minutes of the Council for Foreign Plantations. Report concerning an order lately made in Barbadoes obstructing the proceedings at law there, drawn up by the Committee with some amendments, ordered to be signed by this Council, presented to his Majesty, and given to Lord Willoughby, who is suddenly going thither, and may sign said report if he please. Petition of Col. Guy Molesworth to be redelivered to him, the Council having no power to take cognizance of such matters. The above report concerning the delay of justice and legal proceedings in Barbadoes, and particularly on the merchants' complaint against a late order of the

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President and Council there, and advising the King to reverse said order and forbid the like in time to come upon severe penalties. 2 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XIV., No. 59, pp. 51, 52.*]

June 1. **463.** The King to the Governor of Barbadoes. Complaints having been made of daily inconveniences through the defect of a sure way of intelligence, especially in Virginia, New England, Jamaica, Barbadoes, the Caribbees, and other parts of America, the King has thought fit to establish within Barbadoes and the Caribbee Islands a public office or offices for receipt of all letters and postage according to the establishment in England made by Parliament, which said office is to be settled by the Governor, the management to be in the Postmaster-General of England, to whom all accounts are to be sent; the Governor is required forthwith to carry out the same, and take care that a constant correspondence may be had from all parts as often as opportunity affords, and that no private persons be permitted to carry letters or packets upon any pretence whatever, such persons only excepted as are mentioned in said Act of Parliament of 12 Car. II., entitled An Act for erecting and establishing a post office, and such masters or pursers of ships who give good caution to said officer for the safe delivery of such letters and packets as they receive from said office inclosed in "males or bougetts," for that purpose to be provided and sealed with the seal appointed by said Postmaster-General; Daniel O'Neil, groom of the bedchamber, has been appointed by Letters Patent under the Great Seal, Postmaster-General and Master of all the King's posts and carriers in all his Majesty's dominions, to whose orders he is required strictly to conform. 4 pp. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XCIII. pp. 17-20.*]

June ? **464.** Draught of the preceding, with corrections by Joseph Williamson, who has endorsed same "To the Governor of Barbadoes concerning the Post Office," but without date. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVII., No. 31.*]

June ? **465.** Fair copy of the above, only the words Barbadoes and Caribbee Islands are not filled in, but a space is left blank. *Undated.* With marginal note by Williamson, "Postage settled in New England, &c." 3 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVII., No. 32.*]

June ? **466.** Another copy of the above, with a space left blank, probably intended for a circular letter. 3 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVII., No. 33.*]

June $\frac{1}{17}$. **467.** Protest of John Valckenburgh, Director-General of the North coast of Africa and the Island of St. Thome, on behalf of the States General and their authorised West India Company, against Francis Selwyn, agent of the Royal English Company trading to Africa. It is a thing known to all the world that the Portuguese have against all maintained the whole coast of Guinea as their own; which by right of arms and treaties with the Crown of Portugal doth at present indisputably belong to our State and Company. Sad conquest, obtained at the expense of much treasure and blood ought not to be disturbed by allies; nevertheless, Selwyn and his,

Castle of
St. George de
Mina in Guinea.

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predecessors, against solemn protests of 24th May 1662, have encroached and set up a house of trade at Tacorary (? Tacorady) under the protection of Chama, under which Tacorary, Saconde, and Abrary have always been tributary. That it was not in the power of the inhabitants to bring in others at Cabocors (? Cabaca), where the English in 1647 encouraged the vassals of the States General to rebellion, to their inestimable loss, which was again renewed by suborned Swedes and Danes. That the English have openly, by their ships Coronation, James, Charles, Castle, and Rupert, hindered the blocking up of Cabocors, which the Dutch cannot tolerate any longer without punishing both authors and abettors of designs, which might occasion a breach of friendship. Therefore the English are entreated to depart from said factories of Cabocors and Tacorary, in regard they are come in an unlawful way. But if they will not be persuaded to yield to reasonable requests, the Dutch protest against the Royal Company and all of the English nation trading on this coast, requiring them to remove their factories, and not to animate the natives of the country against them, or countenance disturbers of the peace living "under the notion of Danes." Protest further for all damages sustained by said trading and by the proceedings of said Coronation, James, Charles, Castle, and Rupert. Huybert Van Gazeldoneq, chief Factor of the "General authorised West India Company at the Fort Nassau Tot (?) Morice" is authorised to repair to Cormantin, and to the Royal English Company's agent, intimate the contents of this protest, and deliver it duly attested and signed. Certified by H. Van Gazeldoneq and P. L. Cruypennineq that this protest "was insinuated where it ought to be." *Indorsed*, The first protest of ye Dutch. 8 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVII., No. 34.*]

June 2. 468. Minutes of the Council of Jamaica. Commissary Povey
Point Cagua. to be satisfied out of the remaining stores for sums expended by him in repairing his Majesty's storehouses. Accounts presented by Commissary Povey signed and discharged. Justices of the peace to send down prisoners to the Government.

Orders to the justices of the peace in accordance with said minute of Council concerning prisoners.

Order of the Governor and Council appointing Samuel Long of Point Cagua, agent and overseer of the plantations of Philip Lecock of London, merchant, in the place of Philip Dawkins, deceased, to remain in possession until the debts and expenses incurred be paid by Lecock or his assigns. 3½ pp. [*Col. Entry Bks., No. 37, p. 22, and No. 34, pp. 83-85.*]

June 3. 469. The King to Francis Lord Willoughby. Whereas the States
Whitehall. General have made complaint that some persons by pretence of foreign commissions take merchant ships on the coasts of America belonging to their subjects, and dispose of them in his Majesty's Plantations without legal prosecution; and particularly that Robert Downman by virtue of a Portugal commission still practises such violences, notwithstanding a treaty of peace long since ratified between the King of Portugal and the States General. He is com-

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manded not to suffer Downman or any of his Majesty's subjects to enter any port under his command with prizes, but to secure them till further order, and give the like directions to all Governors of his Majesty's Plantations in America. 1½ p. [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol. XIV., p. 9.*]

June 5.
[Received.]

470. Report of the Council for Foreign Plantations to the King, concerning an order made by the Deputy Governor of Barbadoes. The merchants and traders to Barbadoes having complained of the delay of justice and legal proceedings for recovery of debts, particularly of an order lately made by the President and Council, thereon petition of a few indebted persons in three out of the 13 parishes into which the island is divided, by which order the judges in the several precincts are commanded to adjourn and stay all proceedings of their inferior officers there without the consent of the Assembly [*see ante, No. 424*]; a committee of the Council waited on Lord Willoughby to acquaint him with said order, who declared he had not received any account of it from the President and Council of Barbadoes, but disliked the thing. After careful inquiry the Council find that the petitioners are but a few of the most indebted persons of three out of the 13 parishes, that the President and several members of the Council are much indebted, that the ground of the petition—the dryness of the season and probable failure of the sugar crop in consequence—was false, as there were good hopes of a plentiful crop, and it was feared the President would delay calling the Assembly until the crop was over or until it was too late to execute a judgment upon it. Merchants who had obtained attachments were imprisoned for refusing to return goods in their possession. Planters generally take advantage of the order, and factors refuse to account to their principals. Are of opinion that the President and Council issued the order as well to avoid paying their own debts as to gratify the petitioners. Merchants, owners, and masters of ships are greatly disheartened by this stop of justice. The order is without precedent, and of so evil consequence that if not immediately prevented it will be the ruin not only of Barbadoes, but of all other plantations in America. His Majesty is advised to reverse said order, and to forbid the like in future under severe penalties; to permit merchants and others who have suffered, to take their legal remedy against the makers of said order, that they be removed from their present employment, and such further directions given for quickening legal proceedings in Barbadoes and other Plantations as may be deemed necessary. *Signed by* Lord Windsor, Sir Jo. Berkeley, Sir John Colleton, Alex. Howe, Edward Digges, Edw. Walker, and Thos. Kendall. *The date, 1662, on this document is clearly a mistake for 1663. 2 pp. [Col. Papers, Vol. XVII., No. 35.]*

June ?

471. The King to [Francis Lord Willoughby, Governor, and the Council of Barbadoes]. Recommends Philip Froude, Secretary to his Majesty's Council for Foreign Plantations, as a person particularly suited by his immediate relation to his Majesty's plantations and colonies to solicit and negotiate their concerns with the King

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his Council, and Secretaries of State, and from whom his Majesty shall willingly receive petitions and addresses from the island as occasion shall offer. *Draft corrected by Williamson, who has endorsed it, "When the Lord Willoughby goes."* 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVII., No. 36.*]

June 5. 472. Fair copy of the preceding. [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol. X., pp. 86, 87.*]

June 6. 473. The King to the Lord Willoughby, Governor of Barbadoes. Duplicate of letter of 28th April 1663 to the Deputy Governor of Jamaica [see ante, No. 443]. 1½ pp. [*Col. Entry Bk., No. 93, pp. 13, 14, and 16, 17.*]

June 8. 474. Clement De Plenneville to "Le Chevalier Moray à Wetall"
Jamaica. [Sec. Morice, Whitehall]. Having had the honour of giving an account of his travels in Porto Rico and San Domingo, fears it would be wearisome to revert to the same, and has written, moreover, fully to Mons. Le Fevre. After the failure of the design on Tortugas, Captain Langford was chosen Governor of Little Goave, in Hispaniola, by the inhabitants, and raised the first English Royal Standard in that island. Sends description of that place, furnished to Sir Chas. Lyttelton, Governor of Jamaica; also letter he sent to encourage the inhabitants of Hispaniola to serve his Majesty; for many of them are discontented with their present condition. *French, 2 pp. Incloses,*

474. I. Abraham Langford to Sergeant-Major Clement de Plenneville. Has written "severals" of his being elected by the inhabitants Governor of this place; has gone through many difficulties, specially since Captain Munden's arrival, who endeavours to excite the people against him. The Tortulions are very high, and doubts their coming, but is resolved to sell his life at the dearest rate he can. Little Goave, 1663, May 16. *French, ½ p.*

474. II. Description of Little Goave, situated on the Gulf of Xaragua in the Isle of Hispaniola, extracted from the *Memoirs of Clement De Plenneville*. 1663, May 31. *French, 3 pp.*

474. III. Copy of De Plenneville's letter to the inhabitants of Little Goave in Hispaniola, Jamaica, 1663, June 1. *French, 3 pp. [Col. Papers, Vol. XVII., Nos. 37, 37 I., II., III.]*

June 8. 475. Clement de Plenneville to Mons. Le Fevre, Professor Royal
From your home in the town of Cagway, Jamaica. of chemistry and Apothecary in ordinary to his Britannic Majesty at St. James', London. This is the third packet of letters sent, but has not been fortunate enough to receive any. Was sent by Lord Windsor with Capt. Stuart to Porto Rico to demand a treaty between the Crowns, which was entirely refused. Procured an attestation concerning Prince Maurice's ship, which was cast away in a hurricane in 1652, which he has given to Lord Windsor for Prince Robert (? Rupert). They then visited San Domingo, where they were received with honour; has given a plan to Sir Chas. Lyttelton for his Majesty. Was then sent to reduce Tortuga to obedience, but the expedition having failed through treachery, was landed at

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Coridon in Hispaniola. Incloses certificate from the officers, Samuel Barry and Valentine Liveret, of his own good services. Description of Coridon, where it was resolved Lieut.-Col. Langford should go to Little Goave, on the Gulf of Xaragua, while De Plenneville returned to Jamaica; Langford has since been elected Governor of Little Goave. Private and local matters relating to Jamaica. Describes some mines, for the working of which he desires a commission. *French, 12 pp. Incloses,*

Certificate of the services of Major Clement de Plenneville
Signed by A. Langford, Sam. Barry, and Valentine Liveret. Hispaniola, Coridon, 1662-3, Feb. 14. [Col. Papers, Vol. XVII., Nos. 38, 38 1.]

June 10. **476.** Sir John Colleton to the Duke of Albemarle. Divers people desire to settle in Carolina under the Duke's patent, but are hindered by the Duke of Norfolk's claim to the title grounded on a Patent granted by Charles I. to Sir Robert Heath in 1629, and by him assigned to the Duke of Norfolk's ancestors. Those who wish to settle in Carolina will not go without liberty of conscience, which cannot be granted them under Heath's Patent; necessity for the removal of that obstacle. *Incloses,*

476. I. State of the case of the Duke of Norfolk's pretensions to Carolina. Grant of the Province to Sir Robt. Heath, from whom Sam. Vassall pretends he had an assignment for a part for a term not yet expired, and the heirs of Sir Richard Greenfield [Grenville] for the remaining part, who say they never heard of any pretence by Mr. Howard or any of his ancestors until within these three months, neither has Mr. Howard shown any Patent or grant for the same, nor the articles or instructions by which he was to plant, neither have any of the aforesaid or their assigns planted any part of this Province although thirty-five years have passed since the grant. It is desired that his Majesty will for the reasons stated in the above letter resume the Patent to Sir Robt. Heath and all grants from it. *Together 2 pp. [Col. Papers, Vol. XVII., Nos. 39, 39 1.]*

June 12. **477.** Heads of a Commission to Francis Lord Willoughby, appointing him Governor of the Caribbee Islands. *In the handwriting of Joseph Williamson, with corrections. 1 p. [Col. Papers, Vol. XVII., No. 40.]*

June 12. **478.** Commission to Francis Lord Willoughby of Parham to be Westminster. Governor of Barbadoes and the rest of the Caribbee Islands. With power to choose a Council not exceeding twelve persons, who he may displace at pleasure; to constitute courts of judicature with the form of procedure and appoint judges by such titles as he shall think fit with reasonable fees and privileges, subject to confirmation by the King in Council. And because an Assembly cannot be so suddenly called as may be required, power is given to the Governor and Council to make laws, not repugnant to the laws of England. Power to erect forts, &c. and appoint officers; also to grant letters of incorporation and to appoint markets and fairs, and parcel out

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demesne lands into manors, lordships, or precincts, also to grant lands under certain penalties for not planting the same, and with the reservation of certain rents payable to the King, and to confirm those already granted under a public seal. To present to any ecclesiastical benefice; erect ports, and as High Admiral constitute courts for marine causes, and control the number of shipping and landing of goods in such ports as he thinks fit. To erect Custom Houses and appoint and displace officers. Powers of Vice-Admiralty, to execute martial law, and expel by force all intruders. Authority to pardon or remit offences before or after sentence, except for high treason or wilful murder, in which case Lord Willoughby may reprieve for one year only. Power to administer oaths, use a public seal and enrol grants; also to summon a general Assembly not exceeding two persons from each place, parish, town, or city to be elected by the freeholders and called representatives, who may make laws imposing penalties, imprisonment, or if need be take away life or member, provided said laws be transmitted for confirmation, and if disallowed forthwith to cease; a negative voice given to Lord Willoughby, with power of dissolution. Liberty to appoint deputies with the same powers as are hereby given to himself from Christmas last 1662. 17 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVII., No. 41.*]

June 12. 479. Another copy of the preceding commission to Lord Willoughby, dated 12 May by mistake. 16 pp. [*Col. Entry Bk., No. 5, pp. 31-46.*]

June 12. 480. Entry of the above. 26 pp. [*Col. Entry Bk., No. 92, pp. 67-92.*]

June 12. 481. Letters Patent constituting Henry Willoughby, William Willoughby, Henry Hawley, and Samuel Barwicke, Governors, in the absence of Francis Lord Willoughby of Parham, over all the islands lying between ten and twenty degrees north latitude, and from the island of St. John de Porto Rico, eastwardly to three hundred and twenty-seven degrees. *Parchment, mutilated.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVII., No. 42.*]

June 13. 482. Order of the King in Council. Having heard the several pretensions of the Earl of Kinnoul, Lord Willoughby of Parham, and all others who claim title or interest in the Caribbee Islands under any grants from the late King to the late Earl of Carlisle, the King declares that the annual profits arising from the planters and inhabitants of the Caribbee islands and payable to the Crown shall be divided into two parts, one moiety to the use of Lord Willoughby during remainder of lease by which same is devised to him, and afterwards towards the support of the Government; the second moiety as follows: first, to the Earl of Marlborough an annuity of 300*l.*, and at his death to his uncle William Ley, with preference over the following assignments; 500*l.* yearly to the Earl of Kinnoul until the creditors of the late Earl of Carlisle be fully satisfied, after which said Earl of Kinnoul is to have 1,000*l.* per annum to him and his heirs for ever, in consideration of the surrender of Patent granted to Lord Treasurer Marlborough, grandfather to the present

1663.

Earl, the remainder of said grant being in said Earl of Kinnoul after the debts paid; lastly, to the creditors of said Earl of Carlisle, they having first agreed among themselves in what order and proportion the same shall be distributed, two-thirds of the principal money due to them as it has been adjudged them by several decrees in Chancery; which second moiety after satisfaction to said creditors, excepting 1,000*l.* per annum granted in perpetuity to said Earl of Kinnoul and his heirs, is to revert to the Crown. *Indorsed by Williamson*, "Order of Council concerning the revenue of the Barbadoes and the Earl Carlisle's creditors." 2 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVII., No. 43.*]

June 13. **483.** Two copies of the preceding Order in Council. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVII., Nos. 44, 45.*]

June 13. **484.** Entry of the above. 3 pp. [*Col. Entry Bk., No. 92, pp. 15-17.*]

1663? **485.** Petition of the creditors of James, 1st Earl of Carlisle, contained in a schedule annexed to an assignment of James, the 2nd Earl, dated 29th Aug. 1649, to the King. Petitioners are informed that Lord Willoughby is shortly to go and take possession of the Government of the Caribbee Islands. Pray for the payment of their debt of 28,921*l.* 2*s.* 10*d.* out of the profits of Barbadoes and other the Caribbees; and that Sir Will. Howard, Thos. Heinshaw, Rich. Downing, James Gould, and Sam. Baker, creditors likewise in the schedule, or their assigns, may be empowered to receive the amount and divide it proportionably among the petitioners, or that a day be appointed before Lord Willoughby depart, for all the parties concerned to appear before his Majesty [see *ante*, Nos. 34-37]. *Indorsed by Williamson*, "To be presented to the King by your Honour when my Lord Chancellor is by, who knows the whole matter." 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVII., No. 46.*]

1663? **486.** Mr. Heinshaw's objections to the patent of the Receiver of the Foreign Plantations. It is urged that the patent is void, and that the fee of 400*l.* is not to be paid out of the King's part assigned to the creditors of the Earl of Carlisle, but ought to be paid by Lord Willoughby, who, it may easily be supposed, will avoid it; for his Lordship is by his grant receiver, and is empowered to appoint collectors. Mr. Heinshaw on the other side, is willing this officer should be a check, but is unwilling to pay anything towards his 400*l.* fee; he admits that when the assignments to the creditors and Lord Willoughby shall be satisfied, the Receiver may then be a proper officer; but he is at present proper and useful even to Mr. Heinshaw, and, if assisted by further powers, his Majesty's interests cannot be so well provided for in any other way. 2 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVII., No. 47.*]

1663? **487.** Brief of patent for erecting an office in England for the general receipt of revenues and profits payable to his Majesty from his plantations in America and Africa, with a fee of 400*l.* per ann. [see *ante*, No. 435]. With mem. of a petition that, seeing his Majesty hath since ordered in Council that satisfaction should be received

1663 ?

by the creditors of the Earl of Carlisle out of the King's revenue in Barbadoes, said order may not be to the prejudice of Thomas Chiffinch and Thomas Rosse, but that Lord Willoughby may be appointed to pay the fee granted to them in said patent. And though the profits arising to his Majesty are at present diverted and not yet paid to the King's Receiver here, it is humbly offered that Lord Willoughby render account of such profits, so that his Majesty and his officers may know what is raised and when said debts are satisfied. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVII., No. 48.*]

1663 ?

488. Indenture between Thos. Rosse and Thos. Chaffinch of Westminster, and George Povey of St. Giles-in-the-Fields, by which Rosse and Chiffinch depute to Povey the exercise of the office of Receiver-General of rents, revenues, and profits due or payable from his Majesty's foreign dominions, colonies, and plantations in Africa and America, such office having been granted to them on April 9 last, with a fee of 400*l.* per annum [*see ante, No. 435*], and having been framed by Povey, who is very well versed in plantation affairs, and who agrees and covenants to pay to them a full moiety of the profits of the office. [*Dom., Chas. II., Vol. LXXXVIII., No. 85, Col. p. 408.*]

1663.
June 16.
Whitehall.

489. Instructions to Francis Lord Willoughby of Parham, Governor of the Caribbee Islands. To repair with all convenient speed to his Government. To defend, with force if need be, the rights, privileges, and prerogatives of the Crown, and administer the oaths of allegiance and supremacy to all officers, military and civil. To take especial care that the Gospel be preached and propagated according to the doctrine of the Church of England, that Divine service be decently and reverently celebrated, and the Sacraments duly administered; that there be a settled provision for encouragement and invitation of learned and orthodox ministers, and bounds set out for parishes and churches erected in the several islands to which he shall present clerks well known for loyalty, learning, and piety. To prevent and suppress all factions and seditious, and appoint judges and justices of known ability and integrity, and erect the necessary courts and offices. To use all prudential means to advance the wealth and prosperity of the King's dominions in those parts, and endeavour to advance both in price and goodness the commodities of said islands. To take special care of the revenue, and appoint customers, collectors, receivers, treasurers, and other necessary officers, erect offices, and transmit accounts at least once a year. The several islands to be well fortified and furnished with ordnance, &c., officers and soldiers exercised in arms, but the charges not to be paid out of the moiety of the customs assigned to the creditors of the Earl of Carlisle. To keep good intelligence and correspondence with the Governors of the American plantations. Power to treat with the natives, especially those of St. Vincent and Dominica, or if injurious or contumacious, to persecute them with fire and sword. To inform himself of the condition and strength of foreign plantations, particularly of those of the King of Spain. Power to grant land under his own conditions and reserva-

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tions, such grants to be binding on the King, his heirs and successors, provided not more than 10 acres be granted to any Christian servant who within the space of two years settles there, or more than 50 acres on any desolate or Indian island, but with reservation of rents, &c. now payable to the King. To put in execution an Act of Parliament for the encouragement and increase of shipping and navigation, but with certain modifications as to trade with the Spaniards for pearls, gold, silver, or any other rich commodity in exchange for slaves or other commodities which shall have been imported in English bottoms; but not to part with native commodities, as ginger, sugar, indigo, tobacco, or dyeing wood, in all which he is to govern himself by the warrant of 13th March 1663 [see *ante*, No. 426]. To recommend to the consideration of the Assembly a price to be agreed on for sugars, upon which the King will recommend it in such a manner to a body of good and substantial merchants, that the whole growth of sugars will be constantly taken. Power to receive duties on shipping and goods arriving in his Government, a yearly account of which is to be sent to the High Treasurer. To use his best endeavours for the advancement of the King's dignity and the peace and welfare of his subjects. With power to keep private any of these instructions. $6\frac{1}{2}$ pp. [*Col. Papers*, Vol. XVII., No. 49.]

June 16. 490. Entry of the preceding instructions to Lord Willoughby, but there are several mistakes, and the number of acres to be granted to every Christian servant is left blank. 11 pp. [*Col. Entry Bk.*, No. 92, pp. 19-29.]

June. 491. Another copy of the above, dated 17th June 1663. 11 pp. [*Col. Entry Bk.*, No. 93, pp. 20-31.]

1663? 492. Memorandum of letters, &c. with which Lord Willoughby is to be provided previous to his despatch to Barbadoes. Among them is a cipher, a seal for the island, the letter about the Post Office, [see *ante*, No. 463], and his own commission and instructions. In *Williamson's hand*. 1 p. [*Col. Papers*, Vol. XVII., No. 50.]

June? 493. Petition of John Scott, John Winthrop, Simon Bradstreet, Daniel Denison, Josiah Winslow, Thos. Willet, and Richard Lord to the King. That they with many others purchased lands of the natives in the Narragansett country in New England, and were quietly seized of the same some years, and have in many places built and planted upon said lands, but this last year, 1662, many turbulent spirited fanatics, inhabitants of Rhode Island, have disturbed petitioners by cutting down their houses in the night, and in many other unheard of ways. Pray for the King's letter to the Massachusetts and Connecticut, or what other way his Majesty shall think fit. 1 p. [*Col. Papers*, Vol. XVII., No. 51.]

June 21. 494. The King to the Governors and assistants of the Massachusetts, Plymouth, New Haven, and Connecticut colonies. Thos. Chiffinch, John Scott, John Winthrop, Daniel Denison, Simon Bradstreet, Thos. Willet, Richard Smith, Edward Hutchinson, Amos

Whitehall.

1663.

Richeson [Richardson], John Alcock, William Hudson, and their associates having in the right of Major Atherton a just propriety in the Narragansett country in New England, by grant from the native princes of that country, and desirous to improve it into an English Colony and Plantation, but yet are unjustly molested by unreasonable and turbulent spirits of Providence Colony in New England; recommends said proprietors to their neighbourly kindness and protection, who are to be permitted peaceably to improve their colony, and that they be on all occasions assisting to them against such unjust oppressions and molestations. $1\frac{1}{4}$ pp. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LX., pp. 22, 23, also Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol. X., pp. 90-91.*]

June 21.
Whitehall.

495. Another copy of the preceding letter, *certified by Edward Rawson, Secretary of the Massachusetts.* 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVII., No. 52.*]

[June 21.]

496. Draught of the above with corrections in the handwriting of Williamson. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVII., No. 53.*]

June ?

497. The King to the Governors, &c. of the Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Plymouth, in New England. To aid and assist Thos. Chiffinch and the others named in the preceding letter in the peaceable enjoyment of the Narragansett country, according to their grants from the native princes, originally granted to Major Atherton, but who, notwithstanding their lawful purchase, are daily disturbed and obstructed from enlarging our Empire in the said New England by unreasonable and turbulent spirited people of Providence Colony, which the King expects should be repaired by a due administration of justice, which shall by his Majesty be accounted as an acceptable piece of service. *Draught.* 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVII., No. 54.*]

June 22.

498. Warrant for a grant to Francis Lord Willoughby and Lawrence Hyde, second son of the Earl of Clarendon, of the sole use and benefits for 14 years in the Barbadoes and Caribbee Islands, of the sugar-mill invented by David de Mercato, who by his long residence in the West Indies, with much study, charge, and expense, hath attained to the perfection of making and framing of sugar-mills after a new manner. *Signed by the King and countersigned by Sec. Bennet.* 2 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVII., No. 55.*]

June 22.

499. Copy of preceding. [*Dom., Chas. II., Vol. LXXV., No. 104, Cal., p. 178.*]

June 24.
Whitehall.

500. Minute of the Privy Council. A letter explaining a late Act of Parliament, entitled An Act for encouraging and increasing Shipping and Navigation, to the Governors of Virginia, Maryland, Barbadoes, St. Christopher's, Nevis, Montserrat, Antigua, Surinam, Jamaica, and New England, was signed by the Lord Chancellor and fourteen other members of the Council. 4 pp. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. LX., pp. 11-15.*]

June ?

501. The "letter to the Governors of Plantations about the Acts of Navigation." *Draft with corrections by Williamson, indorsed as above.* 1 p. *This letter was signed by the King 25th August, see No. 539.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVII., No. 56.*]

1663.

June 25.
Cambridge,
New England.

502. Daniel Gookin [to Ferdinando Gorges. His father was intimately acquainted with Sir Ferdinando Gorges, and interested with him in his New England affairs, as some writings in Gookin's possession evince. Has resided in New England near 20 years, and a good part of that time employed in public affairs, so has had no opportunity to understand some things relating to his claim to the Province of Maine or the claim by the jurisdiction of Massachusetts. Conceives it is not unknown to him how the body of the people in that Province, several years since, being wearied with anarchy among themselves, made their earnest application to the jurisdiction of the Bay for protection and government, and accordingly were accepted upon articles submitting and swearing fidelity to the same, which agreement was to continue inviolable until the supreme power in England released them. After this the line of the Massachusetts Patent to the N.E. took in, according to the judgment of good artists therein employed, the greatest part of all his Province, under which settlement these parts have remained in a quiet posture sundry years, but of late have been interrupted upon pretence of commission from himself, which has tended much to the disturbance of the peace and good government of that place, and he believes has brought but little profit to himself. The body of the people in conscience to their oath and articles still adhere to the Government of the Bay, and Gorges does not appear to have strength and interest enough to compose and satisfy them. The jurisdiction of Massachusetts has not been forward to enter into a contest with him, finding it difficult to rule well a remote and divided people. Commissioners have been once and again sent, and compositions made with his, but as frequently broken upon pretence of his authority. It is probable he will hear with great aggravations that Jordan is secured only to preserve public peace, for some men are impatient of any power that will bridle their lusts and disorders. Urges him to consult his own interests by making some honourable composition with the jurisdiction of Massachusetts for his claim, which he believes they will comply with rather than engage in a contest with him and give him a [considerable] sum of money. *Indorsed*, "A letter from Mr. Gookin, an eminent minister among the Bostoners, advising some honourable composition with them who will allow his propriety in any lands or possessions and a considerable sum of money, if he shall remit government and jurisdictions." 2 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVII., No. 57.*]

June 26.

503. The King's bill containing grant of a charter to Rhode Island and Providence Plantations. *In this document blanks, as if for Christian names, are left before the two names "Rainsborrow" and "Williams," in the list of grantees. Indorsed*, "Charles R. Our will and pleasure is that this pass by immediate warrant. Entred at the Signett, 7^o July 1663." *The Patent under the Great Seal is dated 8th July 1663, see No. 512. [Privy Seals, 15 Chas. II., No. 360.]*

June 27.

504. Warrant to [the Attorney-General]. To prepare a bill for the Royal signature to pass the Privy Seal, authorising the Treasurer

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of the Exchequer out of such moneys as shall arise out of the farm of the Customs to pay to Thomas Holder, Esq., Treasurer of the Royal African Company, or his assigns, the sum of 5,200*l.*, being the remainder of his Majesty's subscription to said Company, and also the sum of 400*l.*, being the subscription of her Majesty the Queen, without account or imprest for the same. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol. XV., p. 74.*]

[June 27.] **505.** Petition of Sir Robt. Killigrew, gentleman of the Privy Chamber, to the King. That King Charles I. by Letters Patent granted to Sir Robt. Killigrew and Henry Woodhouse, the petitioner's grandfather and uncle, the government of the Bermudas, but were hindered by the late rebellion from enjoying the benefit thereof. Prays to be appointed Governor of those islands, for which he will maintain one of the King's frigates their at his own cost, and not require any salary, &c. With reference by Sec. Bennet to the Council for Foreign Plantations, who are directed to certify what they conceive fit to be done thereupon. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVII., No. 58.*]

1663? **506.** Petition of Sir Robt. Killigrew to the King. His Majesty having upon his former petition granted to him the government of the Bermudas, if he could make it appear in the King's gift, prays that the Commissioners for Foreign Plantations may be ordered to hear his allegations and proofs, and report their opinion thereon; and if the same shall be so made appear, that then the King will appoint him Governor. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVII., No. 59.*]

1663. **507.** Extracts of letters from Cormantin and other places in Africa. June. The Dutch give daily great presents to the King of Futton and his "capesliers" to exclude their Honours [the Royal African Company] from the trade, and to the King of Fantyn and his capeshiers, to make war on the English castle of Cormantin, saying if they could but get that place never Englishman more should have trading upon that coast. Had not Capt. Stokes arrived, it's much to be feared the Flemish flag had been on Cormantin, as it is now on the castle at Cape Corso. The Dutch prevailed on the King of Aguina treacherously to lay hold on John Cabessa, who was a great defence to Cormantin, and on the 28th May to plunder the house at Wiamba. Sept. From Capt. Stokes at Annashan. The English got a treaty with them of Futton in spite of the Dutch, and four hostages that they should build a castle there, but the Dutch would not suffer them to land. From Capt. Stewart at Ardra. The Dutch told the King of Ardra that they had conquered the Portugals, the potentest nation that ever was in those countries, and turned out the Dane and Swede, and in a short time should do the same to the English, and by these discourses hindered the Company's factors from trade. From the Council of Factors at Cormantin. The Dutch have given bribes to the King of Cabessaland, who seized some goods going from hence, and killed the negroes that bought them. Have settled two Englishmen at Commenda, where the King sent two hostages, one his own son; but the Dutch have

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a great ship before the place, firing at all canoes that pass in or out. Aug. From Mr. Brett, factor at Commenda. Came to the place on the 21st, and the Dutch man-of-war told them they must not go ashore; in two days more the Amsterdam came from Castle de Myne, and sent two men on board to see if they belonged to the Royal Company, pretending if they had been interlopers that they (the Dutch) had power to take them. Next day the Dutch manned out three long boats, and continued firing at all canoes that would have traded with the English, and those canoes that were made fast to the English ship the Dutch cut from the ship's side, which one of the seamen endeavouring to prevent, a Dutchman cut him in the leg. So the English ship weighed anchor, the long boat's men "giving us such base language as was not to be endured." *Indorsed*, An extract of letters, Royal Company. 2½ pp. [*Col. Papers*, Vol. XVII., No. 60.]

July 3.

508. Warrant to pay 5,200*l.* and 400*l.* out of the farm of the Customs to Thomas Holder, Treasurer of the Royal African Company, being his Majesty and the Queen's remaining subscription. *Indorsed*, 3 July 1663. [*Dom., Chas. II., Docquet.*]

July 3.

Whitchall.

509. Petition of Henry Janson to the King. Having at great expense endeavoured to make clear his Majesty's right encroached upon, belonging to the Barbadoes, prays that those planters to whom his Majesty has conferred the right before granted to petitioner may make reparation of his great loss. With reference to the Lord Treasurer. *See also* No. 511. ½ p. [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol. XIII., p. 321.*]

July 6.

Inner Court of
Wards.

510. Minutes of the Council for Foreign Plantations. Upon complaint of Capt. Scott that the Dutch have of late years unjustly intruded on the mainland of New England and some islands adjacent, particularly Manhatoes and Long Island, and do not give obedience to the laws of this kingdom, and on reading Lord Sterling's petition to the King and hearing the attestations of divers persons now present, ordered that Capt. Scott and Messrs. Maverick and Baxter draw up a brief narrative—1st, of the King's title; 2nd, of the Dutch intrusion; 3rdly, of their strength, trade, and government there; and, lastly, of the means to make them submit to the King's Government or to expel them. *Printed in New York Documents*, III., 46. ½ p. [*Col. Papers*, Vol. XIV., No. 59, p. 53.]

[July 6.]

511. Petition of Henry Janson, Doctor of Laws, to the King. Sets forth the great expense incurred by him and his friends in supporting his Majesty's right to the waste lands and encroachments about Barbadoes. Has surrendered the lands granted to him in order to save his Majesty from the importunity of the planters. Prays that some reparation may be made him for charges and losses incurred by him for that service to about 500*l.* *Annexed*,

511. I. Reference from Sec. Sir Henry Bennet to the Lord High Treasurer for his report to the King. Whitehall, 1663, July 6. 1½ pp. [*Col. Papers*, Vol. XVII., No. 61.]

1663.

[July 8.]

512. Charter of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations. Whereas his Majesty has been informed by the petition of John Clarke, on behalf of Benjamin [Benedict] Arnold, William Brenton, William Coddington, Nicholas Easton, William Boulston, John Porter, John Smith, Samuel Gorton, John Weekes, Roger Williams, Thomas Olney, Gregorie Dexter, John Cogeshall, Joseph Clarke, Randall Holden, John Greene, John Roome, Samuel Wildbore, William Feild, James Barker, Richard Tew, Thomas Harris, and William Dyre, and the rest of the purchasers and free inhabitants of the island called Rhode Island, and the rest of the colony of Providence Plantations in Narragansett Bay in New England, That they, pursuing with loyal minds their serious intentions of godly edifying themselves in the holy Christian faith as they were persuaded, together with the conversion of the Indian natives, did not only with the encouragement of his Majesty's progenitors transport themselves into America, but not being able to bear in those parts their different apprehensions in religious concerns again left their desirable habitations, and transplanted themselves into the midst of the most potent Indian people of that country, where (by the good Providence of God, from whom the plantations have taken their name), they have not only been preserved to admiration, but have prospered and become possessed by purchase from the natives of lands, rivers, harbours, &c., very convenient for plantations, ship building, supply of pipe-staves, and commerce with his Majesty's southern plantations, and by their friendly society with the great body of the Narragansett Indians have given them encouragement to subject themselves to his Majesty. And whereas they have declared that it is much on their hearts to hold forth a lively experiment that a flourishing civil state may best be maintained among his Majesty's subjects with full religious liberty, and that true piety will give the greatest security for sovereignty and true loyalty, His Majesty, willing to preserve to them that liberty in the worship of God which they have sought with so much travail and loyal subjection, and because some of them cannot conform to the liturgy, ceremonies, and articles of the Church of England, and hoping that the same, by reason of distance, may be no breach of the uniformity established in this nation, hereby grants and declares that no person within the said colony shall hereafter be any wise molested or called in question for any difference in opinion in matters of religion that does not disturb the civil peace of the colony, and that they shall enjoy the benefit of his Majesty's late Act of Indemnity and free pardon. And his Majesty constitutes the said William Brenton, William Coddington, Nicholas Easton, Benedict Arnold, William Boulston, John Porter, Samuel Gorton, John Smith, John Weekes, Roger Williams, Thomas Olney, Gregory Dexter, John Cogeshall, Joseph Clarke, Randall Holden, John Greene, John Roome, William Dyre, Samuel Wildbore, Richard Tew, William Feild, Thomas Harris, James Barker, Rainsborrow Williams, and John Nickson, and all others admitted free of the Company, to be for ever a body corporate and politic, by the name of the Governor and Company of the English Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations in New

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England, with perpetual succession, a common seal, and all the usual powers of other corporations in England, with power to elect a Governor, Deputy Governor, and 10 assistants, out of the freemen. Benedict Arnold to be the first Governor; William Brenton, Deputy Governor; and William Boulston, John Porter, Roger Williams, Thomas Olney, John Smith, John Greene, John Cogeshall, James Barker, William Feild, and Joseph Clarke, assistants, to continue in office until the first Wednesday in May next. And every year, on the first Wednesday in May and last Wednesday in October, or oftener if requisite, the assistants and such freemen, not exceeding six for Newport, four each for Providence, Portsmouth, and Warwick, and two for each other place or town, elected by the major part of the freemen, to have a General Assembly, and the major part, of whom the Governor or Deputy Governor and six of the assistants to be seven, shall have power to admit persons to be free of the Company, to appoint officers, grant Commissions, make and repeal laws, &c., so as they be not repugnant to those of England, settle courts of jurisdiction, appoint forms of oaths, regulate the manner of elections to places of trust, prescribe the bounds, &c. of towns or cities, impose and remit punishments according to the course of other corporations in England, and so dispose of all things, and particularly that which relates to making purchases of the Indians, that they may win the Indians to the knowledge of the only true God and Saviour of mankind. And yearly on the said Wednesday in May, at Newport or elsewhere, if urgent occasion require, the Governor, Deputy Governor, assistants, and other officers, to be newly chosen by the greater part of the Company present, or others in their stead; provided that all officers give their solemn engagement by oath or otherwise for the faithful performance of their duties, viz.: said Benedict Arnold before said William Brenton or any two of the assistants; said William Brenton before said Benedict Arnold or any two of the assistants; and said assistants before said Benedict Arnold and William Brenton or either of them; with power to the Governor or Deputy Governor, and major part of the assistants, when the General Assembly is not sitting, to appoint military officers, assemble the inhabitants in martial array for defence, and to resist and destroy all that shall attempt invasion or annoyance, exercise martial law, and invade and destroy the Indians or other enemies of the colony. But it shall not be lawful for said colony to invade the natives within the bounds of other colonies without the consent of said colonies, nor for other colonies to invade the natives or other inhabitants within the bounds hereafter mentioned (they being taken into his Majesty's special protection), without the consent of the Governor and Company of said colony, but not to do any unlawful hostility against any of his Majesty's subjects or those in amity with him. Provided that these presents shall not hinder any of his Majesty's subjects from fishing on the coast of New England, or from building on the waste lands of the colony wharves, stages, &c. for salting, drying, and keeping their fish. And for the encouragement of the inhabitants in taking whales, it shall be lawful for them, having struck whale, dubertus,

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or other great fish, to pursue and kill it on any shore of the colony, making no wilful spoil thereon. And his Majesty will from time to time give all fitting encouragement to the planting of vineyards (with which the soil and climate seem to concur) and discovery of fishing banks. Also power to all free of the Company or trading thither to transport his Majesty's subjects and strangers (except those restrained by his Majesty) and goods not prohibited by law, paying customs for the same. All his Majesty's subjects now in said colony and their children born there to enjoy the liberties of natural subjects. And his Majesty grants to said Governor and Company all that part of New England containing the Nahantick and Nanhygansett als Narragansett Bay and countries and parts adjacent, bounded on the west or westerly to the middle or channel of a river there commonly called Pawcatuck als Pawcawtuck river, and along the middle stream thereof up into the North Country to the head thereof, and thence by a straight line due north until it meets with the south line of Massachusetts Colony, and on the north by the said south line of the Massachusetts Colony, and extending towards the east, three English miles to the east and north-east of the most eastern and north-eastern parts of Narragansett Bay, as the bay extends from the ocean, on the south to the mouth of the river, which runs towards the town of Providence, and then along the easterly bank of the said river (higher called Seacuncck River), up to Pawtucket Falls, being the most westwardly line of Plymouth Colony, and so from the said falls in a straight line due north, until it meet the aforesaid line of the Massachusetts Colony, and bounded on the south by the ocean, and in particular the lands belonging to the town of Providence, Pawtuxett, Warwick, Misquammacock als Pawcatuck, and the rest on the main land in the tract aforesaid; together with Rhode Island, Block Island, and all the rest of the islands and banks in the Naragansett Bay, and bordering on the coast of the tract aforesaid (Fisher's Island only excepted), with all lands, ports, waters, fishings, mines, minerals, woods, privileges, and jurisdictions within the same. To hold the same of his Majesty, his heirs and successors, as of the manor of East Greenwich, in free and common soccage, paying one fifth part of all gold and silver ore, any clause in a late grant to the Governor and Company of Connecticut Colony to the contrary notwithstanding, the aforesaid Pawcatuck river having been yielded after much debate for the bounds between said colonies by the agents thereof, who have agreed that said river shall be also called Narragansett river, and be deemed to be the Narragansett river mentioned in his Majesty's late grant to Connecticut Colony, as the easterly bounds of that colony. And it shall be lawful for said colony to make appeals to his Majesty, &c. in all public controversies (with other colonies?), and for the inhabitants freely to pass through and hold commerce with the inhabitants of other English colonies willing to admit them. These presents to be construed most favourably for said Governor and Company. 7 membs. [*Pat. Roll, 15 Chas. II., part 15, No. 3.*]

July 8. 513. The Charter of Rhode Island. *Indorsed.* Taken from a Westminster. copy lent by Mr. Brenton, Nov. 1696. *With alterations and the*

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addition at the end of several lines, together with the date, which does not appear on the above enrollment of this Charter. 20 pp. [Col. Papers, Vol. XVII., No. 62.]

July 8.
Whitehall.

514. Warrant to the Attorney-General to prepare a bill to pass the Great Seal granting to John Collins and his assigns the moiety of the profits of the Island of Barbudo, or Barbuda, one of the Caribbees, lying in 17 $\frac{3}{4}$ ° N. lat., about eight or ten leagues from Antigua, three leagues in length and one in breadth, which is inhabited only by cannibals, for seven years from Michaelmas last, the other moiety having been granted to Lord Willoughby; also a further grant to said Collins and his assigns of said island and the profits thereof for fifty years after said term of seven years, on payment of the yearly sum of 33s. 4d. to the King and his successors. *Signed by the King and countersigned by Sec. Sir Henry Bannet, but with erasures and additions. 1 p. [Col. Papers, Vol. XVII., No. 63.]*

July 8.
Whitehall.

515. Copy of preceding warrant. 1 p. [Col. Papers, Vol. XVII., No. 64.]

July 8.
Whitehall.

516. Entry of the above. 1 p. [Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol. XV., pp. 96, 97.]

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517. Petition of Will. (*sic*) Collins to the King. Having received a grant from his Majesty for one half of the profits of the island of Barbuda, of which the petitioner is Governor, by commission from Lord Willoughby, prays for license to transport out of Ireland twelve hundred hides and a thousand dozen of sheepskins, the island being altogether unprovided with English inhabitants and almost all sorts of conveniences. 1 p. [Col. Papers, Vol. XVII., No. 65.]

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July 18.
Point Caguan.

518. Minutes of the Council of Jamaica. That creditors of sums not exceeding forty shillings shall have recourse to any justice of quorum, who is hereby empowered to give relief to the creditor as amply as if brought into any court of judicature. [Col. Entry Bk., No. 37, p. 22.]

Aug. 1.
Whitehall.

519. Petition of Samuel Mavericke [to the King]. Has lived many years in New England, and with many others suffered great wrongs from those who have the rule. Prays his Majesty to take order for rectifying said abuses. With reference to the Council of Foreign Plantations. $\frac{3}{4}$ p. [Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol. XIII., p. 335.]

Aug. 3.

520. The King to the Governor and Council of Virginia. Recites the patent granted in the first year of his Majesty's reign to Henry Lord Jermyn, now Earl of St. Albans, Ralph Lord Hopton, John Lord Berkeley, Baron of Stratton, Sir Wm. Morton, serjeant-at-law, and others, of a tract of land within the heads of Rapahannock and Patowomac rivers and all islands within the banks of said rivers, which by reason of the late unhappy and unsettled times they could not plant or enjoy; the demise of said Patent to Sir Humphrey Hooke, John Fitzherbert, and Robt. Vicaredege; and his Majesty's letter of 5th Dec. last to the Governor and Council of Virginia to be

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aiding and assisting in settling said plantation and receiving the rents, issues, and profits thereof, [see ante, No. 391.] Is induced to believe that said letters have miscarried, as they have lately obstructed the proceedings upon said Letters Patent, so they are commanded on sight hereof not only to forbear any further interruption, but to restore said Letters Patent to those employed by Sir Humphrey Hooke and the other lessees, which the King is informed they detain, and to assist and protect them in carrying on that work. Signed by the King and countersigned by Sec. Sir Henry Bennet. 3 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVII. No. 66.*]

Aug. 3. **521.** Draft of the preceding, with corrections by Williamson. 3 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVII., No. 67.*]

Aug. 3. **522.** Entry of the above with the marginal note "enforcement of a former letter to the Governor of Virginia." 4 pp. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XCIII., pp. 32-35.*]

Aug. 4. **523.** Warrant to [the Governor of Newgate?]. On petition of Richard Miller, prisoner in Newgate, pardoned on condition of transportation, to detain Miller in gaol till he can find sureties before Alderman Sir Thos. Adams for his transportation to Jamaica, see No. 551. $\frac{3}{4}$ p. [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol. XV., p. 145.*]

Aug. 11. **524.** Minute of the Council of Jamaica. Letters read from the Point Cagua. King and Sir Henry Bennet, forbidding any further attempts on the Spaniard, in pursuance of which all private ships of war are to be called in forthwith. [*Col. Entry Bk., No. 37, p. 22.*]

Aug. 12. **525.** Order of the Privy Council. The King having taken into Whitehall. consideration the present condition of the Province of Carolina and his grant of the same to the Lord High Chancellor (Clarendon), Shaftesbury George Duke of Albemarle, William Lord Craven, John Lord Berkeley, Papers. Anthony Lord Ashley, Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir George Carteret, Vice-Chamberlain, Sir William Berkeley and Sir John Colleton, Knts, the Attorney-General is directed forthwith to proceed either by inquisition or by seire facias in the revoking of all former Letters Patents and grants of the said Province, and it is ordered that the Lord Chancellor and the other patentees proceed in the planting of said Province, and that no grant of any Foreign Plantation shall pass the Great Seal in future without a clause that if within a certain number of years no plantation be made the said grant shall become void. Signed by Clarendon C., Albemarle, T. Southampton, and 12 others. [*Shaftesbury Papers, Section IX., No. 2.*]

Aug. 12. **526.** Copy of the preceding. [*Col. Entry Bk., No. 20, p. 15.*]

1663 ? **527.** The Great Seal of the Lords Proprietors of Carolina, with Shaftesbury the inscription *Magnum Sigillum Carolinæ Dominorum*, and the Papers. motto *Domitus cultoribus orbis*. On the reverse are the coats of arms of the eight Lords Proprietors named in the preceding Order in Council. Two separate seals, being impressions in red wax of the obverse and reverse, slightly imperfect. [*Shaftesbury Papers, Section IX., No. 105.*]

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Aug. 12.

528. Proposals of several gentlemen of Barbadoes. Sensible of the great loss that might redound to the nation, by the evil reports of those sent from New England to settle at Cape Fear, they have again sent Wm. Hinton, with his ship *Adventure*, for discovery of the coast southward from Cape Fear as far as 31° N. lat., in which design are above 200 gentleman of good quality in this island. They desire the noble undertakers to send an exemplification of the Charter of Carolina; and to empower them to purchase of the natives such lands as they shall find fit for their accommodation, not exceeding 1,000 square miles, to be granted to them and their heirs and assigns for ever, in the form of a corporation or county, to be called the Corporation of the Barbadoes Adventurers, with the same privileges as is granted to them by his Majesty. Desire to know as soon as may be if any other rents or services be required, for there are many hundreds of noble families and well experienced planters, that are ready to remove speedily thither, with negroes and servants. And as many of their number are fit to manage the government of so considerable a corporation they expect to have the sole power of electing all delegates, governors, and officers, and making laws and governing themselves, according to the charter from his Majesty. They also desire a proclamation may be procured from the King to all Governors in these Plantations, not to hinder any free and unengaged persons from going thither; and they intend by their next to send a list of such persons as have already subscribed, and are of the Committee by them chosen to manage affairs. 1½ pp. [*Col. Entry Bk., No. 20, pp. 10, 11.*]

Aug. 12.

529. Tho. Modyford and Peter Colleton to [Duke of Albemarle.] Advise that he will appoint some persons to treat on the above proposals, and bring them to accept of byelaws only instead of general laws, and that the Governors they mean to choose should be only such as in the city of Exon, viz., mayors, aldermen, sheriffs, constables, and the like, which he conceives may satisfy them. [*Col. Entry Bk., No. 20, p. 11.*]

1663?

530. Statement of Sir Chas. Lyttelton's case. That on the return of Lord Windsor he was left Governor of Jamaica, without any allowance, and in consequence, notwithstanding some small advantage from prizes, at the date of his last letters, April 2nd, he had contracted a debt of 500*l.* for completing the fort and satisfying other charges of Government. His household expense also as Governor is very unsuitable to his small estate, his table alone costing at the rate of 600*l.* per annum, while since Lord Windsor's arrival the perquisites of the Governor amount not to 150*l.* He therefore requests some annual salary, and in the event of the recall of his commission such prize money as he shall be accountable for, not exceeding 1,000*l.*, seeing that he is in the place of one to whom his Majesty allowed 2,000*l.* per annum. *Indorsed*, Sir Chas. Lyttelton, 1,000*l.* 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVII., No. 68.*]

1663.

Aug. 15.

531. Warrant to the Attorney-General. To prepare a bill for the Royal signature to pass the Privy Seal, authorising Sir Charles

1663.

Lyttelton, Knt., Deputy Governor of Jamaica, to retain 1,000*l.* for his own use towards defraying the charges of his office out of prizes and prize goods. $1\frac{1}{2}$ pp. [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II. Vol. XV., pp. 164, 165.*]

Aug. ?

532. Draft of the preceding warrant, with corrections in the handwriting of Williamson. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVII., No. 69.*]

Aug. 15.

533. Warrant to the Sheriff of Radnor. Whereas Mathew Mathews and Thomas Jones stand convicted, the first for clipping and coining, the other for stealing cattle, and whereas his Majesty is informed that they being strong of body it might be for the advantage of the public to suffer them to be transported, his Majesty's pleasure is that he forthwith deliver them to Sir Richard Lloyd to be transported to Foreign Plantations, they being willing to be so transported. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol. XV., p. 165.*]

Aug. 18.

534. Minutes of the Council of Barbadoes. Present, Francis Lord Willoughby of Parham, Governor, Sir Robert Harley, Cols. Thos. Ellice, Edmund Reid, Hump. Walrond, Jas. Browne, John Yeamans, and Wm. Kirton. The oath of allegiance to the King, and to be true and faithful to the Governor, administered by Lord Willoughby to each of the Councillors. Ordered that summons issue forth for a meeting of the Assembly on Tuesday next. $1\frac{1}{2}$ pp. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XI., pp. 79, 80.*]

Aug. 19.

535. Grant to Sir Charles Lyttelton, Deputy Governor of Jamaica, of 1,000*l.* towards his expenses there, to be by him received and retained out of prizes and prize goods without account, with directions to the officers of the Exchequer to allow the same. [*Dom., Chas. II., Docquet.*]

Aug. 21.

536. A Declaration and Proposals to all that will plant in Carolina. His Majesty having by charter dated 24th March 1663, granted to Edward Earl of Clarendon and others certain territories in America, said Lords Proprietors declare to all his Majesty's subjects: 1. That the first colony shall be free to settle on Charles river, the Lords Proprietors reserving to themselves 20,000 acres, which they intend in due time to settle and plant, submitting themselves to the government of the colony. 2. That the first colony may have power at their own charge to fortify the river and sea coast, engaging to be faithful to his Majesty and his successors by some oath of their own framing. 3. That the undertakers of that settlement before repairing thither shall present to the Lords Proprietors 13 persons of those that intend to go, of which number the Lords Proprietors will commissionate one to be Governor for three years and six to be of the Council, and others to succeed in case of death or removal; and by the 25th March before the expiration of the time of the Governor in being, a new presentment of 13 shall be made by the freeholders, out of whom by the 10th April following the Lords Proprietors will commissionate a Governor and Council as aforesaid. 4. That they will empower deputies to be chosen by the freeholders,

1663.

two out of every parish, to make their own laws, so as they be not repugnant to the laws of England; which laws shall within one year after publication be presented to the Lords Proprietors for ratification, and shall be in force until repealed by the same power or by time expired. 5. That they will grant freedom of conscience in all religious things. 6. That they will grant the full benefit of the annuities granted to them by the charter as to freedom of customs on tools exported from England, and on wine, oil, raisins, olives, capers, wax, currants, almonds, and silkes imported, for seven years after 4 tons of every respective specie is imported in one bottom. 7. That they will grant to every undertaker within five years of the first settlement 100 acres for ever, for every man servant armed with a good musket 20 lbs. powder, and 20 lbs. of bullets, 50 acres, and for every woman servant 30 acres, and to every man servant 10 acres, and to every woman servant 6 acres, at the expiration of their time. 8. That they will enjoin the Governor and Council to take care that there be always one man armed for every 50 acres granted. In consideration of the premises the Lords Proprietors expect one halfpenny per acre for every acre granted as aforesaid, that the court-houses, &c. be erected by the public monies on the land taken up by the Lords Proprietors, but to be to the country's use for ever, paying some small acknowledgment. 2 pp. [*Col. Entry Bk., No. 20, pp. 1-3.*]

Aug. 21. **537.** Bond of Daniel Gotherson of Godmersham, Kent, and John Scott of Long Island, America, in 60*l.* to pay 30*l.* 4*s.* to John Legg of Blackfriars before 25th March next. [*Dom., Chas. II., Vol. LXXIX., No. 10, Cal., p. 246.*]

Aug. 24. **538.** Petition of Edmond Wyndham and Thos. Elliott, "Your Maj^{ties} servants," to the King. Are willing to undertake the working of those copper mines which are presumed to be in Nova Scotia in a mountain adjoining a river, commonly called Seganectucke. Pray for a grant to themselves, or to those whom they may nominate of the sole profit of all mines they shall discover within said mountain, rendering one-fifth part in specie of the metal raised to the Crown. *With reference* to the Lord Treasurer and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the King being inclined to gratify the petitioners and to encourage an undertaking of such public use and benefit. *Answered,*

538. 1. Report of Lord Treasurer Southampton to the King on above petition. The petitioners having obliged themselves to bring home all the copper, gold, and silver to be excepted in the lease, and to pay customs, recommends that limits be given to the mountain and a lease granted for 31 years without inheritance, 16 Dec. 1663, *see No. 636, 16 Jan. 1664. Together 2 pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVII., Nos. 70, 71.*]

Aug. 25. **539.** Circular letter from the King to [the Governors of
Whitehall. all his Majesty's Plantations]. His Majesty and Privy Council, having maturely considered the importance of two Acts lately made

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for the increase of Shipping and Navigation in relation to trade and revenue, and for keeping his Plantations in constant dependance, commands the utmost diligence to be used for punctually observing the same, and has appointed (left blank) to administer the oath prescribed in said Acts. Any neglect will give his Majesty great displeasure. Signed by the King and countersigned by Sec. Sir Henry Bennet. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVII., No. 72.*]

Aug. 25.
Whitehall.

540. Duplicate of the preceding. Signed by the King and countersigned by Sec. Sir Henry Bennet, with the addition after the date "in the fifteenth year of our reign." 1 p. and 3 lines. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVII., No. 73.*]

Aug. ?

541. Two drafts of the above, with corrections by Joseph Williamson, Under Secretary of State. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVII., Nos. 74, 75.*]

Aug. 25.

542. Copy of the above circular letter. [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol. X., pp. 108, 109.*]

Aug. 25.

543. Licence to John Browne, who has a patent for setting up works for refining sugar in Scotland, to use four Scots' ships for full and free trade with the King's lands, islands, plantations, and territories in Asia, Africa, or America, provided the said ships return directly into Scotland or England, notwithstanding that by a late Act all Scots' ships seem to be excluded from trading with any such lands, islands, plantations, and territories. [*Dom., Chas. II., Vol. LXXIX., No. 75, Cal., p. 253.*]

Aug. 25.

544. Minutes of the Council of Barbadoes. Ordered that the Assembly sit with the Council at this time, Lord Willoughby's Patent giving him power to order them to sit together or apart. The Assembly sent for, when his Excellency's Patent was read, after which he informed them that the King had been at very great charge in purchasing the Earl of Carlisle's Patent, and though he had been offered large sums by gentlemen in England for this revenue, yet out of his affection for his subjects his Majesty had refused. His Excellency said it therefore would now become them to express their duty and thankfulness to his Majesty in settling his revenue. Some resolves of the Assembly were then read and laid aside, and a Committee appointed, to consist of four of the Council and eight of the Assembly, to treat together in the afternoon about settling the King's revenue. 1½ pp. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XI., pp. 80, 81.*]

Aug. 26.
Whitehall.

545. Order of the King in Council. On petition of the Royal African Company, setting forth that their privileges are entrenched upon by Derrick Will Rey, who assumes the title and power of Governor-General of the coast of Africa for the States General, and praying that Sir George Downing, his Majesty's envoy to the States General, may be empowered to prosecute and protest in the affair. His Majesty was pleased effectually to recommend Sir George Downing to demand full and speedy satisfaction for the injuries complained of, and to effect that the like be prevented hereafter. 1 p. [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol. XIII., p. 355.*]

1663.

Aug. 30.
Cockpit.

547. The Lords Proprietors of Carolina to Col. Tho. Modyford and Peter Colleton, Esq. Find by letters from Ric. Evans, Jno. Vassall, and others, and from Col. Modyford, that several people of Barbadoes have inclination to settle in Carolina, whom Lords Proprietors desire by all means to encourage, so have sent enclosed declaration and proposals [see ante, No. 536], copies of which they may give to all such as desire them, and send others to the "Barmuthos," New England, and elsewhere. Are informed that some ill-willers to the settlement upon Charles river contrived its miscarriage, and that they went not to the branch of the river that Hilton was in, and besides took not the proper time of year. Are informed the air is wondrous healthy there, and the land proper to bear commodities not yet produced in other Plantations, as wine, oil, currants, raisins, silks, &c., the planting of which will not injure other Plantations, which may very well happen if there were a very great increase of sugar works or more tobacco, ginger, cotton, and indigo made than the world will vent. The proposals sent are but heads, yet will willingly give a more formal and large assurance when the same is desired. Have written to Lord Willoughby to countenance their proceedings. The business is the King and nation's service more than their own. $1\frac{1}{2}$ p. [*Col. Entry Bk., No. 20, pp. 8, 9.*]

Aug. 30.
Whitehall.

548. Petition of Samuel Mavericke [to the King]. Has long lived in his Majesty's great and hopeful colony in New England, and with many thousand loyal subjects there, has for about 30 years been debarred all liberty, civil and ecclesiastical, by some of their countrymen, who always seemed disloyal. Has for near three years been a constant solicitor for relief from his Majesty, but cannot perceive anything done effectually towards it, and therefore prays that some persons may be speedily sent over to regulate all things there now out of order, being assured that if relief appear not they will either rise in arms one part against the other or remove to the Dutch or other places. With reference to the Committee of Foreign Plantations. $1\frac{1}{2}$ pp. [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol. XIII., p. 356.*]

Aug. 31.
Cockpit.

549. Duke of Albemarle to Lord Willoughby. Presumes he is not a stranger to his Majesty's grant of the province of Carolina, which the Lords Proprietors have undertaken, to serve his Majesty and his people, and not for their own private interest. There are some persons in Barbadoes who have set forth their desires of beginning a settlement in those parts, which the Duke conceives will be rather advantageous to Willoughby's Government, for it will divert them from planting commodities with which his plantation abounds, and put them upon such as the land of Barbados will not produce, and which the King has not yet in his territories, as wine, oil, raisins, currants, rice, silk, &c., as well as corn, meal, flour, beef, and pork, which will in a short time abound in that country. Both the Duke and the Lord Chancellor desire he will encourage this settlement. Has written to his own cousins Modyford and Peter Colleton to promote the Carolina plantation. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. [*Col. Entry Bk., No. 20, p. 9.*]

1663 : **550.** Memorial of Sir Ellis Leighton to the Duke of York. To move his Majesty to write to the Governors of Jamaica and Barbadoes, that the agents of Signor Grillo may reside there, with the same liberty as the King's subjects, during the time their abode there shall be necessary in order to the carrying on the contract between^d said Grillo and the Royal Company. *Indorsed*, S^r Ellis Leighton brought this mem^l from the Duke that a life may be drawn up to the effect written: the gent. goes away to-morrow. [*Col. Papers*, Vol. XVII., No. 76.]

Aug. ? **551.** Petition of Rich. Miller to Sir Wm. Wylde, to subscribe his petition for transportation to Jamaica. Was convicted of stealing a watch which he won at play; has near relations desirous of his company in Jamaica, and is willing to put himself in any condition or country where there is hope to be advanced by industry, *see ante*, No. 523. [*Dom., Chas. II., Vol. LXXVIII., No. 36, Cal., p. 229.*]

1663. **552.** Minute of the Council of Jamaica. Ordered that every person in the several quarters be assessed one lb. of sugar for repairing the bridge at Passage Fort. [*Col. Entry Bk., No. 37, p. 22.*]

Sept. 1. Point Cagua. **553.** Protest of John Valckenburgh, Director-General of the north coast of Africa and the island of St. Thome, on behalf of the States General and their authorised West India Company, against John Stoaks, Commander-in-Chief of all the English forces upon the coast of Africa, for this present expedition. That Capt. Stoaks has disturbed their Company in their lawful possessions, and has a clear intention to expel the Dutch by subtlety or force if possible, by erecting a warehouse at Anchiang upon the Stranel, under the jurisdiction of the county of Fantyn, pretending that the English have heretofore possessed a factory there. No person with a knowledge of the coast of Africa can be ignorant that the Portuguese, as the first discoverers, have maintained against all, the Gold Coast of Guinea; and the Dutch Company, who have obtained such conquests at the expense of much treasure and blood, ought to be left undisturbed, particularly by friends, especially about Anchiang, in regard the whole strand of Fantyn, with the traffic therein, was made over in March 1629 to the States General and the Dutch West India Company. "We do kindly and neighbourly pray and entreat you to desist and forbear from further building of the said factory," which being an unheard of novelty we cannot connive at or tolerate, but must hinder and prevent; and also that the English no longer continue to debauch the people of the Dutch Company out of their service, or shelter any longer, declared rebels to their Company. Huybert Van Gazeldoneq, chief factor at the Fort Nassau Tot Moree, is commanded with two witnesses to go on board his Majesty's ship Marmaduke, and intimate to Admiral John Stoaks the contents of this protest, and deliver it duly attested and signed. With certificate that the insinuation and delivery "of the foregoing act of protest was performed" as it ought to be, the 3-13 Sept. 1663. *Indorsed*, The 2nd protest of y^e Dutch. 7 pp. [*Col. Papers*, Vol. XVII., No. 77.]

1663.
Sept. 5.
Bath.

554. Warrant to the Duke of York. Forthwith to deliver to the Royal African Company his Majesty ships Welcome, Sophia, and Rosebush, or such of them as the Company shall desire, with rigging, tackle, and furniture, making first an inventory of what is delivered, and of the state of the ships; the Company to enter into articles with the Commissioners of the Navy for delivering the same back in the same condition (dangers of the sea only excepted) within 18 months. $1\frac{1}{2}$ pp. [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol. XV., pp. 189, 190.*]

Sept. ?
Cockpit.

555. Commission to Sir Wm. Berkeley to constitute a Governor for Albemarle river. Full power is given by the Lords Proprietors of Carolina to Sir Wm. Berkeley, Governor of Virginia, to appoint a Governor of all that part of Carolina on the N.E. or starboard side of the river Chowan, now named Albemarle river; also the same or some other person, Governor of the S.W. or larboard side; and six fitting persons to be a Council to each. Said Governors to have full power to appoint all officers (the secretary and surveyor only excepted), and, with the consent of the major part of the freemen, to make laws according to such proposals and instructions as the Lords Proprietors send herewith. $1\frac{1}{2}$ pp. [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XX., pp. 3-5.*]

Sept. ?
Cockpit.

556. Instructions from the Lords Proprietors of Carolina to Sir William Berkeley in relation to the settling and planting some part of the province of Carolina. 1. In regard that all men will desire to settle upon the river, each planter is to have 1 chain (66 feet) in breadth and 100 chains from the river up into the country, and the remainder of his proportion not less than 200 chains from the river, that there may be room for a second row of planters; by means whereof there will be 200 men within each mile and a quarter square, which is conceived to be better than in towns. Ten acres will be as much as one man can well plant and keep clean in that growing country, the remainder to be laid out where the Governor and Council think most convenient. 2. 20,000 acres to be set out for the Proprietors in several places, part where a town is like to be built, and other parts some miles up the river or up the country, where the land is good, and, especially, best for vineyards, which it is conceived will be most profitable, "an acre in the Canaries producing 60*l.* per annum." 3. The people may have three, four, or five years given them before payment of the quit rent of $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* per acre. 4. Those who have purchased land of the Indians and have cleared more than their proportion to be compounded with. 5. The Governor and Council to give warrants for the proportion of land to the surveyor, who shall certify to the secretary the quantity laid out; this certificate to be recorded in a book kept for the purpose, and then the Governor and Council to make a grant (under a seal the Proprietors will send) to the party and his heirs for ever; the quit rent of $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* per acre to commence within five years from the Feast of All Saints next. 6. If he cannot find some other way to support the Governor, that then he have the sole trade in furs for

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three years, and that some fees be established for maintenance of the secretary and surveyor. $1\frac{1}{2}$ pp. [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XX., pp. 5, 6.*]

Sept. 8.
Cock Pit.

557. The Lords Proprietors of Carolina to Sir Wm. Berkeley. Since he left they have procured his Majesty's charter for Carolina, and send him a copy. After the sealing of it there started a title under a Patent granted in the 5th Charles I. to Sir Robt. Heath, under which there has been a claim by the Duke of Norfolk's agents and another by Sir Richard Greenefield's heirs, but that Patent has been made null by the King and Council [*see ante, No. 525.*] and is ordered to be made so by the King's authority in the courts of law. Are informed that there are some people settled on the river Chowan, and therefore have by Capt. Whittey sent him a power to constitute one or two Governors and other officers, having only reserved the nomination of the surveyor and secretary, as officers fit to take care of his and their interests. The surveyor, M. Lepreyrie, is recommended by Sir George Carteret; and the secretary, Richd. Cobthrop, by Lord Jno. Berkeley, and will sail within a month. Send proposals to all who will plant, in which "our condescensions are as low as it is possible for us to descend." This was not intended for his meridian, where the Lords Proprietors hope to find more facile people, who by his interest may settle upon better terms for the Lords Proprietors, which they leave to his management, but recommend him to grant as much as is possible rather than deter any from planting there. Refer to their instructions and proposals as to the proportions of land, but understand that the people there have bought great tracts from the Indians, wherefore for the reasons given, the Lords Proprietors desire that he persuade or compel those persons to be satisfied with such proportions as are allotted to others, for more will but scatter the people, and render them easily liable to be destroyed by enemies. Desire him to keep this letter and their instructions and proposals private. The reason of their giving him power to settle two Governors is, because those who are for liberty of conscience may desire a Governor whom those of the other side of the river may not like, the design being to encourage all sorts of persons to plant. Have granted to Sir Jno. Colleton Carlisle Island, near Roanoke and Chowan river,—he will leave it to Berkeley to take a part with him if he please. Though the Lords Chancellor, Berkeley, and Ashley's hands be not to the papers, yet they consent to what is done. The entrance to Chowan river is difficult, and but for small vessels; understand there is an entrance bold and deep in lat. 34, near the rivers Newse and Pamphycoe. Desire him to procure at freight some small vessel to make discovery of a sound through which "big great ships" may come to Chowan and the other brave rivers; and to look into Charles river, a little to the south of Cape Fear, and give account of what is there, to the charge of which each Lord Proprietor will pay his share. This work is held necessary to be done that the King may see they sleep not with his grant, but are promoting his service and his subjects' profit. By Captain Whittey's relation he may easily pass from his government to Chowan; earnestly intreat

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him to make a journey thither. 2 pp. [*Col. Entry Bk., No. 20, pp. 6, 8.*]

Sept. 8.

558. Minutes of a meeting of the Lords Proprietors of Carolina. Present, Duke of Albemarle, Lord Craven, Sir George Carteret, and Sir Jno. Colleton. The island heretofore called Carlisle, now Colleton Island, near the mouth of Chowan, now Albemarle river, containing 5 or 6 miles by 2 or 3 miles, granted to Sir Jno. Colleton and his heirs for ever, on paying yearly for all plantable land one halfpenny per acre, if all others in Carolina pay as much. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. [*Col. Entry Bk., No. 20, p. 14.*]

Sept. 9.

559. [The Lords Proprietors of Carolina] to [Coll. Tho. Modyford and Peter Colleton]. Have sent two letters with copy of charter and proposals touching the settlement of Carolina, desiring to persuade such persons of their island as have inclinations to plant in those parts, and cannot recede from the method therein proposed. Have since received theirs of 12th August, with proposals of several gentlemen of Barbadoes; to which an answer is now sent. If other ways of framing the Government will please them better, without lessening the powers and the rent they have reserved, they may close with them, and if gratifying some of the chief with 100 to 300 acres of land extraordinary will forward the work, it shall be given to them. If the undertakers be concluded with, Coll. Modyford and Colleton may make choice of a surveyor and secretary; whom the Lords Proprietors intend shall be subject to the Government, and upon just complaint be removed. Desire them to give notice who will be fittest for the Government and Council. If it be thought fit, the first Governor may be continued five years, and the people to find some way for his maintenance. Have a settlement begun on the Chowan river, and have proposed for the Governor's support the fur trade. Wish the place (of settlement) may be near Port Royal. If any argument be made concerning the charge of discovery, it will be answered what the Proprietors have done from Virginia. Hope by their next to send the King's letter to the Governors for the promotion of this settlement. Conceive the planting of Carolina will be of great advantage to the King and people, particularly the planters in Barbadoes and Caribbee Islands, in regard it will divert further raising of sugar, ginger, cotton, indigo, and tobacco, of which enough is already made to supply all markets, and more will impoverish the planters, by lowering the prices; in regard Carolina will produce wines, silk, rasins, currants, figs, olives, oil, capers, and tobacco, as good as that of Virrques, *sic.* ? Virginia, all which are easier produced than sugar, and not yet planted in the King's dominions. $1\frac{1}{4}$ pp. [*Col. Entry Bk., No. 20, pp. 13, 14.*]

Sept. 9.

560. Answer of the Lords Proprietors of Carolina to certain Proposals of several gentlemen of Barbadoes [*see ante, No. 528*]. Are well pleased to find so many public spirits in Barbadoes concerned in the intended discovery, although orders had been before given for a vessel to be sent from Virginia, to discover from Cape Hatteras to Cape Florida, fit places for his Majesty's subjects to

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settle in. As to their desires ; a copy of the Charter has been sent to Barbadoes by Thos. Colleton, and if an exemplification under the broad seal be desired, it shall also be sent. Coll. Tho. Modyford and Peter Colleton have taken with them a declaration and proposals in which is set forth the method of government, settlement, and granting of land ; which the Lords Proprietors hold to be better for the people in general than the corporation way proposed, but if it be desired that more than six be of Council, then may the undertakers propose double the number, and the Proprietors shall choose the moiety. The Governor and Council shall be empowered to grant lands, as set forth in the proposals, for which they may contract with the Indians, and make choice of all officers, civil and military, the secretary and surveyor only excepted. The Lords Proprietors will endeavour to procure his Majesty's letters to the Governors of Barbadoes, Caribbee Islands, Virginia, New England, and Bermudas, not to hinder free and unengaged persons from going to Carolina ; and have given directions to Coll. Modyford and Peter Colleton, to treat with them concerning the premises, not receding from the substance of their declaration. $1\frac{1}{4}$ pp. [*Col. Entry Bk.*, No. 20, pp. 12, 13.]

Sept. 10.
Barbadoes.

561. Lord Willoughby to the King. Arrived in Barbadoes on Aug. 10th, and laid his Majesty's commands before the Assembly in being, to avoid the delay of calling together a new one, which might be done if the present Assembly should not answer his Majesty's expectations. They have agreed to levy a custom of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on all commodities grown in the island, and hope it may be hereafter advanced, if his Majesty would grant them some privileges which the Act of Navigation doth debar them of. Hopes the relief will be given to them and the other plantations. Will visit these with what speed he can, and send his Majesty a further account ; and then visit Guiana and execute his commands there, returning thence to Barbadoes. Prays, therefore, that a small frigate may be placed at his order, as ships are very scarce and cannot be hired but at excessive rates ; besides in case the Spaniards should trade with the island it would be a great encouragement to them to see a man-of-war riding in the road for their protection. *Indorsed*, Answered 11 Jan. 2 pp. [*Col. Papers*, Vol. XVII., No. 78.]

Sept. 10.
Virginia.

562. Seventeen Acts passed at a Grand Assembly held at James City, Virginia, by prorogation from 2 Dec. 1662 to 10 Sept. 1663, but the titles only are given of those Acts against which is written in the margin repealed, expired, obsolete, useless. *Printed in Col. Entry Bks.*, Nos. 89, 90, 91, *see ante*, No. 262. *N.B.*—*In the printed editions of 1733 and 1752 of the Acts of Assembly is to be found the title of an Act repealing the Act of Amerciaments, which is not included in the above seventeen Acts.* [*Col. Entry Bk.*, No. 88, pp. 53–56.]

Sept. 12.

563. An Act for settling an impost on the commodities of this island's [Barbadoes] growth. *With memorandum that the Order of Council confirming and ratifying this Act [dated 21 April 1665]*

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is entered at p. 122. *One proviso of this Act was however disallowed and made void in said Order of Council. 4 pp. Three copies.* [Col. Entry Bk., No. 5, pp. 47-50; also No. 92, pp. 1-9 and pp. 323-330.]

Sept. 15.
St. Mary's
Maryland.

564. The titles of twenty-nine Acts made at the General Assembly begun at St. Mary's 16th September 1663 in the 32nd year of the dominion of the Rt. Honble. Cæcilius, absolute Lord Proprietor of the Provinces of Maryland and Avalon, Lord Baron of Baltimore, &c.; and there continued till Saturday the 3rd of October following, and thence adjourned till the 2nd Tuesday in September (13th) 1664, viz. :—1. An Act for the quieting possessions of lands and establishing the manner of conveyances of lands for the future. 2. Concerning English servants that run away in company of negroes or other slaves. 3. Imposing a penalty on all such who shall dispose of tobacco seized and received by the sheriff or others. 4. For a prison at St. Mary's. 5. Prohibiting arrests upon the Sabbath day, and days of general musters and training. 6. Erecting a Pillory, Stocks, and Ducking Stool, in every county of this province. 7. For the continuance of an Act intituled an Act of Gratitude for the Lieutenant-General's allowance. 8. Providing irons in each county for burning malefactors. 9. For repeal of the second branch of the Act made at St. John's, 4th March 1657, by Thomas Greene, Esqre., Governor, intituled an Act Touching Payment of Debts. 10. Enjoining Sheriffs to take bail. 11. For amerciaments in the Provincial and County Courts. 12. To give Smiths execution for their debts. 13. For the preservation of Orphans' Estates. 14. Against exportation of Wool and Old Iron. 15. For the repeal of a clause in an Act made the 23rd day of October 1640, by Leonard Calvert, Esqre., Lieutenant-General of this province, intituled an Act for servants' clothes. 16. A general Act for administration of Justice. 17. For levying the Surveyor-General's fees. 18. For the rule of arrests and summons for witnesses by all sheriffs, and a rule for entering actions and filing actions and petitions. 19. For proceedings at law. 20. For appointing a public notary. 21. For seating of lands in Baltimore county. 22. Prohibiting trading and gaming with servants. 23. For the repeal of an Act made anno 1661, intituled An Act concerning killing wild cattle. 24. For land five years in possession. 25. Providing what shall be good evidence upon Bills, Bonds, and Specialties, coming out of England and other parts. 26. For the explanation of that clause in an Act made by Capt. Wm. Stone, 21st April 1649, touching hogs and marking of cattle. 27. Concerning proceedings at law, and 28. Payment of debts due by bill (2). 29. For the burgesses' expenses and other public debts. 32 pp. [Col. Entry Bk., No. 53, pp. 61-92.]

Sept. 23.
Barbadoes.

565. Francis Lord Willoughby, Governor of Barbadoes, to M. de Laubiere, Governor of Martinico. Has received his wherein he takes notice of some late transactings by some people of this island to possess themselves of St. Lucia. Barbadoes, finding itself overburdened with people, had proceeded before Lord Willoughby's coming

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to enter into treaty with the Indians for their compliance therein : and finds them very much resolved to pursue the settling of that island, in regard it lies so convenient for supply of the settlements on this island. Hopes it shall not be taken for any breach of the friendship which has ever been between the Governors of these islands if Lord Willoughby grants liberty to the people of this island to settle upon St. Lucia. $1\frac{1}{2}$ pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVII., No. 79.*]

Oct. 15.
Jamaica.

566. Sir Chas. Lyttelton, Deputy Governor, to Sec. Sir Henry Bennet. Has received the King's commands of the 29th April to cease from making further attempts on the Spaniards, and hopes soon to establish trade with them, especially in negroes, which they can fetch from nowhere else so easily. From letters lately received from Mr. Coventry, finds that the war with privateers was not intended to be taken off by the King's instructions, so has not thought it his duty to call them in. The work at the fort, which is three parts finished, now at a stand, and will need 2,000*l.* more to finish ; unless his Majesty will allow at least 100 men in pay for a garrison, it would be better to leave it as it is—open to the land, for there would be more mischief feared from themselves than from the enemy. In time of danger it cannot be defended with less than 300 men, and such a number is scarce possible to be had upon a sudden alarm as is to be expected. The nearest settlement is 20 miles distant, and it would be a hard matter to persuade a militia to march so far from their own private concerns: the negroes can be nowhere else so conveniently kept, but to keep them in great numbers would be very unsafe without a guard. The island in a much more prosperous condition than it was some months since, especially as to its plenty of provisions, which are cheaper by one-half than when they first landed about 14 months since. Hog, which is the planters' food, has fallen from 7*d.* to 2*d.* per lb., and tame cattle, sheep, and horses have mightily increased of late. Wishes he could say the planters had also increased, for since Lord Windsor's arrival not more than 200 have come, and the year has been very sickly, and carried away great numbers. The discouragements given at the Windward Isles have been very great, and unless his Majesty take some very particular course therein, he must not expect this island well settled, without some accidental advantage, as the negro trade, draw them down. Does not desire to continue here, being much more desirous to return to wait on his Majesty's person, and to resign his affairs here into an abler hand, which he every day expects to do. 3 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVII., No. 80.*]

Oct. 15.
Jamaica.

567. Copy of the preceding letter. *Indorsed*, Copy of that by Mr. Warren. 3 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVII., No. 81.*]

Oct. $\frac{1}{2}$ ⁶ N.S.

568. Copy of the agreement of sale by Jacques Berruyer and Julien Desloires to Charles de la Forge of the islands of Martinique, Grenada, Grenadines, and St. Allouzie [*? St. Lucia*] for 41,500 livres, dated April 1, 1651. *Indorsed by Williamson*, "Sale of the West Indy Company of their pretensions to Martinique, Grenada, Grenadines, &c." 5 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVII., No. 82.*]

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[Oct. 19.]
Barbadoes.

569. Warrant to the Provost-Marshall of Barbadoes. To take Humphrey Walrond into custody until he give the Council an account upon oath of the sums of money received by him as President of the island for permitting certain Spaniards to trade with the island in Sept. and Oct. 1662 and May 1663, and until he pay such moneys as are due thereon to his Majesty. *Certified copy by Edward Bowden, Deputy Secretary. Indorsed, Received 19 Oct. 1663. Read in Council May 9, 1664. 2 pp. [Col. Papers, Vol. XVII., No. 83.]*

[Oct. 19.]

570. Another copy of the preceding. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVII., No. 84.*]

Oct. 23.
Jamaica.

571. Sir Chas. Lyttelton to Sec. Bennet. On the 19th inst. there were brought into port two Spanish prizes, by a captain of a small vessel, who in fight with the first so disabled his own ship that he was forced to quit her and enter the prize, and when plying on the coast of Hispaniola fell in with the second, which, finding that he carried an English flag on a Spanish vessel, bid "him amaine for the King of Spain," but after four hours' fight, being cruelly torn and damaged, at length submitted. This ship is the Maria of Seville, of 300 tons, carrying 1,000 quintals of quicksilver for the King of Spain's mines in New Spain, besides wines, olives, and other goods, which, on account of the loss of the bills of lading, are not yet known. There are 70 prisoners, amongst them some friars, one of whom "goes Visitor-General to his order, which is Mercenarians." The captain, and owner of most of the cargo, Don Michell de Valencia, is a person of quality, and treated with all civility, and he and a merchant, Joseph de Castro, will at their own request be shortly sent to Campeachy. The letters, which seem much to aim at attempts upon Jamaica, say that they cannot despatch a fleet from Spain before June. The first prize was worth very little, and the goods are like to be sold for a quarter at most of their value, by reason of the want of money. Has presumed by Mr. Rumball to present him with a small trifle of Guinea trade. The bearer, Mr. Warren, is a very understanding man, and well able to inform him concerning much of the place. 3 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVII., No. 85.*]

Oct. 23.
Jamaica.

572. Copy of the preceding letter, without the postscript. 3 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVII., No. 86.*]

Oct. 23.
Point Cagua.

573. Minutes of the Council of Jamaica. Ordered that if any negroes shall raise a mutiny, any two justices of the peace may order their masters to sell or send them off the island. That the credit and rates of tobacco may be regained, ordered that two justices of the peace in each precinct swear in persons to roll and make tobacco, which no others shall presume to do. That Lt.-Col. Lynch cause an Assembly of 30 freeholders to be fairly chosen in the several quarters of the island before Dec. 20 next. That the Act for chaining boats to the shore, for the avoiding of persons running away, be published.

Four proclamations of the Deputy Governor in accordance with

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the above Minutes of Council. $4\frac{1}{2}$ pp. [*Col. Entry Bks., No. 37, pp. 22, 23, and No. 34, pp. 85-88, 90.*]

Oct. 27. **574.** Capt. Thos. Teddeman to the Navy Commissioners. Greenaway has arrived from the Barbadoes, and says there are two Barbadoes' ships in Dover road, who came in company with him. [*Dom., Chas. II., Vol. LXXXII., No. 65, Cal., p. 316.*]

Oct. 28. Barbadoes. **575.** Warrant from Lord Willoughby to the Provost-Marshal of Barbadoes. To enter any house in which he supposes Humphrey Walrond to be secreted; and in case of resistance to raise force and command all officers, soldiers, constables, and other persons whatsoever to aid and assist him; and having entered such house to arrest Humphrey Walrond (if there found) and keep him in custody until he pay such moneys as shall prove to be due from him to the King. *Indorsed*, The second warrant. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVII. No. 87.*]

Oct. 29. Whitehall. **576.** The King to (Francis) Lord Willoughby. Whereas his Majesty has made a grant of the province of Carolina to Edward Earl of Clarendon, George Duke of Albemarle, John Lord Berkeley, Anthony Lord Ashley, and others, to be by them and their assigns settled and planted; and whereas his Majesty is informed that divers persons under his command desire to go thither, which will be rather advantageous to the settled plantations, by lessening the excessive increase of commodities, which has abased the prices, so that the planters and traders cannot subsist, it is his Majesty's pleasure that he hinder not any free and disengaged persons under his government from going to Carolina, and that he give order to all Governors and Deputy Governors under his command to observe the same. *With mem. that* the same letter was sent to the Governor of the Bermudas excepting the last clause of giving order to all Governors, &c. 2 pp. [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol. XIV., pp. 16, 16d.*]

Nov. 1. Surinam.

577. Renatus Enys to Sec. Sir Henry Bennet. After a prosperous voyage of nine weeks they arrived in safety, 27th August. Found the inhabitants generous and obliging; the country healthy and fruitful; the air moderately hot; the natives not numerous, and at peace with the English. These parts exceedingly abound with strange rarities, both of beasts, fish, reptiles, insects, and vegetables, the which for shape and colour are wonderful. The colony in good order, being nobly upheld by the power and prudence of those at the helm, who though hitherto not commissioned by his Majesty, suddenly expect the arrival of Lord Willoughby, and then to be "bottomed" on Royal authority, the want of which has given encouragement to incendiaries, who have been seasonably suppressed and proscribed the country. The chief of these have given a liberty to their tongues, pens, and press to sully this colony with variety of lies; but time and truth will wipe off those calumnies. About 4,000 inhabitants. The country begins to be populous, partly with supplies which arrive weekly (within the last two months nine ships have been consigned here), and partly with a succeeding generation, for the women are very prolific and have lusty children. Were the

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English nation really informed of the goodness of this country there would quickly be thousands of settlers. The chiefest commodity is sugar, and better cannot be made. Some are for breeding of cattle, and there are store of excellent fish. Were the planters supplied with negroes, the strength and sinews of this western world, they would advance their fortunes and his Majesty's customs. The sworn enemies of the colony are the Dons of Barbadoes, whose interest is to keep the planters in that island to balance the power of their negroes; therefore they use their utmost means to disparage the country, but their hypocrisies are discovered, and several families are transporting thither. It is reported that some of the Royal Company, who are eminent Barbadians, endeavour the diversion of all supplies of negroes from this place, which will prove a detriment to his Majesty, there being no colony more hopeful than this, especially for any design against the Spaniard. The only time for settlers to arrive is in April, May and June, and the only things to bring are negroes, provisions, and tools. The greatest infelicity of this colony is that his Majesty is not rightly informed of the goodness thereof, that his subjects here may participate in his Royal favours as other colonies. 3 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVII., No. 88.*]

Nov. 4.
Barbadoes.

578. Lord Willoughby to the King. As the produce of the island has been eaten up by strange and unusual caterpillars and worms this year, which like the locusts of Egypt have come upon the land, so that the poorer sort of people, who are very numerous, have been very hard put to it, and must have perished if they had not been supplied with victuals from New England, Lord Willoughby hopes they may be relieved from the restrictions laid upon them by the Act of Navigation, otherwise the colonies will all be ruined. Some thousands have gone from Barbadoes and the other Leeward Islands to the neighbouring French and Dutch colonies, where there is allowed complete freedom of trade and liberty for all nations to come and inhabit, which cause those colonies to grow populous and rich. By enclosed letter received from the French Governor of Martinique [*see ante, No. 581*] his Majesty can see how forward the Monsieur is and how he takes upon him. If not curbed in time he will grow troublesome; but if the King pleases, Lord Willoughby will quickly take order with my Monsieur and cool his courage by means of the Indians in that island, who have been oppressed by the French, and have invited Lord Willoughby to settle Sta. Lucia, which borders close upon them. Intends going there with men to settle it before Christmas. Prays the King not to make any grants interfering with his, and that if the island of St. Vincent has been granted to some Scotch his Majesty would retract it, lest it be the cause of troubles with the Indians, who are a jealous people, and with whom a league of friendship has been recently made, hoping thereby to gain them against the French. As Barbadoes decays fast, the people must be placed somewhere; they will not go to Jamaica as it is unhealthy and the land not good for planting; indeed it is only good as a garrison place for men-of-war, and as a curb upon the Spaniards, for hitherto it has but robbed the other colonies of people.

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The French are the only people who can compete with the English there, for they are an encroaching nation; but will warrant they shall not grow great if the King will let him alone. Prays before a grant is made by his Majesty it may be referred to him, that he may send information about its value. Also that the King would grace Barbadoes, the metropolis of his islands, with the allowance of his Majesty's colours for a regiment of foot, to be called his Majesty's regiment, which he would undertake to make a double regiment of 2,000 or 2,400 men. Ten long-range cannon are wanted for the bay, which is too wide for the present guns to command, but these would do very well for any of the other Leeward Islands. *Indorsed by Williamson, "Rec. Jan. 9. Answd. 11 Jan." 3 pp. [Col. Papers, Vol. XVII., No. 89.]*

Nov. 4.
Barbadoes.

579. Proclamation by Lord Willoughby. Col. Humphrey Walrond rides from place to place with his servants armed, inciting people to mutiny and rebellion, hoping thereby to evade rendering an account of money by him due to the King. All officers and loyal subjects are therefore required to arrest him, that such order may be taken with him as is agreeable to law and justice, and they are forbidden to entertain or hide him on pain of being considered accessory to his seditious and rebellious intentions. *Indorsed, "The third warrant." 1 p. [Col. Papers, Vol. XVII., No. 90.]*

Nov. 6.
Point Cagua.

580. Minutes of the Council of Jamaica. Ordered that writs be drawn up by the King's attorney for the election of 20 persons by the precincts, eleven to be an authentic assembly. That contracts made in money for liquors be paid in money, notwithstanding any Act to the contrary. That Major Coape and Captains Fuller and Pugh, consider and report speedily on such articles as may best tend to the reducing of the wild negroes to obedience.

Proclamation of the Deputy Governor in accordance with the above Order of Council concerning liquors. Published 8th Nov. $1\frac{1}{2}$ pp. [*Col. Entry Bks., No. 37, p. 23, and No. 34, p. 89.*]

Nov.

581. M. De Clermont Diel, Governor of Martinico, to Francis Lord Willoughby, Governor of Barbadoes. Has been informed by the officers of Martinico, since his arrival, of the design Lord Willoughby's people have upon St. Alouziel [St. Lucia] according to the notice given to M. de Laubiere. Sends an officer to inform him precisely of the right of the French to possess it, and believes that Lord Willoughby when fully informed, will not permit his people to make a descent on lands belonging to the Crown of France; but if otherwise, will be obliged to repel them and inform the King his master of it. *Indorsed, "A letter from M. de Clermont Diel, Governor of Martinique." French, 2 pp. [Col. Papers, Vol. XVII., No. 91.]*

Nov. 19.
Barbadoes.

582. Francis Lord Willoughby, Governor of Barbadoes, to M. de Clermont Diel, Governor of Martinico. Has received an account of the title by which he makes claim to Sta. Lucia. In return has sent a brief abstract of the Letters Patent, granted by the King his

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master's father ; and doubts not that he will receive abundant satisfaction whereto the right belongs, and will not find any just grounds to repulse any authorised by Lord Willoughby to settle upon Sta. Lucia, lest such actings may occasion a further breach, which is no way desired. *Indorsed*, "A copy of my letter to Mounsier Clearmon Governor of Martinico." 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVII., No. 92.*]

Nov. ?

583. Petition of the Company of Royal Adventurers of England trading in to Africa to the King. That petitioners in order to induce the Spaniards to trade with the West Indies, had sent a ship with 160 negroes to the Spanish main, and that Lord Willoughby by the mistaken advice of his Council had exacted 320*l.* on these negroes from the Company's factors in Barbadoes. Pray his Majesty to command Lord Willoughby to make immediate restitution of the 320*l.*, and not to presume to take payment on any negroes shipped for the Company's account from the islands under his government, but only on such as shall be actually sold there to foreigners to be transported out of your Majesty's obedience. Pray further that Lord Willoughby may be commanded to grant them just favour and indifferent expedition in the recovery of debts and all other legal proceedings. Signed by Sir Richard Ford, Deputy Governor, by order. 2 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVII., No. 93.*]

Nov. 19.

584. Sir Richd. Ford, Wm. Rider, George Cock, Martin Noel, and John Buckworth, of the Guinea Company, to Williamson. Request the King's signature to a letter to Lord Willoughby upon the subject of the Company's late petition to his Majesty. [*Dom., Chas. II., Vol. LXXXIV., No. 14, Cal., p. 344.*]

Nov. 20.

585. The King to Lord Willoughby, of Parham Governor of Barbadoes. To make immediate restitution to the Royal African Company of the sum of 320*l.* levied as a custom upon 160 negroes which were sent from Barbadoes to be sold for their own account in the Spanish West Indies. The King conceives Lord Willoughby has misinterpreted his Majesty's letter of 13th March last, wherein he was directed to levy 10 pieces of eight for every negro slave the Spaniards should transport, but the King's intention always was, and is, that such duty should only be levied on negroes bought upon the place by Spanish subjects or others, to be transported into foreign dominions, and not otherwise. He is especially enjoined to protect the interests of said Company in all things. 2 pp. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XCIII., pp. 36, 37.*]

Nov. 20.

586. Copy of the preceding letter. 1½ pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVII., No. 94.*]

Nov. 23.

587. Minutes of the Council of Barbadoes. Present: Gov. Willoughby, Sir Robt. Harley, Colonels John Yeamans, Edmund Reid, and Thos. Modyford, Henry Willoughby, Thos. Wardall, and Wm. Kirton. Two Acts to be presented to the Assembly for declaring the laws of England in force, so far as they concern the public welfare ; and for recommending the christening of negro children and instruction of all adult negroes, to the several ministers of this place. ¾ p. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XI., p. 82.*]

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- Nov. 26. **588.** Dr. Wal. Walker to Sec. Bennet. Took time to look up, transcribe, and examine his papers, which are long; sends all he has concerning l'Acadie; cannot answer case propounded by Williamson of a public minister arrested at the suit of one of his master's officers. [*Dom., Chas. II., Vol. LXXXIV., No. 60, Cal., p. 351.*]

- Nov. 27. **589.** Petition of the mayors and merchants of Dartmouth, Totness, Plymouth, and Barnstaple, trading to Newfoundland, to the King and Council. Pray that the rule may be enforced prohibiting the carrying to Newfoundland any other persons than such as properly belong to the ship's company or owners' employment, or such as go to inhabit there; by reason of many violating this clause and going out as passengers to Newfoundland and taking up the principal fishing ports, the trade is so reduced that men can only be found for a quarter of the ships formerly sent out, whereby both the trade and his Majesty's service suffer great hurt. *Annexing,*

Reasons for granting the petition; the number of ships and of seamen fit for the King's service will thus greatly increase, handicraftsmen be benefited, and the owners of ships will cease to suffer great loss through keepers of private boats drawing away able seamen. [*Dom., Chas. II., Vol. LXXXIV., No. 71, Cal., p. 353.*]

- Nov. 28. **590.** License for Mr. Willoughby to transport 100 horses to Surinam or any of the Leeward Islands. $\frac{1}{4}$ p. [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol. XV., p. 253; also Dom., Chas. II., Vol. LXXXIV., No. 80, Cal., p. 355.*]

- Nov. 30. **591.** Gov. Fras. Lord Willoughby to the King. Has made further progress in settling his Majesty's revenue, and being in pursuit of Col. Walrond, whom Lord Willoughby had appointed President of the island by his former commission under the Earl of Carlisle's patent, for having ingrossed several sums of money, did begin to call him to account. But Walrond hath made his escape and run off from the island, and intends going to England, having given out that the King would not sanction such proceeding against him, but would rather reward him for services done for his late and present Majesty. Lord Bartlye [Berkeley], who commanded in the west where those services are declared to have been done, can inform his Majesty if these allegations are true. As there is neither house nor ground belonging to his Majesty in the island, nor any fit place for the Governor to dwell in; prays his Majesty to grant him Walrond's house, which has been paid for with pieces of eight received on negroes bought by certain Spaniards, the money for which he was being called to account. This will save the charge of buying a house, and do a good piece of justice, whereby those who are knaves and abuse his Majesty shall receive their just deserts, and those who are faithful be encouraged to continue in doing their duty. *Indorsed by Williamson, Answered by Mr. Secy. 1st March 1664. 2 pp. [Col. Papers, Vol. XVII., No. 95.]*

- Nov. **592.** Warrant to the Attorney-General to prepare a grant to Whitehall. Edmund Waller, junior. Whereas his Majesty has lately granted

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to Francis Lord Willoughby of Parham, the island called St. Lucy, alias St. Lucie, alias Santa Lucia, one of the Caribbee Islands, 12 hours sail from Barbadoes, and at present uninhabited save only by Cannibals or Indians, for seven years from Christmas last, rendering to the King one moiety of the profits thereof; his Majesty's pleasure is that the Attorney-General prepare a bill containing a grant to Edmund Waller, junior, of Beaconsfield, Bucks, of said moiety for said term, and a further grant of said island for 50 years from the end of said term of seven years, rendering to his Majesty the sum of 3*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*. yearly; with as large powers for the governing and improving of the island, and for using indulgence in matters relating to the worship of God, as in any former precedents have been allowed. 1 *p*. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVII., No. 96.*]

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Dec. 2.

593. Edward Bond, John Foster, and John Bayles to

The occasion of these lines is to signify to him a passage of some Dutchmen in the late voyage of the writers. Having been invited by the Raritane Indians to purchase their land, they went forth about 20 from several towns, and purchased a tract to their liking. But the Governor of Minadoes (Manhattan) sent forth a man-of-war to take them, but getting the weather gauge of them, the Dutch returned into the river. Next day the Dutch made after them again, but running their vessel aground, landed their soldiers and marched to them. The Dutch called them many base names, charging them to depart, saying they should not purchase any land of the Indians, but if they would submit to their Government the Governor would purchase the land and give it to them. Told them they would purchase the land, as they were Englishmen; so at that time the Dutch departed, but as soon as their vessel was afloat pursued them again. So considering they were like to be assaulted again, the Dutch having four guns and full of soldiers, and not knowing who would bear them out if taken, for the Indians told their interpreter the Dutch persuaded them to kill the English and bury them in the sand, but the Indians received them very courteously, and promised to maintain their purchase, so in the night they got out of the river as quietly as they could. Now understanding his expert knowledge in all affairs of this kind, and tender affection towards his countrymen, they desire his counsel how to act, esteeming their lives not dear for the defence of his Majesty's just and real right, if called thereto. 2 *pp*. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVII., No. 97.*]

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Dec. 2.

594. Petition of officers and mariners late of H.M.S. Diamond. On February 21st, petitioners seized a Flemish ship in Jamaica harbour, which with her apparel and furniture, negroes, and other goods and lading amounted to a good value, and was condemned as prize by General D'Oyley; pray that they may receive a proportion thereof. Indorsed with an order recommending the Duke of York to grant the petition. [*Dom., Chas. II., Vol. LXXXV., No. 12, Cal., p. 361.*]

Dec. 4.

595. The Privy Council to the Mayor of Dartmouth. Require him to enforce the King's order of January 26. 1661, prohibiting the trans-

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portation to Newfoundland of any but such as are of ship's companies, or are to plant and intend to settle there, *see ante*, No. 7. [*Dom., Chas. II., Vol. LXXXV., No. 30, Cal. p. 364.*]

Dec. 7.
Whitehall.

596. Secretary Sir Henry Bennet, to the Earl of Southampton, Lord Treasurer. His Majesty having put all things relating to the despatch for Jamaica into a way, commands him to signify his Majesty's desire that 3,000*l.* be presently found according to the assignments to that service, that the ship being ready, which his Royal Highness promises shall be in its time, there may be no stay for money. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVII., No. 98.*]

Dec. 7.

597. Minutes of the Council for Foreign Plantations. On complaint of the Farmers of Customs of the great abuses practised by the planters of and traders to Virginia, New England, Maryland, Long Island, &c., in carrying great quantities of tobacco to the Dutch plantations contiguous, the customs of which would amount to 10,000*l.* per annum; ordered that letters be prepared to the several Governors of those Plantations with instructions for the reformation of those abuses. *Printed in New York Documents, III., 47.* 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XIV., No. 59, pp. 53, 54.*]

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598. Petition of Col. Godfrey Ashbey, Major John Harrington, and Capt. Tho. Gladstone to the King. In June last was 12 months in the 14th year of his Majesty's reign, a Dutch merchant ship came into Cagway Road, freighted with negroes, which Col. D'Oyley, then Governor, bought contrary to the Act of Prohibition of Trade with Foreigners, and when Capt. Whiting of H.M. ship Diamond seized them for his Majesty's use, D'Oyley made retrieval of them and sold 40 of them to Major John Coape, and the rest to Spaniards. Pray his Majesty to bestow these 40 negroes upon petitioners, who have always served his Royal father and himself in the wars and are now in want. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVII., No. 99.*]

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Dec. 8.
Whitehall.

599. The King to Edward D'Oyley. Whereas there was seizure made in 1661 by H.M.S. Diamond of a Flemish vessel in the harbour of Jamaica called the Martin Van Rosen, of Middleburgh, whereof Leonard Johnson was master, which vessel and her lading being condemned as lawful prize, one moiety thereof belonged by virtue of a late Act of Parliament to the officers and mariners of the Diamond who seized her, his Majesty requires him to give a speedy satisfaction to them for said moiety. *Signed by the King and countersigned by Sec. Bennet.* 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVII., No. 100.*]

Dec. 8.
Whitehall.

600. Copy of preceding letter, wherein the Flemish vessel is called the St. Peter, Peter Johnson, master. 1 p. [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol. X., pp. 123, 124.*]

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601. Memorial of Mr. Morgan to Sec. Bennet. That a commission be provided for the benefit of his Majesty's service and a proportionable entertainment. Convenient ship room for train, baggage, and provisions, with advance of monies for equipage necessary for so great a voyage. That means be provided for the

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transport of carpenters, masons, and other artificers, without whom no fortifications can be made, with materials and ammunition of all sorts. Also a secretary, a minister with his chaplain; has one fit for that service, being his son's tutor, and a good linguist. That time be allowed for business after the receipt of monies before embarkation. That scope be given in his instructions to do his Majesty the best service for he has had 40 years' experience, and was commissioned for Colonel General of South Wales by his Majesty in 1649, which he hopes will secure him from having others put over his head, though from respect to his Majesty's service, he submitted to go with Lord Marlborough. That if he can spare monies, he should like something more a year, and something to a substitute, to the major, and all the business can be as well done as with three chief officers. Knows a Brabanter who has Spanish, French, and some English, and served eight years as major with Prince Maurice of Nassau in Brazil, and since as Colonel in Danish and Venetian service, who understands service in hot climates. That as his Majesty has promised to speak to the Lord Treasurer about memorialist's pension and arrears, amounting to 600*l.*, he will draw up an order for the same, and also pass by the infirmities of a rude and illiterate pen, for his mind is right and just. *Indorsed*, Mr. Morgan's desires going Lieut. Governor to Jamaica. *Col. Morgan's Commission to be Deputy Governor of Jamaica is dated 18th January 1664, see No. 640. 1½ pp. [Col. Papers, Vol. XVII., No. 101.]*

1663. **602.** Warrant for Privy Seal of 3,000*l.* to be paid to Edw. Morgan for his Majesty's service for Jamaica. $\frac{1}{4}$ p. [Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol. XV., p. 275.]

Dec. 14. **603.** Jo. Scott to Joseph Williamson. The English on the west end of Long Island on the main adjacent, for many years having been enslaved by the Dutch, their cruel and rapacious neighbours, have at last asserted the King's interest to his just rights in themselves, though to their utter ruin, had not the gentlemen of Connecticut stept in and demonstrated themselves a people jealous of his Majesty's concerns then lying at the stake. Knowing this service may be blasted by wrong measure from the Dutch agent or his emissaries without some care, he does in behalf of the gentlemen relieving and persons in distress, beseech Williamson to caveat any address being fully heard until some person commissioned from New England be there to confront the Dutch or their complices. Begs he will communicate this business to Sir George Cartwright, with inclosed letter from a Committee of said relieved subjects of his Majesty. His service to [Thos.] Chiffinch. *Printed in New York Documents, III., 47, 48. 1 p. [Col. Papers, Vol. XVII., No. 102.]*

Dec. 15. **604.** Minutes of the Council of Jamaica Ordered that rules be drawn up for the Assembly, by Lt.-Coll. Lynch, Capt. John Man, and Sec. Povey. That Capt. Man and Sec. Povey sell the lead, iron, and other stores, for continuing the building of Fort Charles. That Col. Barry bring in a list of his regiment, of how many Frenchmen

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and their arms. That Mr. Johnson's petition for a debt be examined. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. [*Col. Entry Bk., No. 37, p. 23.*]

Dec. 16.

605. Minutes of the Council for Foreign Plantations. On consideration of the abuses complained of by the Farmers of the Customs, touching the selling of tobacco to the Dutch Plantation and thereby defrauding his Majesty's revenue, ordered that said farmers, who propose to send officers to the Plantations complained of, for preventing said abuses in future, be desired to draw up a model or form of what they propose and how they would have the assistance of the respective Governors. *Printed in New York Documents, III., 48, 49. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. [Col. Papers, Vol. XIV., No. 59, p. 54.]*

Dec. 18.

606. John Allen to [the Sec. of the Royal African Co. ?] In Nov. 1662, Francis Selwyn and Thomas Allen went factors for the Royal Company for Cormantin upon the coast of Guinea. Some members of the Company have taken a prejudice against them through a report that they are private traders. The Committee are now ordering seven persons at Cormantin monthly to take turns to be chief, but Thomas Allen, who went with the first, notwithstanding there is nothing upon record against him, is left out. Begs that he may have preferment, according to the time of his going over, having been bred 10 years a merchant beyond sea, and very able to do business. *Indorsed, Octob. (sic) 18, 1663. 1 p. [Col. Papers, Vol. XVII., No. 103.]*

Dec. 18.

607. Pass for Mr. Reid to transport 100 horses to Barbadoes. $\frac{1}{4}$ p. [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol. XV., p. 279.*]

Dec. 19.

608. Nath. Cale to Williamson. Imprisoned Wylde for complicity in the plot to surprise Bristol, and drew a confession from him. Wylde was prisoner six months, and is now gone to Virginia. [*Dom., Chas. II., Vol. LXXXVI., No. 20, Cal., p. 381.*]

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609. Mem. of Despatches necessary for the St. John Baptist, Capt. _____, viz., an order from the King to the Governors of Jamaica, Barbadoes, and other places, of safe conduct for said ship with her lading and negroes, and for Giles Lyteott or any other merchants that shall go upon her; also a similar order to commanders of the King's ships, a pass from the Duke of York, and the Company's orders to their factors for delivery of the negroes. *Indorsed by Williamson, "Sir Martin Noell." 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ pp. [Col. Papers, Vol. XVII., No. 104.]*

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610. The King's warrant to the Governors of Barbadoes and Jamaica, and all officers by sea and land, of safe conduct for the St. Jean Baptist to carry negroes to the Spanish Indies and bring back money and merchandise from thence to pay for same, the Royal African Company having agreed to carry down a parcel of negroes they have sold to Don Domingo Grillo and Don Ambrosio Lomelin, of Madrid, upon which ship Giles Lyteott goes principal factor on behalf of said Company. *Draft with corrections by Williamson. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ pp. [Col. Papers, Vol. XVII., No. 105.]*

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Dec. 22. **611.** The King to Lord Willoughby, Governor of Barbadoes, and Whitehall. all his Majesty's officers by sea and land. Blank form of pass for a ship to sail from a port in Spain to Tangiers and Barbadoes, there to lade negroes delivered by factors of the Royal African Company, and to sail to any port of the Spanish dominions in America. *Signed by the King and countersigned by Sir H. Bennet. Two copies. 1 p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVII., Nos. 106, 107.*]

Dec. 22 ? **612.** Copy of preceding, unsigned and undated. [*Col. Papers* Whitehall. *Vol. XVII., No. 108.*]

Dec. 22. **613.** Entry of the above. $1\frac{1}{2}$ pp. [*Col. Entry Bk., No. 93, pp.* Whitehall. *47, 48.*]

Dec. 22. **614.** Warrant to pay 3,000*l.* to Edward Morgan, to be employed for his Majesty's use in Jamaica. [*Dom., Chas. II., Docquet.*]

Dec. 24. **615.** Warrant to Sir Ralph Freeman and Henry Slingsby, Master and Worker of the Mint. To cause all gold and silver brought to the Mint for the use of the Royal African Company to be coined with a little elephant thereon, as a mark of distinction from the rest of his Majesty's moneys, and an encouragement to the Company. And to cause the pound troy of gold hereafter to be cut into 44 pieces and a half, the whole piece to pass for 20*s.* and the half for 10*s.*, and so in proportion for other coins. 1 p. [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol. XV., pp. 281, 282.*]

Dec. 25. **616.** An establishment allowed by his Majesty for the island of Jamaica, beginning from 25 Dec. 1663. For the Governor, 1,000*l.*; Deputy Governor, 600*l.*; Major, 400*l.*; and for the officers and soldiers who are to keep a fort for the security of ammunition, 500*l.*, in all 2,500*l.* *Signed by the King, Lord Treasurer Southampton, Duke of Albemarle, and Sec. Lord Arlington.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XXVII., p. 35.*]

Dec. 30. **617.** Francis Lord Willoughby to Sec. Sir Henry Bennet. Re- Barbadoes. quests him to lay before the King certain papers concerning his proceedings with the French Governor of Martinico, for his Majesty's commands [*see ante, Nos. 581, 582*]. Has heard that the Duke of York has granted to Col. Barwicke of Barbadoes his commission as Vice-Admiral, which he can only conceive to be some mistake, or an assumption on the part of Col. Barwicke, as the King's commission created himself Vice-Admiral in those seas, with power to hold courts of Admiralty. Will desist acting anything in relation thereunto till he receive advice from Sir H. Bennet; and has written to the Duke of York praying for his commission and pardon for his neglect in not asking for it before, in which and all other matters he begs the Secretary's assistance. 2 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVII., No. 109.*]

1663 ? **618.** The Company of Royal Adventurers trading into Africa to [the King]. Humbly represent that the trade of Africa is so necessary to England that the very being of the Plantations depends

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upon the supply of negro servants for their works. This trade was at the time of his Majesty's restoration managed by particular adventurers, who were so far from any possible design of having forts or asserting the honour of the nation that they were a constant prey to the Hollanders and were quite tired out of the trade by their great and frequent losses, of which they brought in clear proofs to the Court of Admiralty; so if his Majesty had not established a company the nation had probably by this time been quite driven out of it. The Company under the special management of the Duke of York sent out this last year above 160,000*l.* in cargoes, have plentifully supplied the coast to the great satisfaction of the natives, furnished all the Plantations with negro servants, set up new manufactures at home and improved the old, vented a great many native commodities, employed above 40 ships, and doubt not they shall import very considerable quantities of gold and silver, as they have already begun. They have built forts and factories in Africa and repaired others, and have no European rivals but the Hollanders; but as to them, experience of the past gives just cause to apprehend what is intended for the future. For as the annexed extracts of letters prove, the Dutch have endeavoured to drive the English Company from the coast, have followed their ships from port to port, and hindered them coming nigh the shore to trade; they have persuaded the negroes to destroy their servants and to take their forts, have seized their boats and goods, violently taken possession of Cape Coast, and shot at his Majesty's Royal flag. To complete the former indignities, one Valckenburgh, Director-General of the West India Company in Africa, has sent a protest [see *ante*, No. 467] to their factors, in which he challenges the whole trade of Guinea as their propriety, by right of conquest from the Portuguese; of which having sought remedy by means of Sir George Downing [see No. 545] the Company have received no satisfaction. In a word, notwithstanding a stock so considerable, and the many good ships of force and the land forces they have sent, had it not been for the countenance of some of his Majesty's ships, to give the Company a respect in the eyes of the natives and preserve their forts, the Company had ere this been stripped of their possessions and interest in Africa; Cormantin Castle itself being in extreme danger when the *Marmaduke* and *Speedwell* arrived there. The Dutch have sent a second protest [see *ante*, No. 553], in which they say they will force the English from their ports if they do not quit them. *Indorsed*, The Royall Company, losse of whole trade in Africa. *Annexed*,

618. 1. Extracts of letters from Cormantin and other places in Africa. Calendared *ante*, No. 507. *Together 5 pp.* [*Col. Papers*, Vol. XVII., Nos. 110, 111.]

1663.

619. Acts passed in the island of Barbadoes during the year 1663, in continuation of those of 1662, entered *ante*, No. 400 :—

No. 34. An Act concerning ships and the duty of the master or merchants upon their arrival, with the appointment of the impost of powder and tunnage. 1st July 1663.

„ 35. An additional Act to the Act of Highways.

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No. 36. An Act for settling an impost on the commodities of the growth of this island. 12th Sept. 1663.

N.B.—The Act next following, viz., No. 37, is dated 26 July 1667. [*Col. Entry Bk.*, No. 15, pp. 52–58.]

1663.

620. Description of Jamaica, surveyed by Sir James Modyford. Size and situation of the island. Cagway the best navigable river. Strength of the fort at entrance of harbour. Names of towns and numbers of houses; many fallen into decay since the first arrival of Gen. Venables. Account of the country called Lygonnee, with about 600 inhabitants, where Col. Barrow's regiment is quartered; of the settlements of Yealoth and Morant, whither Col. Stoke came from Nevis with 1,500 planters, but these are much lessened. Harbours of Ports Moranto and Anthonis, where Lord Carlisle's servants are. Soil, cattle, fish, and fowls. Sugar works; the best make between 20,000 and 30,000 of sugars a week, which sell beyond the Barbadoes 50 per cent.; and other manufactures. The island formerly sickly because the woods were not opened, and also by reason of the intemperance of the inhabitants. 5 pp. [*Col. Entry Bk.*, No. 92, pp. 253–258.]

1663.

621. Account of the private ships of war belonging to Jamaica and Tortugas in 1663. 11 frigates and brigantines belonging to Jamaica, carrying 740 men and 81 guns, under Sir Thos. Whetstone and Captains Swart, Gaye, James, Cooper, Morris, Brenning, Manfield, Goodler, Blewfield, and Herdre, manned with English, Dutch, and Indians, besides four others. Also three small ships, carrying 100 Jamaicans and 12 guns, under a Dutch captain, Senolve, which have left the island. Four ships and boats belonging to Tortuga, carrying 258 men, all Frenchmen, and 32 guns, under Captains Davis, Buckell, and Colstree, and a Portuguese. 1 p. [*Col. Papers*, Vol. XVII., No. 112.]

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622. — to —. Argues that that which gives a nation right to countries undiscovered is a primary discovery, and that those places we pretend to, in behalf of the King, were by his predecessors, at a vast expense of treasure and of life, discovered and long after hidden from those who now presume to possess them. Quotes the discoveries of Sebastian Cabot, Clement Adam's map of same, Ramusius' preface to third vol. of Navigation, the sixth chapter of the third decade of Peter Martyr, and Fran. Lopez de Gomara in fourth chapter of his history of the West Indies. The improvement of these discoveries obstructed at first by the troubles in Scotland, neglected by Edward VI. and Queen Mary, but prosecuted and improved by Elizabeth. Names of persons of quality sent out to take possession, the first Capt. White, most of whom perished in those designs with the loss of at least 5,000 of her Majesty's good subjects. Those lands between the east end of Long Island and Delaware Bay perfectly discovered by Henry Hudson, an English gentleman, at the proper charge of Sir John Popham, Quarles and Jackson, two merchants of London, by King James' permission with three ships, well equipped. Differences between the mariners and Hudson, his im-

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prisonment, but immediate release by the King's orders, and afterwards going to Holland where he sold his maps and cards to the Dutch; their cruel conduct, committing him to sea in a small boat after they had got what they could of him. Sending the year following two ships to trade with the natives of Hudson's river, which they continuing, his Majesty, though naturally inclined to peace, commissioned Sir Samuel Argoll to demand satisfaction of said Dutch or any other strangers trading there, and to forewarn them for the future upon confiscation of ships and goods, which was accordingly effected. The religious differences in 1620, the reason of many nonconformists removing to Holland for liberty of conscience, where they hired a ship of 500 tons to transport them, to the number of 460 persons, to Hudson's river or the west end of Long Island, but the Dutch breaking faith landed them 140 leagues from the place N.E. in a barren country, since called Plymouth, and themselves in 1621 settled a factory in said Hudson's river through fraud and treachery, to the wearing out of our English interest in that place, and contrary to their engagement to Argoll that they would come thither no more; so that in pursuance of said engagement all the Dutch have there, both ships and goods, stand liable to confiscation. Account of proceedings before the late King in Council between 1632 and 1638 occasioned by Col. Powell, but by the specious promises of the Dutch, the business of asserting the King's interest so as to have possession thereof was obstructed, and afterwards not minded by reason of the cruel and unnatural troubles. Of the incredible and injurious insolence of the Dutch towards the English and their treachery to the poor natives, will give but one instance, that of Daniel How, who in 1638 purchased lands of the natives of the west end of Long Island and settled the same, but the Dutch Governor forcibly drove the planters away, imprisoning some, whereupon the Sachem that sold the lands declared publicly he had done so, for which assertion the Dutch cruelly murdered him, staking him alive. Within these six years the Dutch forcibly entered a town purchased of the native Prince for 500*l.* by one Bell, who had peopled the same. Trade has been wrested from the English merchants, as may be seen by the Dutch returns of last year, 1662. This miserable state of English interests in that part of the world calls aloud for remedy, that they may no longer sustain the intolerable disgrace of submitting to the intrusion of such monsters and bold usurpers. *Two copies. 3 pp. [Col. Papers, Vol. XVII., Nos. 113, 114.]*

1663.

623. Notes by Williamson concerning New England. They had then a quarrel among themselves between the Rigid Independents, who were the first colonists, and a larger opinion under one Stone, who if let alone that year would have fallen in pieces. Mavericke was of all men the worst to do it; debauched (?), idle, and under great prejudices. Cartwright persuaded himself to be a Jesuit by old Bellingham, of the Society of Jesus. Sir R. Carre, a weak man. The boundary of Connecticut is forfeited. Twenty-two seaport towns would have been cut off. *1 p. [Col. Papers, Vol. XVII., No. 115.]*

1663 ? **624.** Notes by Williamson concerning New England. The Narragansett Plantation, first framed by certain English, who retiring for scruple of conscience about 1643, upon application obtained a charter from the Committee for Foreign Plantations under the Parliament, empowering them to choose their own officers and to make laws to be as near as might be to the laws of England, and upon these have framed a body of laws, yet all writs proceed in the King's name. This charter was renewed by the King in 1661 or 1662. About 1620 the Dutch first encroached upon the north parts of New England, but only in trade, not pretending to make a colony there, much less any sole propriety. 2 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVII., No. 116.*]

1663 ? **625.** Notes by Williamson concerning the Plantations. These relate chiefly to New England. Sir Ferd. Gorges about to be sent Governor in 1634. Edw. Winthrop's papers. Settlement of the first planters of New Plymouth because they would not conform. Winthrop though a layman preached to them, and even married them, of which he was accused in England in Sec. Coke's time. They were called in question for being Brownists while Coke was Sec. The Dutch plantation in New Netherlands opposed by the English as an usurpation, 1639. No vessel with passengers or victuals allowed to sail to New England without a license from the [Council] board. Isle of Kent planted in 1631. Names of the principal undertakers for the Massachusetts Bay in 1629. A great plague in 1622 or 1623, which swept away all the natives for 60 miles in diameter, in that part where the Massachusetts are since settled. Three years after Winthrop's arrival there were 2,000 persons. The Government; informations of Sir Chr. Gardiner, Morton, Ratcliffe, Bull, Downing, and Wiggin. King James's Letters Patent for establishing two colonies, &c. &c. 4 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVII., No. 117.*]

1663 ? **626.** Henry Killigrew to Williamson. Desires him to prepare a warrant for passing a grant for those shares of land in Bermudas that were belonging to Cornelius Holland, Owen Rowe, and Sir John Danvers, similar to a grant made long ago to the writer by the King and Duke, *see ante*, No. 231. [*Dom., Chas. II., Vol. LXXXVIII., No. 39, Cal., p. 403.*]

1664.

Jan. $\frac{1}{11}$
Rotterdam

627. Henry Parker to John Thomson [alias Edw. Riggs to Sec. Bennet]. There are more fanatics in Rotterdam than anywhere else. Understands that Wheeler and Ludlow are in the Holland plantation in New England, and reported to be well. [*Dom., Chas. II., Vol. XC., No. 1, Cal., p. 426.*]

Jan. 11.
Whitehall.

628. The King to Lord Willoughby. Has received his letter of Nov. 4, relating the misfortune which had befallen Barbadoes by the caterpillars and worms devouring the fruits of the island. Promises some ease from the hardships complained of through the Acts of Navigation. The complaints against the French Governor

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are just, and he is left to take what order with him is requisite. The island of St. Vincent has not been granted to anyone, nor shall any islands under Lord Willoughby's command be disposed of without he is first consulted. The King has good hopes of the prosperity of Jamaica, and will send a commission to Col. Modyford to be Governor, with power to do all things requisite for the good establishment thereof, wherein Lord Willoughby shall help him. Approves of raising a regiment and giving them the Royal colours. A ship of war shall be placed at his service if the exigency of affairs will permit; and the guns desired shall be sent out. *Rough draft in Williamson's handwriting.* 1½ pp. [Col. Papers, Vol. XVIII., No. 1.]

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629. Proposals in the handwriting of Col. Thomas Modyford. That a frigate and three or four other vessels, well provided with arms and ammunition, be appointed to carry passengers to and from the Leeward Islands and "this place" [Jamaica]. The planters, especially for the first two years, to consist only of freemen who best know the manner of the country in building and planting, to be disposed of in townships of 50 men each, to have a portion of land assigned and increased according to ability in the management of it. A free passage to be given to the first 1,000 men, everyone to have the right to demand 100 acres of land; at first the Government must be military, but the chief encouragement will be an assurance of equal liberties with the Governments of England and Barbadoes. The first plantations to be at the river's side, well stocked, "it will feed millions of cattle." The ground is already "bared," so that provisions, commodities, &c. may be sown, and if licensed to import cattle and horses from Brazil, Cape Verd, &c. no other wealth would be needed, cows being cheap and in great plenty in those places. It must be considered that Barbadoes cannot last "in an height of trade three years longer." A place must therefore in prudence be presently thought upon where this great people should find maintenance and employment. 20,000*l.* put in honest and active hands would in a short time return a fair revenue to the common treasury. 2 pp. [Col. Papers, Vol. XVIII., No. 2.]

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630. Propositions which it is humbly conceived will be for his Majesty's service. That Col. Thos. Modyford may have power—to give liberty of conscience in Jamaica; to grant land at his discretion; to make declaration in all the Caribbee Islands that there shall be no custom paid at Jamaica for 21 years; to call in all private men-of-war; to proceed against those who refuse and continue pirates or take commissions from other princes; to settle an Admiralty there; to give assurances to Spanish subjects of free trade at Jamaica; and that, for the security of the island, his Majesty keep a ketch there for obtaining intelligence; and that the ship now going be victualled for 12 months, that she may return to the Caribbee Isles for planters. 1 p. [Col. Papers, Vol. XVIII., No. 3.]

- 1664 ? **631.** Propositions concerning Jamaica. That letters be written to Lord Willoughby, to permit Col. Modyford to make public declaration in Barbadoes and the Leeward Isles that freemen desiring to go to Jamaica may repair to him ; and to Col. Modyford to give him notice that his Majesty has appointed him Governor of Jamaica, with instructions what conditions to offer to such as will go with him. That it be left to Col. Modyford's discretion what land be fit to be granted to single persons, families, and servants, but to be granted to them and their heirs for ever at a peppercorn rent ; and that he declare publicly that there shall be no custom paid at Jamaica for 21 years ; for without order concerning these latter it is conceived that freemen will rather go to the Dutch and French plantations than to Jamaica. *Indorsed by Sec. Bennet, Mr. Kendal's propos^s concern^g Jamaica.* 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVIII., No. 4.*]
1664. **632.** Mem. that a letter be sent to Lord Willoughby to permit Col.
Jan. ? Modyford publicly to invite planters to go to Jamaica, and the terms he may offer to encourage them to do so. A ship ready to go to Barbadoes with such despatches. *Indorsed by Williamson,* "Every person to have so much as he can well plant and manage. Jones, a Wiltshireman, a preacher." $\frac{1}{2}$ p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVIII., No. 5.*]
- Jan. ? **633.** The King to Lord Willoughby, Governor of Barbadoes.
Whitehall. Whereas his Majesty has made choice of Col. Modyford to be Governor of Jamaica, whither his Majesty has ordered him to transport himself from Barbadoes, with instructions for perfecting the settlement of the island of Jamaica, and particularly for furnishing it with a sufficient number of planters ; commands him to permit Col. Modyford to give public notice thereof in Barbadoes, and to invite persons to plant in Jamaica, and to be aiding and assisting as there shall be occasion. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVIII., No. 6.*]
- Jan. ? **634.** Draft of the preceding, with corrections in Williamson's handwriting. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVIII., No. 6*.*]
- Jan. 11 ? **635.** The King to Col. Sir Thos. Modyford. Has chosen him to be Governor of Jamaica, for which he shall in due time receive his Majesty's commission and instructions ; but in the meantime, by the advice and authority of Lord Willoughby, he is commanded to publish in Barbadoes and the Caribbees, by proclamation or other means, his Majesty's intentions to plant and settle said island and to invite settlers, with assurances of protection, liberty of conscience in matters of religion, and free grants of as much land as they are well able to plant and manage. *Draft, with corrections in the handwriting of Williamson.* 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVIII., No. 7.*]
- Jan. 16. **636.** The King's warrant to the Attorney-General to prepare a bill under the Great Seal containing a grant to Thos. Elliot, groom of his Majesty's bedchamber, of mines to be discovered in a certain mountain adjoining the river Seganeetucke, in Nova Scotia, for the term of 31 years, all ore to be brought to this kingdom, and the usual duties thereon to be paid, and one-fourth part to be reserved for the King's use. [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol. XVI., p. 12, and Vol. XXI., p. 12.*]

- 1664? **637.** Draft of a letter in the handwriting of Williamson to Lord Windsor. As his Majesty has designed the Earl of Marlborough to succeed his Lordship in the Government of Jamaica, requests him to send an account of the condition wherein he found and left the colony, with any other observations and lights his Lordship hath by him or can furnish, without which Williamson is not sufficiently instructed to draw up the necessary instructions and despatches, and he cannot acquit himself as he ought of his Majesty's commands. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVIII., No. 8.*]
1664.
Jan. 17.
Jamaica. **638.** Lord Windsor to Joseph Williamson at Sec. Bennet's lodgings in Whitehall. Sends copy of his instructions, of which also Sec. Morrice has a copy. Knows not of any papers he either has or had that might be serviceable to the next Governor, only those which by the King's order he delivered to Sec. Bennet, by reason the condition of Jamaica was quite altered by his Lordship's coming, being before under no civil government, and left by him regulated to the laws and government of England. *Indorsed, Rec. 25th.* 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVIII., No. 9.*]
- Jan. ? **639.** Notes by Williamson of a commission in 12 articles, headed "The Old Commission of Lord Windsor," the same as were given in full to Col. D'Oyley, Feb. 8th, 1661, *see ante, No. 20.* 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVIII., No. 10.*]
- Jan. 18. **640.** Commission to Col. [Edward] Morgan, appointing him Deputy-Governor of Jamaica, to command in chief in the absence of Sir Thos. Modyford, Governor there. *His instructions are dated 27 Feb., see No. 674.* $\frac{3}{4}$ p. [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol. XX., p. 7.*]
- Jan. 19. **641.** The King to Edward D'Oyley, Esq. Whereas seizure was made in 1661 by the Diamond in Jamaica harbour of the Flemish ship Martin Van Rosen, Leonard Johnson, master, which with her lading of negroes and goods was condemned as lawful prize, and one-third part by virtue of a late Act of Parliament belongs to his Majesty, the same is hereby commanded to be paid to Philip Howard. *Signed by the King and countersigned by Sec. Sir Henry Bennet.* 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVIII., No. 11.*]
- Jan. 19. **642.** Copies of the preceding.—one copy dated 24th Feb.—are entered in *Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol. XVI., pp. 13, 51.*
- 1664? **643.** Note of the seizure of the above ship, and confiscation of her goods and negroes by Col. D'Oyley to the value of 650*l.*, whereof one-third belongs to the seamen for which his Majesty hath passed an order [*see ante, No. 599*], one-third to the Governor, and the rest to his Majesty which is in the hands of Col. D'Oyley. $\frac{1}{4}$ p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVIII., No. 12.*]
1664.
Jan. 19.
Inner Court of
Wards. **644.** Minutes of the Council for Foreign Plantations. Debate on the model or form proposed by the Farmers of the King's Customs to be put in practice by their officers, which at their own charge they propose to send to Virginia, New England, Maryland, Long

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Island, and other Plantations, for preventing the defrauding of his Majesty's Customs, Committee appointed to contract same into as few and brief heads as they can and add the Earl of Anglesey's proviso limiting the proceedings of such officers by the late Acts of Navigation. *Printed in New York Documents, III.*, 49. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XIV.*, No. 59, p. 55.]

Jan. 25.
Jamaica.

645. Deposition of John Haines taken before Sir Chas. Lyttelton Judge of the Principal Court of Admiralty. About March last, being an inhabitant amongst the Spaniards he heard that a party of English belonging to Captain Swart being landed near the river Cant, a party of men under Andrea de Ceseneras and Don Alonzo de Fonseca were sent to take them, who having met with and slain 11 of them, found 17 more, in a small wood in a Savanna, prepared to defend themselves. Whereupon the Spaniards, by showing their dead comrades, displaying their own force, and promising that they should have fair quarter, and be sent to St. Jago on Cuba, and from thence be shipped to Jamaica, induced them to lay down their arms; but in the night killed them all. Has heard all this from Andreas Hidalgo, one of the Spanish party. Has also seen the bones of the 17 men lying as they were slain, within a compass of 5 yards square, and has heard that the magistrates of Baïam sent to the Spaniards, not to bring in one Englishman alive. And further the Major of Baïam having heard that Nicholas Rion and Francis Peron were trading with the Spaniards in the river Civilia upon Cuba; sent his son Don Alonzo de Fonseca, with seven or eight men to kill the Company and take their barque; which they effected by inviting two of them ashore, on pretence of giving them a beef, and sending three of those with whom they were accustomed to trade on board, who stabbed Nicholas and Francis; and when the last man jumped overboard and swam to shore, he was lanced to death by those who had killed the other two. This took place in April last and has heard that all the actors declare it to be truth. The captured barque was of Jamaica. $2\frac{1}{4}$ pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVIII.*, No. 13.]

Jan. 26.
Gambia.

646. Consultation held by Captains Quick, Facy, and Fenn, and John Ladd, Thomas Darcy, Wm. Glanvill, Edward Jones, and Patrick Robertson, factors and officers of the Royal African Company. Upon receipt of a letter from Major Holmes, dated the 23rd inst., from Goree to John Ladd, with news of the surrender of said island and desiring him to come thither with all expedition, and with as many men as possibly could be spared for keeping possession of the island; said Council think it expedient to do so for the following reasons. It is a strong fortified place where the ship may conveniently ride and has been the chief Dutch factory for all the north parts of Guinea. That if it please the Company to keep possession of said island, no nation can have any trade in any of those north parts, and it lies so conveniently for all ships coming out of England for South Guinea, that it is not six hours sail out of the way to touch there. $1\frac{1}{4}$ pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVIII.*, No. 14.]

Jan. 29.

647. Report of Sirs John Berkeley, G. Carteret, and W. Coventry. Have discoursed with several persons well acquainted with

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the affairs of New England, some having lately inhabited on Long Island, where they have yet an interest. That the Dutch on those colonies do not exceed 1,300 men, the English who live intermixed with them being about 600 men. That from the colony of New Haven, where Mr. Winthrop commands, and from the east end of Long Island, which consists of English, may be gathered in eight or nine days 1,300 or 1,400 men, besides other English which will come freely from other colonies, and a probability of engaging the Indians if need require, so it seems very probable the Dutch may either be reduced to his Majesty's obedience or dispossessed of their usurped dwellings and forts if the King will send three ships and about 300 soldiers under good officers, with provisions as per list; the pay per month would be 369*l.* 12*s.* If thought fit to proceed in this design letters must be sent from his Majesty to the several Provinces in New England to be aiding and assisting therein, and that all possible diligence be used in regard to the season. 2 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVIII., No. 15.*]

Jan. 29.
Jamaica.

648. Deposition of Charles Hadsell, commander of the Prosperous of London, taken before Sir Charles Lyttelton, judge of the Principal Court of Admiralty there established for the American seas. Touching his capture by Captain Juan de Sota, of the Spanish ship St. Christo, of Maracaia, and his being carried prisoner to St. Domingo, where he petitioned against this wrongful seizure, and to be sent to Spain to get satisfaction for his losses, amounting to 3,000*l.*, but was refused. After 14 months' imprisonment was sent to Havannah, whence he escaped in a canoe with five other English prisoners. Two of these English prisoners, Wm. Harris and Wm. Garrett, sailed under Col. Cham Arundell, and Harris says that Arundell and his company were surprised in the Bay of Matanzas, and carried to Puerto Principe, where, after a month's imprisonment, Arundell and Bartholomew Cock, his master (about June 1662), were taken out by negroes into the bush and murdered, and that he saw them bring Col. Arundell's head into the town, while the rest of them were saved by a Flemish friar, who procured them to be sent to Havannah. 2 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVIII., No. 16.*]

Feb. 1.

649. Minutes of the Council for Foreign Plantations. The model of proposals of the Farmers of the King's Customs read, with amendments made by the Committee, and said Farmers left at liberty to have same further considered. Copy of the model of the proposals annexed. *Printed in New York Documents, III., 50.* 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XIV., No. 59, pp. 55, 56.*]

Feb. 1.
Jamaica.

650. Abstract of several papers received from Sir Chas. Lyttelton, dated Feb. 1. 1664, from Jamaica. Sir Chas. Lyttelton's letter complaining of the insolencies of the Spaniards, and desiring leave for the Jamaicans to right themselves, and setting forth the necessity of his own return to England for his health sake. The depositions of Charles Hadsell, commander of the Prosperous, of London, and of John Haines [see *ante*, Nos. 645, 648]. Also of several letters which are stated in the margin to have been taken with the quicksilver from Sala-

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manca and other places respecting the jealousies of the Spaniards towards the English. *Indorsed*, Sir Chas. Lyttelton had his own letter and the examinations. 2 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVIII., No. 17.*]

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651. Petition of Thos. Nicolls to the King. According to his Majesty's verbal order has moved Mr. Secretary for various employments, but has missed of his expectation. Now asks for a grant of the plantation at Ligonee, in Jamaica, belonging to Colonel Humphryes, deceased about a year ago, as great an enemy to his Majesty as he ever heard of, which is free from any one's just claim; and also an order for receiving the benevolence of the several parishes of the city of London and its suburbs to enable him to transport men to work it. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVIII., No. 18.*]

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Feb. 2.

652. Thomas Nicolls to the King. Has never in the least measure received the repairs of his losses promised by his Majesty on Nicolls' return from Jamaica in 1661, and being now designed upon the same employment as formerly by my Lord of London, requests free passage for himself and family on the vessel now bound thither on his Majesty's account, and a renewal of his Majesty's former letters to the Governor of Jamaica. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVIII., No. 19.*]

Feb. 6.

653. Warrant to pay to Col. Legg, Lieut. of his Majesty's Ordnance, 1,112*l.* for his Majesty's service in Jamaica. [*Dom., Chas. II., Docquet.*]

Feb. 11.

654. Minutes of the Council of Barbadoes. Order to the Provost-Marshal: Whereas Sir Robert Harley, late keeper of the Public Seal, on the 4th inst. contemptuously refused to seal a writ directed to the Escheators on his Majesty's service, could give no sufficient reason for the same, and refused to deliver up the Seal, or give any account where it was; ordered that he be arrested and kept in custody until he shall deliver it to the Governor. Philip Bell and Ferdinando Gorges chosen and sworn Councillors. 1½ pp. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XI., pp. 82, 83.*]

Feb. 13.

655. Warrant to Edward Earl of Clarendon, Lord High Chancellor, to cause the Great Seal to be affixed to a Commission constituting Sir Thos. Modyford, Bart., Governor of Jamaica. ¼ p. [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol. XVI., p. 38.*]

Feb. 15.

656. Commission to Sir Thomas Modyford, Bart., appointing him Governor of Jamaica. With power to choose a standing Council of 12 persons or to continue that already established; to make laws with the advice of five or more of said Council, so as they do not extend to the taking away the right or interest of any persons in their freehold goods and chattels or to the loss of members, such laws to be speedily sent home, and if disallowed thenceforward to cease. To erect courts of judicature, administer oaths, and appoint judges with salaries. To muster and command military forces, and ordain martial law. Powers of Vice-Admiralty. To build forts, ports, towns, &c.,

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and divide the island into lordships or other allotments, as he thinks fit, and grant charters of incorporation, with liberty to hold fairs and markets. To take surveys of all lands already granted, and agree with the inhabitants concerning the rest, with power to make grants of same under the public seal, which are to be enrolled, reserving moderate quit-rents to the King, and limiting the times when planters shall be bound to finish their respective plantations or forfeit the same. To appoint a Commission to find out the most useful trades and improve the same. Power to pardon and remit offences before or after sentence, treason and wilful murder only excepted, where he may reprieve for one year until the King's pleasure be known. To appoint deputies to administer oaths. Power to call Assemblies, and with their consent to make laws, reserving to himself a negative voice; also to levy monies: said laws to agree with those of England, and to be in force for two years only, except they be confirmed by the King. To receive a salary of 2,000*l.* per ann., payable quarterly out of the Exchequer at Westminster; these presents to be a sufficient warrant for payment of the same. The same powers granted to the Deputy Governor in case of his death or absence. Lord Windsor's Commission, as Governor of Jamaica, from henceforth to be void. 11 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVIII., No. 20.*]

Feb. 15. **657.** Two copies of Sir Thos. Modyford's Commission. [*Col. Entry Bks., No. 27, pp. 23-28, and No. 92, pp. 95-107.*]

Feb. ? **658.** Draft of above Commission, with corrections in Williamson's handwriting. 6 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVIII., No. 21.*]

Feb. ? **659.** Heads of above Commission to Sir Thos. Modyford, in Williamson's hand. 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVIII., No. 22.*]

Feb. 15. **660.** The King to Sir Thos. Modyford, Governor of Jamaica. Whitehall. Recommends Thomas Nicolls, clerk, who is no stranger to that place and has suffered much for his loyalty, as minister at Lygoness or the Point, or in some other convenient station; with such salary as the sum allowed by his Majesty for the ministry of that island will bear, and with such other convenience for his family's subsistence, as may beseeem his profession and employment. *Signed by the King and countersigned by Sec. Bennet.* 1½ *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVIII., No. 23.*]

Feb. ? **661.** Draft of preceding letter, with corrections in the handwriting of Williamson. 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVIII., No. 24.*]

Feb. ? **662.** Copy of above letter. [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol. XVII., pp. 10, 11.*]

Feb. 16. **663.** Memorial of Sir George Downing, Envoy Extraordinary, to The Hague. the States General. Demands that satisfaction and reparation be forthwith made by the Dutch West India Company for the damage sustained by the Royal African Company in preventing their ship Mary, Capt. Den, from trading or even obtaining water at several places on the coast of Africa, where the English have long had trade and factories, and that becoming resentment and indignation be shown against these unparalleled proceedings of the Dutch West India Company. 2 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVIII., No. 25.*]

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Feb. 18.

664. Instructions to Sir Thomas Modyford, Governor of Jamaica. Before his departure to solicit Lord Willoughby, according to the King's letter, to give him all helps towards his voyage, especially by encouraging planters in Barbadoes to accompany him, which the King by his second letter has very effectually recommended to Lord Willoughby, and to take the like care to invite any of the King's subjects from any other part. To receive from Col. Morgan, who is appointed Lieut.-Governor, 3,000*l.*, with arms and ammunition, 1,000*l.* being for one year's pay to himself, 600*l.* to his Lieut.-Gov., 300*l.* to his Major, and 600*l.* for the pay of his body guard and the public magazine of arms; the remaining 500*l.* to be laid out in iron and other useful tools for distribution to the inhabitants at reasonable rates, the product to be employed in building forts; Col. Morgan is particularly recommended to his friendship and good usage. To assemble the Council, and publish his commission, and to add to their number if necessary. The King desiring that no one under pretence of scruples of conscience may receive any discouragement, the Governor shall dispense with the oaths of allegiance and supremacy, except to the Council, and allow free exercise of religion, obliging the Governor "in your own soul to the profession of the Protestant religion," and to recommend it to all others. To inquire into civil and criminal judicatories, and establish courts of Admiralty according to his powers from the Duke of York. To prohibit the granting letters of marque. To encourage trade, and particularly to keep good correspondence with the Spanish Dominions. To order a survey of the harbours and landing places, and erect fortifications at the public charge. The allotment of 400,000 acres of land for the Royal demesne to be suspended, for the better encouragement of the planters and those who will plant within five years, such grants to be made under the broad seal of the island to the grantees and their heirs in free and common soccage, reserving fit rents to the King; and a register thereof to be kept and sent home. To be careful that strangers be not kept in colonies apart, but mingled with the King's subjects. In case Sir Charles Lyttelton, who has the keeping of the broad seal, be come away, according to the desire of his friends, the keeping thereof is to be consigned to three of the Council. All planters and servants to be provided with arms, mustered and trained; and in case of insurrection or invasion to proclaim martial law. To take care that drunkenness and debauchery, swearing and blasphemy be discountenanced and punished, and none admitted to public trust and employment whose ill-fame may bring scandal thereon. To give every encouragement to merchants and traders; no goods either imported or exported to pay customs for 21 years; the commodities of the island brought to England to be custom free for five years. The expenses of the Government to be laid upon hot waters and strong drinks, "if it were but to restrain the excessive and vicious use of them," the King having allowed 2,500*l.* yearly towards the expenses of Government. To appoint markets and fairs, and take care that wild cattle, horses, hogs, and sheep be preserved, licensing or pro-

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hibiting hunters at his pleasure, to improve the cocoa walks, and repair the houses in St. Jago. To take care that plantations be made as near to one another and to the sea coast as conveniently may be, the better to prevent invasions. No one to be admitted to more than one office; military and civil officers to be suspended upon misbehaviour or discharged, and salaries and fees duly regulated. To transmit accounts of increase of planters and servants, the wants of the place, its chief products, the necessary improvements, and the most probable advantages to be obtained. Power to call Assemblies, make laws, and levy monies; such laws to be in force for two years and no longer, unless confirmed by the King. To ratify grants already made to the planters, their heirs and assigns, for ever, and to servants after four years' service; 30 acres to every planter transporting a servant, and 30 acres to said servant after said term of service. To perform all things for the encouragement of the trade of the Royal (African) Company, which he managed to their interest while residing in Barbadoes. Power to act in all things not mentioned in these instructions. With marginal notes, corrections, and endorsement by Sec. Sir Henry Bennet. 13 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVIII., No. 26.*]

Feb. 18. **665.** Two copies of the above instructions. [*Col. Entry Bks., Whitehall. No. 27, pp. 29-35, and No. 92, pp. 109-126.*]

Feb. 18. **666.** Blank Commission from the King to some person unnamed to be Major of his Majesty's forces in Jamaica, and command the same in the absence of and next to the Governor or Deputy Governor. $\frac{3}{4}$ p. [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol. XX., pp. 6, 7.*]

Feb? **667.** Memorandum by Williamson of "powers to be implied in the instructions." *Indorsed*, Commission for Jamaica; Major to discipline and command all the forces in the absence and next to the Governor and Deputy Governor (*see Establishment for Jamaica, ante, No. 616.*) 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVIII., No. 27.*]

Feb. 18. **668.** Governor Francis Lord Willoughby to the King. Has been Barbadoes. constant in informing his Majesty of the state of the island, and the more so now that he has to report the displacing of a great officer, Sir Robert Harlowe [*?Harley*], who has gone to England to lay his complaints before his Majesty. His brother has been desired to give the details to the King. In obedience to his Majesty's recommendation had appointed Sir Robert, Keeper of the Seal for life, which upon strict perusal he found contrary to his commission, as he ought before to have informed his Majesty. Has now rectified it; for Sir Robert has given just occasion by his ill use of it, and other miscarriages in the places of judicature wherein he had been placed, for Lord Willoughby to command it from him again into his own custody, where by the grace of God he shall safely keep it, and make a right use of it according to the trust reposed in him by his Majesty, all which he hopes will be approved. 3 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVIII., No. 28.*]

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Feb. 18.
Barbadoes.

669. Governor Francis Lord Willoughby to Sec. Sir Henry Bennet. Has had an Act passed to settle a revenue upon the King, which Act he will send with some others as soon as they are finished, for his Majesty's confirmation. In the meantime he is collecting the revenue in the time of the sugar crop which is the ready money of the island; but owing to the bad weather the payments are very backward, so that he cannot return the King an account so soon as he expected. The island has been sadly afflicted with caterpillars, which, like the locusts in Egypt, have devoured all things, so that the poorer people must have starved if the shipping had not brought more provisions than usual; many of them have been forced to leave Barbadoes and go to Jamaica and other places merely from want of food. Sir Robert Harley has gone off in discontent like Col. Walrond, because he could not remain to do as he listed. Did not banish him; some actings of his did occasion his departure, which made his being here uneasy to him. If he or others make any complaints, Lord Willoughby requests that the matter may not be concluded until he can return a full account. *Indorsed, "Rec. April."* 1½ pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVIII., No. 29.*]

Feb. 19.

670. Wm. Hutchinson to Williamson. Entreats him to speak to Sir Thos. Modyford to assist Hutchinson in recovering a debt of 50*l.* with interest for 12 years, which he lent upon bond to Capt. Barry, now in Jamaica. [*Dom., Chas. II., Vol. XCIII., No. 21, Cal., p. 488.*]

Feb. 24.

671. The King to Edward D'Oyley. Requires him to give speedy satisfaction to the officers and mariners of his Majesty's ship *Diamond* for their third part of the value of the Flemish ship *Martin Van Rosen*, and her ladings, seized by them in the harbour of Jamaica in 1661, and condemned by him as lawful prize. ½ p. [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol. XVI., p. 52, and Vol. XXI., pp. 13, 14.*]

Feb. ?

672. [The King] to [the Duke of York]. To make ready two ships and one of the Dutch prize ships for a voyage to New England. Also to provide arms and ammunition as per annexed list to be delivered ready for transportation, to Richard Nicolls. [*Draft by Williamson with corrections.*] *Incloses,*

Memorial for Sec. Bennet of ammunition and other necessities to be provided for the intended voyage to New England.
[*Col. Papers, Vol. XVIII., Nos. 30, 31.*]

Feb. 25.

673. Warrant to Col. Wm. Legg, Lieutenant of the Ordnance. To deliver to [Richard] Nicolls packed for transportation the arms and ammunition as per annexed list, to be disposed of (for New England) according to his Majesty's directions. The list includes 500 firelocks, 500 matchlocks, pikes, pistols, 50 carabines, saddles, bridles, 2 mortar pieces, powder, match and ball, pickaxes, spades, and shovels, 2 brass sakers with field carriages, 1,000 bandoleers, holsters, bells, 500 swords, axes, hatchets, saws, wheelbarrows, hand baskets, tents, halberds, 6 drums, 3 colours, 40*l.* worth of nails and ironwork, one

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barrel of flint stones, and carriages and tackle for the mortars and sakers. *Together* 1 p. [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol. XX., p. 8.*]

Feb. 27.

674. Instructions for Col. [Edward]^y Morgan, Deputy-Governor of Jamaica. To take charge of a packet for Sir Thos. Modyford, now at Barbadoes, who is appointed Governor of Jamaica, and to embark immediately on the Westergate bound thither, and deliver up the money to Sir Thos. designed for the King's service in Jamaica, with power to apply the same himself in case of the death or disability of Sir Thos. Modyford. 2 pp. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XCII., pp. 393, 394.*]

Feb. ?

675. Warrant to prepare a bill for the King's signature containing a grant to James Duke of York of lands in America from St. Croix, next adjoining to New Scotland, to Pemaquid, with Matawacks or Long Island abutting upon the mainland between Connecticut and Hudson rivers, also with Hudson's river, "and containing in length from east to west the whole length of the sea coast there between the said rivers." Also the islands of Block Island, Martin's Vineyard, and Nantuket, and all lands, &c. within said limits; with powers of government, &c. *This is probably a copy of the draft. It is undated, and has a few words at the end in the handwriting of Williamson. The Patent is dated 12th March 1664, see No. 685.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVIII., No. 32.*]

Feb. 29.
Whitehall.

676. Copy of the preceding, but with this difference, that the words in inverted commas in the above are herein written, "and all the land from the west side of Hudson's river to the east side of Delaware Bay, all which are within the latitude 39 and 46 degrees, and containing in length from east to west the whole length of the sea coast." 2 pp. [*Col. Entry Bk., No. 68, pp. 7, 8.*]

Feb. 29.
Whitehall.

677. Copy of the preceding in one of Williamson's note books, who has written in the margin, "Grant to his Royal Highnesse in N. England." The King's bill is dated 8th March 1664, see No. 683. 3 pp. [*Col. Entry Bk., No. 92, pp. 191-193.*]

Feb. 29.

678. Another copy of the above. 2 pp. [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol. XVI., pp. 53-55.*]

Feb. 29.
Whitehall.

679. Warrant to the Clerk of the Signet to prepare a bill for the King's signature for payment of 4,000*l.* to Sir George Carteret, Treasurer of the Navy, towards preparations for the service of New England. *Signed by the King and countersigned by Sec. Bennet.* 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVIII., No. 33.*]

Feb. ?

680. Another warrant to the same effect, but with the addition, to be by him paid over to Richard Nicolls, groom of the bedchamber to the Duke of York. *A similar warrant is in Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol. XVI., p. 82, dated 25th March.* 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVIII., No. 34.*]

Feb. ?

681. Warrant to prepare a bill for the King's signature, to pass the Privy Seal, to Lord Willoughby, Governor of Barbadoes, to deliver to Sir Thos. Modyford, appointed Governor of Jamaica, sugars

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belonging to his Majesty to the value of 1,000*l.*, to be employed towards the work of completing the Great Fort of Jamaica. 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVIII., No. 35.*]

Feb. 29.

682. List of despatches for Jamaica, delivered to Col. Morgan in a black box locked up, 29th Feb. 1664, vizt., Sir Thos. Modyford's commission and instructions, and letters to him from the King and his Honour [Sec. Bennet]; the Deputy Governor and Major's commissions; letters to Sir Chas. Lyttelton from the King and Sec. Bennet; one to Lord Willoughby from the King; and instructions to Col. Morgan how to conduct himself in his passage, and in case of Sir Thos. Modyford's refusal, death, &c. 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVIII., No. 36.*]

March 8.

683. The King's bill containing a grant to Jas. Duke of York of lands in New England (*see the Patent, dated 12th March, No. 685, where the boundaries are described*). In this document, as also in the Privy Signet, the Privy Seal, and the Patent under the Great Seal, the words are, "and of all the land from the west side of *Connecticut* river to the east side of Delaware Bay," and not from the west side of *Hudson's* river, as written in three copies of the warrant to prepare this bill for the King's signature, dated 29th Feb. (*see Nos. 676-678*). *Indorsed*, "Charles R. Our will and pleasure is that this pass by immediate warrant. Entered at the Signett 10 Martii 1663-4. John Nicholas. Entered at the Privy Seal 10 Martii 1663-4. John Caule." [*Privy Seal Bundle, No. 363, D. 1.*]

March [10].

684. Doequet of the Signet Bill containing a grant to James Duke of York of lands in New England, of which the Patent passed under the Great Seal two days afterwards. [*Signet Office. Doequet Bk., No. 15, p. 292.*]

March 12.

Westminster.

685. Patent granting to James Duke of York, his heirs and assigns for ever, "all that part of the mainland of New England beginning in a place called or known by the name of St. Croix next adjoining to New Scotland in America, and from thence extending along the sea coast unto a certain place called Pemaquin or Pemaquid and so up the river thereof to the farthest head of the same as it tendeth northward, and extending from thence to the river of Kennebecque, and so upwards by the shortest course to the river Canada northward. And also all that island or islands commonly called by the several name or names of Matawacks or Long Island, situate, lying, and being towards the west of Cape Codd and the Narro-Higansets, abutting upon the mainland between the two rivers there, called or known by the several names of Connecticut and Hudson's river, together also with the said river called Hudson's river and all the land from the west side of Connecticut river to the east side of Delaware Bay, and also all those several islands called or known by the names of Martin Vineyards and Nantuekes, otherwise Nantuket, together with all the lands, islands, soils, rivers, harbours, mines, minerals, quarries, woods, marshes, waters, lakes, fishings, hawking, hunting, and fowling, and all other royalties, profits,

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commodities, and hereditaments thereto belonging, and the reversion and remainder thereof, together with the yearly and other rents, revenues, and profits in said premises; to be held of the manor of East Greenwich in free and common soccage, yielding and rendering to the King, his heirs and successors, forty beaver skins yearly when they shall be demanded or within ninety days after. With absolute power and authority to correct, punish, pardon, govern, and rule all the King's subjects as shall from time to time inhabit within the same, according to such laws as shall be established by said Duke of York or his assigns, and in defect thereof in cases of necessity according to the good discretions of his deputies, commissioners, officers, or assigns, in all causes and matters capital, criminal, civil, and marine, so as they be not contrary to the laws of England, reserving to the King the hearing and determining of appeals. And likewise to revoke, discharge, and alter all Governors, officers, and ministers which shall by him be thought needful. Also to put in execution or abrogate said laws, not only within the precinct of said territories, but also upon the seas in going and coming to and from the same; also for said Governors, officers, and ministers to exercise martial law in cases of rebellion, insurrection, and mutiny; to admit persons to trade and traffic within said territories, and to possess and enjoy any lands there as they shall think fit according to the laws aforesaid, and under such conditions as the Duke of York, his heirs or assigns, shall appoint. With power to transport the King's subjects or any strangers not prohibited or under restraint towards the plantation of said territories, together with clothing, implements, furniture, and other things usually transported and not prohibited, on payment of the customs and duties thereon; also with power of government and command to the Duke of York and the Governors, officers, or ministers appointed by him, over inhabitants of said territories, and to resist by force of arms, as well by sea as land, all persons attempting to inhabit said territories without special license of the Duke, his heirs or assigns, and all persons as shall attempt the destruction, invasion, or annoyance to the parts, places, or islands aforesaid or any part thereof. These Letters Patent or the inrollment thereof to be good and effectual in the law to all intents and purposes whatsoever. *Palfrey in his History of New England II.*, 580, says, "I have never seen the Duke of York's Patent entire": that part which relates to the boundaries has been more than once printed. [*Patent Roll*, 16 Car. II., Part 8, No. 6.]

Mar. 17.
Whitehall.

686. Commission to John [*sic* ? Rich.] Nicolls to raise and arm [blank] foot in London and Westminster, with officers fit for conducting them into New England. Justices of the peace, mayors, &c. are charged to permit them to march to the place of embarking, and allow them conveniences at the usual rates. $\frac{3}{4}$ p. [*Dom. Entry Bk.*, Chas. II., Vol. XX., p. 11.]

Mar. 20.
Barbadoes.

687. Sir Thos. Modyford to Sec. Sir Henry Bennet. Has received his letter of Jan. 11th, and will pay all dutiful obedience to his Majesty's commands. Has delivered the King's letter to his Excel-

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lency (Lord Willoughby), who readily gave them permission to publish the enclosed declaration. Has inserted in it more than was contained in his directions, being encouraged by the letters of Sir Jas. Modyford and Thos. Kendall, who wrote that they had it from the Duke of Albemarle's mouth that Sir Thos. might promise them those other things. Has already enlisted near 400 persons, and is well assured that three times that number will follow him before Christmas, whose enfeebled affairs will not permit them to go with Sir Thos. *Indorsed*, Rec. June 5, 1664, answered July 10. *Inclofes*,

687. 1. Declaration of Sir Thos. Modyford. That the King has appointed him Governor of Jamaica, and ordered him to make himself ready to depart in a ship of his Majesty's within six weeks, and to transport free all who shall be willing to be settlers in Jamaica, provided they take victuals enough for their passage and obtain the Governor's ticket for their departure. That his Majesty will allow full liberty of conscience to all modest and tender people, freedom from custom duties for 21 years, free grants of land, and free trade with all nations in amity, except in negroes, which are to be furnished by the Royal African Company. *Signed by Sir Thos. Modyford*, 1664, March 2nd. *Together 2 pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVIII., Nos. 37, 37 1.*]

Mar. 20.
Barbadoes.

688. Copies of preceding letter and declaration, the former dated March 10, and indorsed by Williamson, Rec. 5 July, the latter dated 3 March, and indorsed by Sir Thos. Modyford, Copy of my declaration, made 3rd of March. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVIII., Nos. 38, 38. 1.*]

Mar. 20.
Barbadoes.

689. Sir Thos. Modyford and P. Colleton to the Governor, Deputy Governor, and Court of Assistants [of the Royal African Company]. Regret that their actions have not given satisfaction, which they suppose is because Hayward returned home almost empty, and Dennis loaded with other men's effects, but were not to blame for this, as they sent bills to an amount that would have loaded the vessels with sugar twice over if any sugar had been stirring. If the time of year, the baseness of the people, and their suitable laws to protect them in it had been considered, would not have been accused of indiligence and want of foresight. Complain of the delay in executions for debt, and the goods being then left in the hands of the debtor for 80 days before the marshal can sell them, which before then are generally made away with. Endeavours of Modyford to prevent the debtor being trusted with the attached goods, but it could not be obtained, which does not in the least reflect on Lord Willoughby, who was very forward to relieve the creditors. His patent, however, orders the proceedings in the courts to be regulated with consent of his Council, who, being planters, carry it in favour of their brethren. If land is attached it is always appraised by five freeholders, who commonly put too high a price upon it, and even if sold, a new suit, execution, delays, and difficulties follow; so that it is a miracle if a creditor ever gets his estate. It would be well to lay the

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matter before his Majesty. Have put Rouse in suit and will order execution as soon as possible. Few blacks put out after the crops had been gathered in, until one of the new negroes set fire to the houses of the rest, when others were put out to work. Their order shall be observed not to put any abroad while the Company's plantations can keep them. At St. Christopher's the ship seized by the Alleppine had been discharged, as she had not been within the Company's limits; the negroes on her were sold to the French there. The Company's negroes sold at 2,400 lbs. of sugar per head. The price of 12*l.* to 15*l.* for boys and girls shall be observed, but it would have been well to have expressed their age. The plantation thrives under the care of a very honest overseer and two Christian servants, but more will soon be wanted. The provisions on the farm are expected to hold out until the next crop is gathered. Lord Willoughby has given his promise, in obedience to the King's letter, to restore the 320*l.* received on account of negroes, but has not yet performed it. The Speedwell arrived with 282 negroes, who have greatly lost in value owing to small-pox breaking out among them. The Success brought 193 blacks, and these, with Capt. Norbrook's, have produced the best of any. The Susan brought 230 negroes, which were not allowed to be discharged until the officers of the ship had proved they had not been within the Company's limits. Duke has been furnished with 30*l.* and the doctor with 9*l.* 13*s.*, for inspecting the negroes at 12*d.* per head. Enclose a bill for 10*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* to pay for a puncheon of beef; the same price cannot be expected in future. Duke is sent home empty, as there is no chance of getting a cargo within a reasonable time. Bowles had touched at Curaçao and stood over for the main. From Surinam they hear that Wood has sold all his negroes at good rates, and will depart thence laden with his own effects in six weeks. *Indorsed*, "This letter was received 30 May, and answered 1st June." 3¼ *pp.* [*Col. Papers*, Vol. XVIII., No. 39.]

Mar. 22.
Port Royal.

690. Minutes of the Council of Jamaica. Present: Sir Chas. Lyttelton, Col. Sam. Barry, Maj. Thos. Fuller, Capts. John Mann and Peter Pugh, and Sec. Richard Povey. Ordered, that after the departure of Sir Chas. Lyttelton Sec. Povey and any two of the Council be empowered to act as if the Governor were present. The secretary to give notice to the gentlemen of the country for their best entertainment of the new Governor when he shall visit them. The Commander-in-Chief of each regiment to appoint a rendezvous in case of alarm. Several acts of Sir Chas. and Commissary Povey signed and discharged, according to an indent. by Sir Chas. at the tower. Power to be given to Samuel Johnson, as administrator of the late Coll. Michell, to let out his plantation at Lygonee. ½ *p.* [*Col. Entry Bk.*, Vol. XXXVII., p. 23.]

Mar. 23.
Nevis.

691. An Act of the Assembly of Nevis concerning trials at law, providing that persons requiring trial by jury shall pay certain fees to the Provost-Marshal for providing them with meat and drink, &c. 1 *p.* [*Col. Entry Bk.*, No. XLIX., p. 10.]

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March 28-29. **692.** Minutes of the Council of Barbadoes. Present: Governor Lord Willoughby, Henry Willoughby, Wm. Kirton, Edmund Reid, Jas. Browne, Peter Colleton, Ferdinand Gorges, Thos. Modyford, John Yeamans, Thos. Wardell, and Philip Bell. Reasons for their late proceedings against Sir Robert Harley: that he having assumed to himself full power of judicature in matters of equity, insolently refused to take a commission from the Governor, in accordance with his Excellency's commission: that the fees to the Keeper of the Seal for confirmations of land being fixed at 4 lb. sugar per acre, he exacted 30s. more for each confirmation, and extorted 10 lb. of sugar per acre for all "within the ten thousand acres." That when constituted Chief Judge of the Court of Revenue he notoriously and scandalously misbehaved himself, for he made the rest of the judges and suitors wait four or five hours every day, so that little progress could be made in the King's business. That he called one Bawden to the Bench and privately advised him to demur to an information of extortion exhibited against him, and when the judges were equally divided on Bawden's case, "he stood up more like a comedian than a judge, and said, Gentlemen, now it is in my power to carry it which way I please, and which of you will give me the lustiest bribe shall have it." That he hindered and baffled his Majesty's attorneys in their ordinary and usual proceedings, seditiously magnifying himself by declaring to bystanders how much he was for the liberty of the subject. That, contrary to his oath, he advised Robt. Gale what to plead to an indictment. That when entrusted with receiving the certificates and entering the bonds of trading ships, he suffered the Supply, in which he was concerned, to depart without giving security. That in that office he exacted extraordinary fees, refused to seal writs directed to the Escheator for the King's service, and would not when required by the Governor deliver up the seal or declare where it was hid, until he was imprisoned. That he violently pressed the keeping of the petitioning merchants in prison, declaring that they ought to be tried by a court of war. And when in prison confessed that he only asserted the liberty of the people, when he saw he had lost the Governor's affection.

March 29.—Present: Col. Henry Willoughby, Deputy Governor, and Council. The King's letter to Lord Willoughby of the 17th of January last read, which acquaints him with the designs of the Dutch against the island, and requires care to be taken, to build forts for the safety of the island, preservation of the inhabitants, and to order the ships to sail in fleets for their common security. *Certified copy, with the following mem. added:* "Here ends all business transacted at the Council Board from the year 1660 to January in the year 1667. Except the years 1665 and 1666, in which years there is no manner of business, save only orders for the meeting of field officers." 6 pp. [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XI., pp. 84-89.*]

March 31.
Barbadoes.

693. Sir Thos. Modyford and P. Colleton to the Governor, Deputy Governor, and Court of Assistants [of the Royal African Company].

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Intend sending 300 negroes to Nevis and St. Kitts, having about 200 now on their hands, which nobody here will buy, and received encouragement to do so from the Company's factors there. There has been a great mortality amongst them, which our chief physician, Dr. La Rouse, assures them is through a malignant distemper contracted, they think, through so many sick and decaying negroes being thronged together, and perhaps furthered by the small-pox in Capt. Carteret's ship. Most men refused to receive any of them, and Philip Fuisseire, a surgeon, to whom they sold 20 at a low rate, lost everyone. Send account of sales and dead (*wanting*), also bill of 320*l.* from Lord Willoughby, and other bills for 580*l.* Capt. Chevers takes home 70 tons of sugar, beside cotton, at a low freight of 50*s.* per ton for sugar, and $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.* per lb. cotton. Capt. Hunt will leave in four days with 35,000 lbs. sugar, beside gold and teeth. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVIII., No. 39.*]

March ? **694.** Petition of Capt. John Gregory to the King. Has been long prisoner in the Tower, insomuch that his health is much impaired and his small estate exhausted; is not kindly treated by the King's old friends on account of his employment in the late wars, and is not kindly owned by others because of his principles, which are for peace and quiet subjection; begs therefore that his Majesty will give order for transportation of him and Paul Hobson to Barbadoes and so to Jamaica; Hobson will give security not to return without his Majesty's leave. [*Dom., Chas. II., Vol. XCV., No. 99, Cal., p. 537.*]

April 2. **695.** Commission from the Duke of York. Reciting the King's Letters Patent to him of 12th March last of lands in New England [see ante, No. 685], and appointing Richard Nicolls his Deputy Governor there with all the powers granted to the Duke by said Patent. 3 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVIII., No. 40.*]

April 2. **696.** Reasons of the Council of Barbadoes against the execution of the place of Provost Marshal by Francis Cradock during life by patent under the Great Seal. *Certified copy by Edward Bowden, Deputy Secretary. Calendared No. 759, with Order in Council and Report of Attorney-General thereon.* 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVIII., No. 41.*]

April 5-7. **697.** Minutes of the Council of Jamaica. Major Robert Freeman sworn Councillor. Lieut.-Col. Lynch chosen President in the absence of Sir Chas. Lyttelton until the arrival of another Governor.

April 7.—Capt. Saunders, of the ship *Nicholas*, to give in to the Secretary an inventory of her lading, and to have full liberty to trade in the island. The justices to send in an account within 14 days, of what land may be taken up by the planters now coming from Barbadoes. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XXXVII., p. 23.*]

April 9. **698.** Warrant to pay to Sir George Carteret the sum of 4,000*l.* to be paid to Rich. Nicolls for services in New England. [*Dom., Chas. II., Docquets, Cal., p. 550.*]

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April 9.
Anta.

699. Resolution of a council of war held on board his Majesty's ship Jersey, riding before Anta. Having taken into consideration the insolencies of the Dutch upon this coast, and the many ways they have taken to destroy his Majesty's subjects, and to prejudice the Royal Company's affairs, especially in their design of destroying the factory at Anta; said council consider it their duty not only to prevent the present designs of the Dutch, but to take or destroy the castle of Anta, if possible. It is, therefore, "our absolute result," that Capt. Peter Braithwaite be sent on shore to treat with the blacks, and in case he cannot, with 30 men and the help of the blacks, surprise said castle, to use all means to take same from the Dutch, or destroy it. *Signed by* Robert Holmes, Joseph Cubitt, Charles Talbot, Peter Bowen, Peter Braithwaite, Robert Fenn, John Ewers, John Holmes, and Samuel Browning. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVIII., No. 42.*]

April 13.
Whitehall.

700. The King to Francis Lord Willoughby of Parham, Gov. of Barbadoes. Has received his letter concerning Sir Robert Harley and is well satisfied with his proceedings in that business. Requires him vigorously to prosecute all that may best conduce to the settlement and advantage of Barbadoes; and if Sir Robert Harley make application to the King, his Majesty will forbear any determination until his Lordship's reasons and answers have been heard. 1 p. [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol. XIV., p. 20.*]

April 15.

701. Warrant to the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, Justices, and Sheriffs of Exeter, and to the Keeper of the prison. Whereas Richard Tilley, baker of Exeter, a condemned prisoner in their custody, was always of honest conversation, and behaved as a good subject in his Majesty's father's service, and has petitioned to be banished out of this kingdom; his Majesty hereby requires them to send said Richard Tilley to Jamaica or any other his Majesty's Foreign Plantations, there to remain banished. 1 p. [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol. XVII., p. 28.*]

April 21.

702. Proceedings in the House of Commons on the reading by Mr. Clifford of the report of the Committee for Trade. Wherein it was resolved that the several wrongs, dishonours, and indignities done to his Majesty by the subjects of the United Provinces, by invading of his rights in India, Africa, and America, and the damages, affronts, and injuries done by them to our merchants, be reported to the House as the greatest obstruction to our foreign trade, and that the House would support the King with life and fortune against all opposition. A conference thereon was desired with the Lords and Mr. Clifford and others appointed to manage it. [*Dom., Chas. II., Vol. XCVII., No. 15, Cal., p. 562.*]

April?

703. Petition of Edward D'Oyley, late Governor of Jamaica, to the King. Petitioner lying under the discouragement of the late evil times for his known principles of loyalty, accepted the command of a regiment of foot in the late expedition against Jamaica, which being brought into the power of the English he remained there several years a colonel, until the death of Colonel Bryan, when he

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was unanimously chosen Governor. This office petitioner continued to hold during the life of Cromwell, at whose death petitioner was compelled to inflict punishments upon mutinous and seditious persons to prevent anarchy, but being then without the formality of a Commission, petitioner is liable to be called in question for same. Prays for his Majesty's grant of pardon for all treasons, murders, felonies, and misdemeanors committed from the time petitioner was made Governor until 1 June 1661 when he received his Majesty's lawful Commission. Signed by the petitioner; also a draft of the same petition with corrections. 2 papers. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVIII., Nos. 43, 44.*]

April?

704. Warrant to prepare a bill for the King's signature to pass the Great Seal, containing a grant of pardon in the terms requested in Col. Doyley's petition, with non obstantes of the Statutes 13 Ric. II. and 10 Ed. III., and such other clauses as shall be requisite to make the pardon most full and effectual. *Draft with corrections. The pardon is dated May 5, see No. 734. 1 p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVIII., No. 45.*]

April 23.

705. Copy of the preceding. [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol. XVI., p. 106.*]

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706. "Considerations in order to the establishing his Majesty's interests in New England." The King judging it convenient for his interests in New England to accept the surrender of Mason's patent for the Province of Hampshire on conditions already agreed upon, and Ferd. Gorges being in treaty for the surrender of his patent for the Province of Maine, it may be necessary that their surrenders and what is to be done in order thereunto be forthwith prosecuted. That Commissioners be sent with instructions to enable them to effect what is intended by the King. That they proceed first to Portsmouth, Province of Hampshire, where are very many persons, some of great estates, well inclined to admit the King's interests there, and the generality well affected as far as they can, being lately oppressed by the more potent corporation of the Massachusetts. That they make known to the best inclined persons in the Provinces their commission, and that the King hath now a propriety as well as a dominion by the surrender of the grants to the ancestors of Mason and Gorges, and will employ his care and indulgence for their further prosperity. To give a good and secure title of inheritance to all in possession of lands or tenements and who desire a confirmation under the King's authority "upon such small acknowledgments as shall be almost insensible to them that shall receive so considerable an advantage thereby," paying only the 20th penny of the present yearly value for rent and one 20th penny by way of fine. That as soon as they find a fit temper in that people they then treat about the improvements of trade and the supply of timber, cordage, tar, &c., and endeavour to show the advantages of a better confidence and correspondence with England, by their cheerful submission to the regulations of trade for his Majesty's dominions and plantations, although by the letter of their grant in their first infancy they may seem exempted from payment of any customs but

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by their own consents. The encouragements to all who submit to said regulations, but if any town or province do not submit they will not be allowed to trade with England or any other colony. The Commissioners to have power to separate and join others in commission with them. No applications or demands to be made to Boston until the King's unquestionable right of propriety to Hampshire and Maine be in a good measure settled. To aim at and obtain, in this first attempt, a submission to the King's new right upon those two Provinces and to the settlement of trade and customs there, although the Massachusetts may perhaps not be so soon brought to it, after which instructions may be framed for the Commissioners; "and whilst they shall be found not to intermeddle with their government or matters of religion, the stiff and factious party will want pretensions for stirring up the people to an eager opposition of the fair and reasonable proceedings of the Commissioners." Arguments upon the whole matter, "scarce any future accident or state of affairs can in any probability render the reduction of that doubtful people more feasible than at this point of time they may be found to be by the easy methods here proposed, which being rather a means of insinuation than of force cannot put his Majesty's interests there into a much weaker condition than they are in at present should they fail of their effect." *Lord Clarendon is supposed to be the author of this Paper, see Palfrey's History of New England, II., 578. 5 pp. [Col. Papers, Vol. XVIII., No. 46.]*

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707. Estimate of the expenses "relating to the expedition of the Commissioners to New England." If the number be five to allow 500*l.* each by way of advance, out of such rents, fines, and customs or other profits as shall be raised by them out of New England; also 300*l.* for clerks, at the discretion of the Commissioners, and a further 200*l.* for attending the solicitation and despatch of the grants and fees relating to this affair. Total, 3,000*l.* A fourth-rate frigate should be appointed for transporting the Commissioners, and a small ketch to attend them. The composition to be finished with Ferdinando Gorges. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVIII., No. 47.*]

April 23.
[Westminster.]

708. Commission to Col. Rich. Nicolls, Sir Robt. Carr, Geo. Cartwright, and Sam. Mavericke, or any three or two of them, or their survivors, whereof said Col. Nicolls during his life to be always one and upon division of opinion to have a casting voice, to visit the several colonies of New England, and to examine and determine all complaints and appeals in all causes, as well military as criminal and civil, and proceed in all things for settling the peace and security of that country according to their discretions and such instructions as they receive from the King in that behalf. *Copy examined, G. Palmer. Printed in New York Documents, III., 64, 65. 4 pp. [Col. Papers, Vol. XVIII., No. 48.]*

April 23.
Westminster.

709. Copy of the preceding, dated by mistake April 25. 3 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVIII., No. 49.*] Also entry of said Commission. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XCII., pp. 205-209.*]

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- [April 23.] **710.** Draught of the above, but the names are not filled in, and the last paragraph is omitted. *Corrected and indorsed by Williamson.* 1½ pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVIII., No. 50.*]

April 23.
Whitehall.

711. Instructions for Col. Rich. Nicolls, Sir Robert Carr, Geo. Cartwright, and Sam. Maverick, Commissioners appointed to visit Massachusetts. To assure the Governor and Council of the King's good intentions towards the colony, and that the chief object of their journey is to remove all jealousies and misunderstandings caused by the late "confusion." To discourse upon the best means to reduce the Dutch in Long Island or anywhere within the King's dominions, and upon the evil consequences likely to ensue, if they be still allowed to have a Government of their own. To ascertain the condition of the Indian Kings and Princes, what treaties have been made and how observed, that no violations may be permitted. To inquire what has been done towards the foundation and maintenance of any college or schools. To observe great caution before listening to accusations against those who are or have been in authority. To examine into the administration of justice, and to see that no one is debarred the free exercise of his religion, according to the laws of England. To apprehend all persons who stand attainted of high treason, and to discover those who have entertained them since the restoration, that better care may be taken for their future behaviour. To see that the Act of Navigation be punctually observed, and to make particular inquiries into the whole frame and constitution of the Government. *Printed in New York Documents, III., 51-55.* 8 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVIII., No. 51.*]

- [April 23.] **712.** Another copy of the above. 14 pp. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XCII., pp. 224-237.*]

April 23.

713. "Secret instructions for the Commissioners employed by the King to the plantations in America in and about New England to be considered and communicated only to themselves." The main object of their employment is to ascertain the true state of those several colonies; to gain the good opinion of the principal inhabitants, so as to lead them to desire a renewal of their charter; to secure, in the first place, possession of Long Island, and to reduce the people to obedience to the King's Government, that the whole trade may be carried on by the English. To land at Boston, but if compelled to put first into Long Island, particular instructions are given for their guidance; should they not meet with the reception expected or the assistance required from Massachusetts, they must visit Connecticut, New Plymouth, and Rhode Island, and try and get support from thence. To examine carefully the first and second charters granted by Charles I., and any others since granted; to inquire into all laws passed during the late usurping Government; to be very particular not to give offence to either of the religious sects; to frequent their churches and to be present at their devotions. On the subject of religious controversies they are particularly instructed; "it will not be rational to appear solicitous to make any change in the matter of religion;" to press the Governor to call a

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General Assembly, and to do their utmost to have members chosen who are most inclined to promote the King's service; the nomination or approbation of their Governor, and the appointment of the commander of the militia, "we could heartily wish should be gained upon them" Dick Nicolls for their Governor, and Colonel Cartwright for Major-General. *Printed in New York Documents, III., 57-61. 10 pp. [Col. Papers, Vol. XVIII., No. 52.]*

[April 23.] **714.** Another copy of the above. 15 pp. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XCII., p. 209.*]

April 23. **715.** The King to the Governor and Council of the Massachusetts Bay. Having taken very much to heart the welfare and advancement of the plantations in America, and particularly that of New England, which in truth hath given a good example of industry and sobriety to all the rest, whereby God hath blessed it above the rest, and desiring the conversion of infidels and pagans, which ought to be the chief end of all Christian plantations, the King has thought fit to send Commissioners to take a view of the good Government there and receive full information of the true state and condition of that plantation and of their neighbours on all sides, so that his Majesty may the better judge what he is to do either for the better repairing of any thing that is amiss, or the better improving and encouragement of what is good. The King explains under six heads his reasons for sending the Commissioners, viz., to discountenance, suppress, and utterly extinguish all unreasonable jealousies and malicious calumnies that the King's subjects in those parts do not submit to his Majesty's Government, but look upon themselves as independent upon us and our laws, and that the King has not confidence in their affection and obedience, all which lewd aspersions must vanish upon this his extraordinary and fatherly care manifested in the instructions given to his Commissioners. That all the King's good subjects may know how far his Majesty is from the least intention or thought of violating or in the least degree infringing their charter or restraining the liberty of conscience thereby allowed, the support and maintenance of which the King believes is at present as necessary as ever, and therefore is very willing to confirm and renew. That all differences betwixt the several colonies upon their bounds, limits, and jurisdictions may be composed; all which will be easily reconciled by the Commissioners upon the place or by a just determination upon a matter of right, or representation to the King in cases of difficulty. That the King may receive full and particular information of the state and condition of the neighbour Princes, from some of whom his Majesty has received addresses of great respect, though not without some complaint or insinuation of injustice or hard measure exercised towards them from the colonies, to which Princes the Commissioners will, if necessary, repair in person and assure them of the King's friendship and protection from injustice and oppression. That the plantations may be protected from the invasion of their neighbour nations and the possession of any lands or territories by them provided against, as the Dutch have lately possessed lands to the great prejudice of the King's subjects and the

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obstruction of trade, so his Majesty desires they will join and assist his Commissioners vigorously in recovering his right in those places now possessed by the Dutch, and reducing them to obedience and submission to the King's Government, in which case they are to be treated as neighbours and fellow subjects, and enjoy quietly what they are possessed of by their honest industry. That the Commissioners should confer with the Governor and Council of the Massachusetts on the subject of the King's former letter of June 28th, 1662 [see *ante*, No. 314], and their answer of 25th November following, "of which we shall only say that the same did not answer our expectation nor the profession made by your said messengers," but the King makes no doubt the Governor and Council will give him satisfaction in all he looks for at their hands. Has now imparted the most important reasons for this extraordinary charge in sending Commissioners, and doubts not their proper reception and treatment of them. This letter to be forthwith communicated to the Council, and a General Assembly called within 20 days and this letter read to them. *Printed in New York, Documents, III., 61-63. 6½ pp. [Col. Papers, Vol. XVIII., No. 53.]*

April 23. **716.** Another copy of the above. 8 pp. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XCII., pp. 195-204.*]

April 23. **717.** Instructions to Col. Rich, Nicolls, Sir Robt. Carr, Geo. Whitehall. Cartwright, and Samuel Mavericke, Commissioners for the visitation of our Colony of Connecticut. To find out the full difference between them and the Massachusetts, both in their civil and ecclesiastical estate. "We conceive those of Connecticut to contrive themselves under the most rigid Presbyterian Government, so that you will find their neighbours free enough of their censures of them, of all which you will make no other use than for your own information how to govern yourselves." To declare their firm resolution to maintain the charter, without the least restraint of freedom of religious opinions. To confer with Mr. Winthrop upon the pretences of those of Rhode Island, the charter having passed the Great Seal rather upon the good opinion and confidence the King had in Winthrop than that the differences were composed on the boundaries. To inform themselves what was done about the year 1644 in reference to the purchase of a large tract of ground about the Narragansett Bay from the chief Sachem, the formal transfer remaining still in the hands of Sam. Gorton, John Wicks, and Randall Houlden who inhabit at Warwick in Rhode Island and let the Sachems know the King will do them justice. If found belonging to his Majesty then to be called King's Province, and the inhabitants to be left undisturbed. To inform themselves what encroachments are made by any foreigners and resolve upon the most effectual means of reducing them to the King's obedience or removing them. To find out what Letters Patents have been heretofore granted, and how the lands so granted are possessed and cultivated, so that if the intention of said grants have not been pursued the King may "avoid" the same. To inform themselves what ironworks are already erected, the conveniences for others, the nature of the ore, &c. And of the

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discovery of any mines of gold or silver, so that the King may receive the fifth part as reserved by their charter. *Printed in New York Documents, III., 55, 56. 5 pp. [Col. Papers, Vol. XVIII., No. 54.]*

[April 23.] **718.** Another copy of the preceding. 6 pp. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XCII., pp. 238-243.*]

April 23. **719.** The King to the Governor and Council of Connecticut. Has sent his Commissioners according to the resolution declared to Mr. Winthrop when the King renewed their charter, and makes no question said Commissioners will be respectfully received by them. Their liberties and privileges, whether ecclesiastical or civil, the King will not suffer to be violated in the least degree, which is the principal business of the Commissioners, as likewise to take care that the bounds and jurisdictions of the several colonies there may be agreed upon, and especially that the natives receive justice and civil treatment. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVIII., No. 55.*]

April 23. **720.** Another copy of the preceding. 1½ pp. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XCII., pp. 245, 246.*]

[April 23.] **721.** An additional instruction to the Commissioners as above. To observe so much of their instructions for the Massachusetts and Connecticut as may be applied to New Plymouth and Rhode Island, referring other things to their own discretion, only as to Rhode Island to let them know the Commissioners have a present of two rich scarlet cloaks from the King to the two Kings who expressed so much affection to his Majesty upon the delivery of their charter. 1 p. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XCII., p. 244.*]

April 23. **722.** The King to the Governor and Council of New Plymouth in New England. Need not enlarge upon his care and affection in sending Commissioners to visit them, that his Majesty may have a full account of their present condition and how it may be improved by any further acts of grace and favour from the King to them. Will no more suffer them to be oppressed by any foreign powers or ill neighbours than his Majesty will other of his subjects, so is the King's care no less that they should live amongst themselves and with others as become subjects born under the same Prince and in the same country and of the same faith and hope in the mercies of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. Has referred all differences as to bounds and jurisdictions of their several colonies to said Commissioners. Their late address gave his Majesty good satisfaction and leaves no doubt that they will receive these Commissioners as becomes them, who will let them know the King's resolution to preserve all their liberties and privileges without the least violation. 2 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVIII., No. 56.*]

April 23. **723.** Another copy of the preceding. 2 pp. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XCII., pp. 248, 249.*]

April 23. **724.** The King to the Deputy Governor, Governor, [*sic*] Assistants, and Freemen of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations. Acknowledges their thanks for their charter in their letter to the Lord

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Chancellor. Assures them of the continuance of all their liberties and privileges, without the least violation and of his Majesty's favour towards them upon all occasions. The King has according to his purpose often declared to them, sent his Commissioners to visit his several colonies of New England, to hear all complaints and reduce all things there to the rules prescribed in the several charters, and in the point of bounds to put an end to all differences, and in case of contradictions in said charters to settle some agreement by mutual consent, in case of great difficulty to refer same to his Majesty. 2 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVIII., No. 57.*]

April 23. **725.** Another copy of the preceding. 2 pp. [*Col. Entry Bk. Vol. XCII., pp. 246, 247.*]

726. Mem. for a Privy Seal for the payment of 800*l.* to George Cartwright, for the use of the King's Commissioners employed for the visitation of the Colonies in New England. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVIII., No. 58.*]

[April.] **727.** Petition of Sam. Mavericke to the King. Acknowledges the King's favour in appointing him one of the Commissioners for New England, and to have received 250*l.* towards his setting forth, but having expended at least 500*l.* prays that the Royal bounty may be extended to him somewhat further. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVIII., No. 59.*]

April 26. **728.** Commission to Capt. Thos. Owen to raise and arm 100 men in England, to be employed in the service of the Royal African Company, with officers fit for transporting them into Africa. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol. XX., p. 13.*]

April 28. **729.** Commission to Sir Ellis Leighton and Joseph Williamson to take charge on the King's behalf of the moiety or half part reserved to the King of all forfeitures or prizes of ships, negro slaves, goods, wares, or any merchandise seized by the Royal African Company, they having by Letters Patent the right to make seizure of all such goods carried to places mentioned in their charter, and to reserve one half of such prizes to themselves, paying over the other half to his Majesty. [*Dom., Chas. II., Vol. XCVII., No. 57, Cal. p. 571.*]

April 29. **730.** Warrant to pay to Col. Wm. Legg, lieutenant of ordnance, the sum of 2,021*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.* for furnishing the plantation of New England with ordnance. [*Dom., Chas. II., Docquets, Cal., p. 573.*]

April 29. **731.** Petition of the Council and Assembly of Nevis to Francis Lord Willoughby, Governor of Barbadoes and the rest of the Caribbees. Acknowledge the blessing of God in the almost miraculous restoration of King Charles the Second, "whose appearance like the rising of the sun soon dispelled all those condensed fogs of malignity and oppression in that almost depraved nation." Complain that whereas they formerly enjoyed freedom of trade with all nations in amity with his Majesty, they are now debarred from same, by the self-driving interest "of some not well affected to our well being." Many of the meaner sort were wholly employed in the manufacture of tobacco, whereon they lived com-

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fortably, but now that supplies come only from English ports where tobacco is no commodity, and not being able to produce sugar, they are forced daily to desert the island. Beg his Excellency to intercede with his Majesty for their re-enjoyment of their former freedom of trade, so they may transport their goods to any country in amity with England, whereby they conceive his Majesty's revenue by customs may be much augmented, and his Majesty's poor subjects encouraged to continue their stations. *Signed by* Jas. Russell, R. M. Russell, John Procter, Mich. Smith, Walter Symonds, Fra. Kaynell, William Freman, Rob. Trevethick, Dav. Nowell, Daniell Lanbukner (?), Albine West, and Geo. Gardynar of the Council ; and by Fra. Morton, John Jenkins, John Smith, Rob. Overton, William Childes, Roger Earle, Thomas Bartlet, John Eade, and John Hughes of the Assembly. *Inclosure to No. 804. 2 pp. [Col. Papers, Vol. XVIII., No. 60.]*

April 29.
Nevis.

732. The Assembly of Nevis to Francis Lord Willoughby. Jointly submit to his Majesty as their Proprietor and to his Excellency as his Majesty's Lieutenant, and pray him to accept this their acknowledgment of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to his Majesty, during the term of his commission, out of which they supplicate that his Majesty's forts and standing guards may be maintained. *Signed by* John Jenkins, Francis Morton, John Hughes, Robert Overton, John Eade, Roger Earle, John Smith, Willm. Childes, Willm. Howard, Francis Summers, Thomas Bartlet, and Joseph Grover. 1 p. [*Col. Entry Bk., No. 49, p. 9.*]

April ?

733. Petition of Paul Hobson and Capt. John Gregory to Sec. Bennet. To remind the King of their petition for leave to go beyond sea as far as Jamaica, which Sir John Robinson presented five weeks ago, and reported to have been well received. [*Dom., Chas. II., Vol. XCVII., No. 81, Cal., p. 574.*]

May 5.

734. Pardon to Edward D'Oyley of all treasons, felonies, and misdemeanors, by him committed in Jamaica before June 1, 1661, with other clauses requisite and usual. [*Dom., Chas. II., Docquet.*]

May 6.

735. Petition of Wm. Duke of Hamilton and Ann Duchess of Hamilton to the King. That the Council at Plymouth bargained and sold to petitioner's father, James Marquis Hamilton, his heirs and assigns, a portion of the main lands in New England called the county of New Cambridge, with several other lands and privileges. Since which time, by reason of the late war, several persons have possessed themselves of the best and most considerable parts of the said lands without any acknowledgment of petitioners' right. Pray that the premises be recommended to the Commissioners for New England, and care taken that petitioners be restored to their just right. *With reference* to said Commissioners to examine the allegations and restore the petitioners to their just rights and interest, or otherwise to report their opinion. *Annexed,*

735. 1. Report of the Commissioners Ric. Nicols, George Cartwright, and Samuel Mavericke, to the King, on the above

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petition. They cannot find that any servant, agent, or planter was ever sent over by said James Marquis of Hamilton, to take possession of any part of said patent, or that it was ever known there that any such patent was granted to said Marquis. But they find that the land contained in that patent has been granted in part to the Massachusetts as they pretend, part to the colony of Connecticut, and part to Rhode Island. The 10,000 acres which were to be had at the head of Sagadahock, in the eastern parts, they cannot find out, for that river hath two great streams that feed it, whose heads are not yet known, neither can they hear of any land that Edward Lord Gorges had in these parts, by which those 10,000 acres were to have been set out. *Together 2 pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVIII., Nos. 61, 62.*]

May 6. **736.** Copy of preceding petition and reference. [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol. XVIII., p. 49.*]

May 7. **737.** Orders of a Council of War held on board the Jersey, in the Road of Cape Coast. That there be put into the castle of Cape Coast 50 soldiers, under Capt. Robert Muschamp, and that Gilbert Beavis, agent for the East India Company, be desired to be chief factor there for the Royal Company, for the same salary he had of the East India Company, or for his friends in England to agree with the Royal Company, and with two assistants. That masons and carpenters and materials for repair of the castle be landed, and provisions and ammunition for six months, before the departure of the fleet. That whereas upon a fair summons to the Governor of said castle, then in service of the Netherlands West India Company, to surrender to the Royal Company, they made no reply, and the English were necessitated to employ force, and agreed that merchandise found there should be equally divided between the inhabitants and soldiers; resolved that each ship that landed men appoint an officer for distribution, and that 20 shares be reserved, of which six to Capt. Robert Muschamp, four to Lieut. Hammond, four to Henry Clarke, and the other six to wounded men and others. That after Cape Coast is victualled and manned six men and victuals for six months be sent to the castle of Anta if it be spared. That whereas the forts of Anamabo and Adia, between the Royal fort of Inashang and castle of Cormantin, are still detained by the Netherlands West India Company, a speedy course be taken for reducing them. That with all possible expedition the Britain frigate, Capt. Philip Cowne, be dispatched for England, with letters to the Royal Company. *Signed by Robt. Holmes, Joseph Cubitt, Fran. Selwyn, R. Lister, Charles Talbott, Peter Bowen, Peter Braithwaite, Peter Marett, Robert Fenne, Philip Cowne. Indorsed, "Result before Cap Corso." 2 pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVIII., No. 63.*]

May 10. **738.** Sir Thos. Modyford, Governor of Jamaica, to the King. His Majesty's Royal commands found a heart full of alacrity to embrace and execute them. Such gracious condescensions, so full of honour and confidence, challenge no less than the simple resignation of his

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all to his Royal will and pleasure, which by these he humbly sacrifices. Earnestly beseeches the Great God to make the same an acceptable present, whilst in all his actions he appears his Sacred Majesty's industrious, beneficial, grateful, and loyal subject. Sir Henry Bennet will present an account of the little progress hitherto made in his American affairs. *Indorsed*, Rec. June 5, 1664. Acknowledged July 10. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVIII., No. 64.*]

May 10.
Barbadoes.

739. Sir Thos. Modyford to Sec. Sir Henry Bennet [Lord Arling-ton]. Has received his letter of Feb. 22nd, with his Majesty's commissions, instructions, and letters. The Westergate arrived April 21st. Col. Morgan and his family came to Modyford's plantation the next day; he had lost his eldest daughter, a lady of great beauty and virtues, on the tedious voyage, and two more of his family have since died of a malign distemper caused by the nastiness of the passengers, which has carried off about 30 of the passengers, whereof 12 were seamen. This accident has caused most of his passengers to the number of 1,500 to refuse to embark on that vessel. In spite of his earnest persuasions to the contrary, Morgan did again put himself on board with some scores of planters for Jamaica. Has dispatched enclosed commission, letters, and instructions to San Domingo. Has first sent there as being just in the way, and employed a noted Quaker of good temper, skill, and knowledge in merchant affairs, whose great cunning, searching, and industrious spirit and loyalty to the King will beget a confidence in Modyford from that party, and many of that persuasion now go and will come after. This Quaker has sent for his wife and children from England, and really it may take off much of the rude roughness of that sect's temper when they find John Perrott, an eminent preaching Quaker, content for his Majesty's service to appear in a black satin suit with sword and belt, and be called captain. Has agreed for a ship with Perrott to transport between 300 and 400 passengers, and intends himself to embark in three or four days with 400 more. Has given the enclosed commissions to some merchants to send on the rest of the subscribers, about 600 more. May with good reason expect from hence a yearly supply of 1,000 persons, but they are generally so poor they cannot pay their passage, which to encourage them should be free. Recommends that this be done by merchant ships, for the Westergate conveyed 200 at a cost of 3,000*l.*, whilst 300 from hence on the merchant-man shall not cost 500*l.* [*Sec. Bennet has here written in the margin, Propose to his Majesty.*] His promise of free trade, which is really one of the chiefest inducements, has not been confirmed in the instructions, but as it is granted to Lord Willoughby, will govern himself at present according to his Majesty's intentions, and restrain Tittsall from seizing any [foreign traders]; but begs for positive instructions by the very first conveyance. Will show how his Majesty's revenue may be very considerably increased in these parts by drawing a parallel betwixt Jamaica and Barbadoes. Barbadoes contains 100,000 acres, worth from 10*l.* to 20*l.* per acre, and loads 10,000 tons of shipping. Jamaica, therefore, with 7,000,000 of acres, will be of great value if well peopled. Advises (1) that his Majesty be prodigal in granting the first million of acres, allowing 30 acres

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per head to white or black; (2) that land be reserved for those who promise to bring out more people; (3) that until the said million be reasonably filled and planted the following additional privileges be granted:—(1) freedom from custom in England on exports for Jamaica; (2) trade with all nations in amity with the King; (3) free passage to servants in the Caribbees; (4) more strict injunctions to Lord Willoughby in the matter; (5) the great men of England to be obliged to settle plantations there; (6) the Royal Company to be obliged to furnish the necessary negroes yearly on easy terms to the poorer sort of planters; (7) that the meaner sort of the people that lie on the parish throughout the three nations be sent thither, and delinquents sold for five or seven years; (8) that encouragement be given to Germans now oppressed by the Turk, and to all other nations, by making them as free as the English; and (9) that power be given for making a coin of the alloy and weight of that of New England, about 10*d.* to the English shilling. This would furnish 20,000 trained soldiers and 30,000 inhabitants, and then the most cautious, whose bags now lye in the dark, will bring them out to improve their talent in so fruitful and secure a place, for it is an undeniable truth every shilling now gained from those people is 20*s.* loss to his Majesty. Finds his character of Col. Morgan short of his worth, and shall cherish him as a brother; he wants the money owing him from the Exchequer, in order to purchase 30 or 40 blacks to maintain his wife and seven children. Princes that go not forward go backward, and their Royal growth is safest when least perceptible; the well filling this navel (as the Spaniards call it) of the Indies may notably further this growth. *Indorsed*, Rec. 5 July, answerd July 10th, though referred to the Committee of Jamaica for further consideration. Read at the Committee 16 July 1664. 6½ pp. *Incloses*,

739. I. Sir Thos. Modyford to (the Governor of San Domingo). His Majesty of Great Britain has commanded him to take charge of his island of Jamaica, and strictly enjoined him to restrain all his subjects from molesting the ships or invading the territories of his Catholic Majesty, nothing being more desirable to his Royal nature than that his subjects should live in friendly and good correspondence with all their neighbours; in order to which his Majesty's Ambassador is now residing in the Catholic King's court, well instructed to make all those tenders which may produce an everlasting friendship betwixt these most glorious nations. In the meantime let us not only forbear all acts of hostility, but give each other the free use of our respective harbours and the civility of wood, water, and provisions for money. Promises himself by the hands of Col. Theodore Cary and Capt. John Perrott a reply suitable to the sincerity of what is here written. Aboard his Majesty's ship *Marmaduke*, 1664, April 30. *Indorsed* by Modyford, Copy of my letter to the Governor of Sta. Domingo.

739. II. Sir Thos. Modyford's commission to Col. Theodore Cary and Capt. John Perrott. To present his letters to the Pre-

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sident-General of San Domingo in Hispaniola, and to treat with him touching a good correspondence and commerce betwixt his Majesty's subjects of Jamaica and those of the Catholic King in the Indies, according to such instructions as they shall herewith receive. 1664, April 30.

739. III. Sir Thos. Modyford's instructions to Col. Cary and Capt. Perrott touching their negotiations with the Spaniards at Sta. Domingo. After magnifying his Majesty's power, his great love of peace, and the settlement of Jamaica, and how much all friendly proceedings will be for the advantage of both nations, they will obtain discourse with the inhabitants, and very warily treat with them for a trade at Jamaica, especially for blacks; and if they can, persuade some to come in the ketch to treat with Modyford, offering to leave hostages as security. If complying, to advise their correspondents in Carthagena of this amicable overture, and, if they can, obtain some testimonial from the Governor, which may be made use of hereafter. Having stayed so long as the matter may require, they are to order Capt. Ensom to sail directly for Point Cagway, where Modyford hopes to meet them. 1664, May 2.
739. IV. Sir Thos. Modyford to Col. Morgan. Has advised the ablest planters of Jamaica of his coming with a considerable number of freemen and labourers, and has desired them to repair to the several ports to hire them, whereby the disorders and ruin which have happened to former passengers will be prevented. Therefore desires him to put into Port Morant, Lygonee, Point Cagway, and other ports, to give opportunity of making contracts with the inhabitants. None but merchants and traders to be landed at the town of Point Cagway. Has sent his servant Samuel Conyers on these ships, to whom let Modyford's one-half of the prisoners be delivered and his goods and provisions got on shore. Is confident he will find Sir Chas. Lyttelton very glad of his coming, and until his own coming, which will be within 10 days, he is to act with Sir Chas. and the Council. 1664, May 2.
739. V. Sir Thos. Modyford to Sir Chas. Lyttelton. Has received [22nd April] his Majesty's commission for the government of Jamaica, in which Lord Windsor's commission is repealed and the honourable bearer (Col. Morgan) appointed Lieut-Governor; to both which his loyal compliance cannot be doubted. The sickness of the Westergate and the number of planters going with Modyford cause his stay awhile, but hopes on the Marmaduke, Admiral Stokes, to be with him within 10 or 12 days. 1664, May 2.
739. VI. Sir Thos. Modyford's commission to Col. Samuel Berwicke, Francis Raynes, Serj.-Maj. James Beeke, Captains Sam. Newton, Jeremiah Eggington, and Thos. Modyford, John Searle, John Hallett, John Rokesby, and Thos. Kendall.

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To treat with any free inhabitants of Barbadoes desiring to go to Jamaica, to procure ships for their transportation, and to make any reasonable contracts. 1664, May 10.

739. VII. Sir Thos. Modyford's instructions to Col. Berwicke and the above Commissioners. To make known the great privileges his Majesty hath granted to the inhabitants of Jamaica, which are recapitulated. "I have nothing to return to you but thanks for the pains you may take herein and the hopes of those rewards which usually attend persons that serve so gracious a prince as our Sovereign." 1664, May 10. *Together* 10½ pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVIII., Nos. 65, 65 I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII.*]

- May 10. Barbadoes. 740. Copy of the above letter of Sir Thos. Modyford to Sec. Sir Henry Bennet. *Indorsed by Williamson, Rec. October 7.* 6½ pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVIII., No. 66.*]

- May 10. Barbadoes. 741. Extract from the above letter of Sir Thos. Modyford concerning the encouragement of a free passage to poor persons who desire to go from Barbadoes to Jamaica in merchant vessels and not in his Majesty's ships. *Indorsed, Proposals concerning Jamaica* [submitted to the King and the Council for Foreign Plantations]. ½ p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVIII., No. 67.*]

- May 18. Boston. 743. Minute of a General Court held at Boston, being a report of the proceedings of the Commissioners appointed by the General Courts of the Massachusetts and New Plymouth Colonies, determining the boundary line, hitherto undetermined, betwixt said colonies. That the line stretched from Accord pond upon such a course and so marked, and so as aforesaid to the White Oak Angle tree, from that Oak westerly to Neetmocke river as before described, is and shall be accounted and reputed the true and settled bound line between the colonies of the Massachusetts and New Plymouth; and that the line first drawn from said Angle tree to Accord pond shall not be understood to be the line of division, it being wholly within Plymouth. The length of the whole line is by estimation about forty miles. Signed by Eleazer Lusher, Roger Clapp, Joshua Fisher, Josiah Winslow, Constant Southworth, and Robert Hudson. Read in full court, May 29, 1664. *Copy certified by Edw. Rawson, Secretary.* 3 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVIII., No. 67*.*]

- May 25. Jamaica. 744. Lt. Col. Thos. Lynch to Sec. Sir Henry Bennet [Lord Arlington]. Sir Chas. Lyttelton having committed the Government to the Council, Lynch was chosen President and made Commander-in-Chief of the militia and Judge of the island, and on 2nd instant Sir Chas. sailed hence in the St. John's Head for London. Under Sir Charles's government the people have become obedient and industrious. They have many hopeful plantations if supplied with negroes, but the inhabitants do not number more than 5,000 at the most, and they are taking an exact account to give Sir Thos. Modyford at his arrival. Good store of provisions, and not one person sick in the whole island. Their settlements being scattered, near

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180 miles along this vast country will be commodious to the new Commissioners, who will find more than enough vacant land for planting. People generally pleased with Modyford's coming, and the more so, as he is of the Lord General's recommendation, who once before sent the fittest and worthiest man in the world. The Deputy Governor, Col. Morgan, arrived 3 or 4 days since, and the Governor is expected in five or ten more days in the Marmaduke, with 600 or 800 people. The Swallow and Westergate went to San Domingo, where Col. Cary, C. Hemlock, and J. Perrott obtained a favourable answer to Sir Thos. Modyford's overtures of peace, but it is improbable Jamaica will be advantaged by it, for it is not in the power of the Governor to have or suffer a commerce, nor will any necessity or advantage bring private Spaniards to Jamaica, for we and they have used too many mutual barbarisms to have a sudden correspondence. When the King was restored the Spaniards thought the manners of the English nation changed too, and adventured two or three vessels to Jamaica for blacks, but the surprises and irruptions by C. Mings, for which the Governor of San Domingo has upbraided the Commissioners, made the Spaniards redouble their malice, and nothing but an order from Spain can gain us admittance or trade, especially while they are so plentifully and cheaply supplied with negroes by the Genoese, who have contracted to supply them with 24,500 negroes in seven years, which the Spaniards have contracted to receive from the Dutch at Curaçao, on which cursed little barren island they have now 1,500 or 2,000. Sec. Bennet may judge by this whether the Royal Company had not best sell their negroes by contract to the Genoese, and whether the best way to get the trade and silver of America is not to seclude the Flemings out of Africa. The calling in the privateers will be but a remote and hazardous expedient, and can never be effectually done without five or six men-of-war. If the Governor commands and promises a cessation and it be not entirely complied with, his and the English faith will be questioned and the design of trade further undone by it. Naked orders to restrain or call them in will teach them only to keep out of this port, and force them (it may be) to prey on us as well as the Spaniards. What compliance can be expected from men so desperate and numerous, that have no other element but the sea, nor trade but privateering. There may be above 1,500 of them in about 12 vessels, who if they want English commissions can have French and Portugal papers, and if with them they take anything they are sure of a good reception at New Netherlands and Tortugas. And for this we shall be hated and cursed, for the Spaniards call all the rogues in these seas, of what nation soever, English. And this will happen, though we live tamely in Jamaica, and sit still and see the French made rich by the prizes, and the Dutch by the trade of the West Indies. We hope at last to thrive by planting, and are sure none of our inhabitants will now go to sea or follow another C. Mings. Those that were so disposed are long since gone and lost to us. If Sir Charles has arrived, supposes he has informed Sec. Bennet how many indignities the French of Tortugas and Hispaniola have put upon them, and that they infinitely increase and will be bad

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neighbours if not timely suppressed. The gold-finding Jew, Senr. Abram Israel de Pisa, has sailed for England, and left here ore and directions to find the gold, but we are all infidels, because the miracle is to be wrought in our country; we believe he has really found and cured some little of vanilla and pimenta. The bearer of this, Jacob Watson May, is Sir Wm. Davison's nephew and agent. 4 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVIII., No. 68.*]

May 28.

745. Warrant to the Attorney-General. Whereas his Majesty lately granted to Francis Lord Willoughby, of Parham, the Island of Barbuda, within $17\frac{3}{4}^{\circ}$ N. lat., and eight or ten leagues from Antigua, uninhabited save by cannibals, for seven years from Michaelmas last, rendering to his Majesty a moiety of the profits thereof; his Majesty's pleasure is that he prepare a bill, to pass the Great Seal containing a grant to John Collins, gentleman, and his assigns, of one half of the said moiety of said profits for the residue of the said term; and also a further grant of said island for 31 years next ensuing after said term of seven years, rendering to his Majesty, his heirs and successors, four per cent. of all goods exported out of said island, together with the same dues and profits reserved to his Majesty in Jamaica, *see ante, No. 514.* $\frac{3}{4}$ p. [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol. XVI., p. 134.*]

June 4-25.

Port Royal.

746. Minutes of the Council of Jamaica. Present, Gov. Sir Thos. Modyford, Col. Edw. Morgan, Maj.-Gen. John Modyford, Lt.-Col. Thos. Lynch, Lt.-Col. John Cope, Capt. John Man, Thos. Fuller, Maj. Robt. Freeman, Maj. Wm. Ivey, and Peter Pugh, Sec. Ordered that all officers, both military and civil, continue in their offices until further notice. Lieut.-Gen. Edw. Morgan, Maj.-Gen. Modyford, Capt. John Man, Major Wm. Ivey, and Sec. Peter Pugh sworn of the Council. The Governor's oath administered to Sir Thos. Modyford. Copies of the oaths.

June 6.—Lieut.-Col. Thos. Lynch, Col. Sam. Barry, and Lieut.-Col. Archbold sworn councillors.

June 9.—Lieut.-Col. John Cope and Maj. Thos. Fuller sworn councillors. Capt. John Gaywood and Bartholomew Font sworn Deputy Marshals. Commission to be drawn empowering Capt. Rutter to reduce the runaway negroes on the north side. Mr. Nicolls to be recommended as minister to the parishioners of St. Thomas, and to have an order from the Surveyor-General for 300 acres in the centre of the parish for him and his successors for ever. Mr. Sellers, minister, to be recommended to the parishioners of St. Andrews, and Mr. Howson, minister, to those of St. David's. The public seal to be delivered into the custody of Lt.-Gen. Edw. Morgan, Maj.-Gen. Modyford, and Major Ivey, with power to determine any case of equity or passing of grants. Order of Governor Sir Thos. Modyford and Council that a commission be granted to Captain Abraham Rutter to assemble a number of persons for apprehending certain runaway blacks from Barbadoes who have committed murder and other felonies upon the north side of the island, and in case of resistance to slay and kill said slaves. In case any be taken

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who have no proprietors, such negroes to belong to the takers and their heirs for ever; and for such as belong to the inhabitants of Jamaica the takers shall receive 5*l.* reward.

June 11.—Similar order. That all subjects of his Catholic Majesty are to be treated, by the King's commands, as friends and allies, and prize is not to be made of their ships or goods by virtue of any commission heretofore granted or under any other pretence whatever.

June 25.—Capt. Thos. Ballard sworn councillor. 6 *pp.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. 34, pp. 91-93, 117-120.*]

June 7.

747. Deposition of Stephen Ustick, late commander of James Island, in the river Gambia. On the 4th or 5th Dec. 1661 Morgan Facy, commander of Charles Island in said river, gave leave to Francis Franson de Sluyter, commander of the Black Eagle, belonging to the West India Company of Amsterdam, with Petro Justo Bacque and Jan Vandervoort, two factors 'from Cape Verd, to trade in the river, who coming to anchor before James Island, after having been some time with said Facy, told Ustick they would give him 1,000 pieces of 8 and goods to the value of 500 pieces of 8, if he would deliver up said island; that they had brought 30 soldiers to settle there, and that they "had some assurance from one that had a greater command than this deponent;" but Ustick replied that none should command him to betray his trust, that he scorned both their money and goods, and as long as he had powder and shot they should never effect their desires; on which the Dutch went away to trade at Vintan. Soon after came Capt. Quick of the Kingsale and Patrick Robertson, factor for the Dutch, who said it was better to let the Dutch have the island for so much goods, for if ever any ships arrived from the Royal Company James Fort would be slighted, but this deponent utterly refused. On 25th Jan. 1662 said factors came again with their former discourse, saying the negroes would surely cut them off, that the Royal Company were no more a company, and the Dutch would give him a ship and provisions to carry himself and his men away. But Ustick commanded them to depart, or he would proceed against them as enemies, upon which they went down and stayed two days at Charles Island. On 19th June 1662 the King of Barra sent word there were two Dutch ships come over the bar, and he believed they meant no good to the English. On 21st, when said ships came within shot, deponent fired to bring them to anchor, but the wind being strong, they passed by after this deponent had shot 20 guns at them, and they 15 or 16 at the King's flag. Then they went to Vintan, and declared to Capt. Manoel Vas de Franca and Manoel Aluris de Britto, the Portuguese Commander-in-Chief and chief merchant, "that though that young fellow at James Island was so quick at their coming in, they were resolved to have the said fort ere they went out," and had 100 men for that business. On 2nd July they came by again at night, and this deponent fired at the biggest and shot away her topmast. In December 1661 Justo Bacque gave the King of Barra brandy and linen to war with the English by land, for he was come with his ship "to rout

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them out of the river," and once the King attacked Charles Island, but were repulsed with loss, and after peace was made with the negroes they declared that the Dutch factor moved them to war, and promised them great things. $2\frac{1}{4}$ pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVIII., No. 69.*]

June 8. **748.** Report of Sir Geoffrey Palmer, Attorney-General, in obedience to the King's commands, on petition of Ferdinando Gorges, grandson of Sir Ferdinando Gorges [*see ante, No. 64*]. That Sir Ferdinando obtained a grant of the Province of Maine, 15 Car. I., which he governed for some years without disturbance, and expended about twenty thousand pounds in the plantation thereof. That he was in actual service for the King during the unhappy wars, whereby he was a great sufferer, plundered and imprisoned several times, and thereby disabled from further expense in carrying on said plantation, and his commissioners forced to return by the then pretended Commissioners for Foreign Plantations, and so lost the possession. The inhabitants then petitioned the Governors of the Massachusetts or bay of Boston to take them under their Government, which they did, and have continued under their Government ever since. That petitioner's commissioners since his Majesty's restoration have endeavoured to take possession of said Province for petitioner, being heir to his grandfather, but have been hindered by said Governor of Massachusetts, who required said commissioners to proceed no further until they had order from the supreme authority of England, all which is certified. *Certified copy by Michael Brighthouse.* 2 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVIII., No. 70.*]

June 8. **749.** Another copy of the preceding. 2 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVIII., No. 71.*]

June 11. **750.** The King to the Inhabitants of the Province of Maine. Recites above report of Sir Geoffrey Palmer on petition of Ferdinando Gorges, grandson of Sir Ferdinando Gorges, touching his title to the Province of Maine. Has taken the whole matter into consideration and finds the petitioner's allegations and said report so consonant that the King has thought fit to require them forthwith to make restitution of said Province unto petitioner or his commissioners, and to deliver to him or them the quiet and peaceable possession thereof, "otherwise that without delay you show us reason to the contrary." 3 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVIII., No. 72.*]

June 11. **751.** The King to the Governor of the Massachusetts Colony and Council of New England. The second letter was directed thus, To the inhabitants of the Province of Maine in New England. *Copy of the preceding letter.* 5 pp. [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol. XIV., pp. 28-30.*]

June 13. **752.** Warrant to the Clerk of the Signet. To prepare a bill to pass the Privy Seal, authorising and requiring Francis Lord Willoughby of Parham, Governor of Barbadoes, to deliver to Sir Thomas Modyford, Bart., Governor of Jamaica, or his assigns, sugars belonging to his Majesty in Barbadoes to the value of 1,000*l.*, to be employed towards the finishing of the Great Fort of Jamaica, necessary

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for the security of that island. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. *A docquet of this warrant is dated June 29th. [Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol. XVI., p. 150.]*

June 15.
Whitehall.

753. The King to Sir Thos. Modyford, Governor of Jamaica. His Majesty cannot sufficiently express his dissatisfaction at the daily complaints of violence and depredations done by ships, said to belong to Jamaica, upon the King of Spain's subjects, to the prejudice of that good intelligence and correspondence which his Majesty has so often recommended to those who have governed in Jamaica. He is therefore again strictly commanded not only to forbid the prosecution of such violences for the future, but to inflict condign punishment on offenders, and to have entire restitution and satisfaction made to the sufferers. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVIII., No. 73.*]

June 15. **754.** Entry of the above. 1 p. [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., No. XVI., pp. 41, 42.*]

[June 15.] **755.** Draft of the preceding, with corrections in the handwriting of Williamson. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVIII., No. 74.*]

June 15. **756.** Petition of the Royal African Company to the King. Have eight ships with ladings, worth 50,000*l.*, ready to depart for supply of garrisons and factories along the whole coast of Africa: have received insolent protests and threats from the Dutch at Castle de Mina, who propose to put down the English trade by force, and are said to have sent ships of war that way; petitioners having laid so liberally the foundations of the trade for the good of the nation and support of the very being of the American plantations (which must fall with the loss of the African trade through want of negro servants), pray for the Royal protection, and for a convoy of ships to protect their intended expedition along the whole coast of Africa from Cape Verd to Cape Lopez. [*Dom., Chas. II., Vol. XCIX., No. 83, Col., p. 617.*]

June 16. **757.** Grant to John Collins, Gent., of the moiety of the rents and profits reserved for the Island of Barbada, alias Barbuda, in America, for the residue of the term of seven years, for which it is granted to Francis Lord Willoughby, with a further grant of said island for 31 years, rendering yearly four per cent. for all goods of the production of the island exported, or such duties as shall be payable for any goods brought from Jamaica. *Indorsed*, June the 16th, 1664. *See also ante*, Nos. 514, 745. [*Dom., Chas. II., Docquets.*]

June 17.
Barbadoes.

758. Governor Lord Willoughby to the King. A Spanish ship had arrived from Cadiz on the part of the Royal African Company to take 1,000 negroes to the Spanish main, but owing to the short notice given, the factors had only been able to supply 800. The captain on being told that he would be allowed, promised to come again for other trade, which will be beneficial to the island and his Majesty, who reaps no advantage from the present traffic. Has obeyed his Majesty's command, and not demanded the tax of 10 pieces of eight on each of these negroes. The money coming in is

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only sufficient to pay the assignments which his Majesty has put upon his revenue, for paying the creditors of the Earl of Carlisle. If Lord Willoughby had not had a little credit of his own he could not have settled Sta. Lucia; has placed a number of men in that island of which he hopes to send his Majesty a particular account. 3 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVIII., No. 75.*]

June 22.
Whitehall.

759. Order of the King in Council. Certain reasons of the Council of Barbadoes having been presented by William Willoughby against the grant under the Great Seal of England, of the Provost-Marshal's place to Fras. Cradock for life, Capt. George who brought same from Barbadoes is ordered to attend the Attorney-General with said reasons, who will report to the Board his opinion thereon. *Annexed,*

759 I. Reasons of the Council of Barbadoes against Mr. Cradock's appointment. That the Provost-Marshal is in nature of a sheriff, and he ought not, therefore, to continue in office beyond one year. Unless the Provost-Marshal give proper security there will be no remedy against his or his deputy's acting unfaithfully; and claiming under the Great Seal, he conceives himself not obliged to give such security. If these officers are not accountable to the authorities in the island, they will grow careless and neglect their duties.

759 II. Report of Sir Geoffrey Palmer, Attorney-General, to the King. Finds that by Letters Patent of 2 Aug. 1660 the office of Provost-Marshal General of Barbadoes was granted to Fras. Cradock for life; also that by Letters Patent of 12 May [*mistake for June*] 1663 Fras. Lord Willoughby of Parham was appointed Governor of Barbadoes and all the Caribbee Islands, with power to make sheriffs and other officers there, and orders and ordinances as near as may be to the laws of England. It is alleged on behalf of the Governor and Council that the authority claimed by said Cradock is the same in substance with the office of sheriff in England, and that the office of sheriff is distinct from the office of Provost-Marshal, and that process of law ought to be executed there by the sheriff, which allegations said Cradock doth deny. Certifies that the laws of England take no notice of a Provost-Marshal, who is a military and not a civil authority, and did never execute process of law, but what the use has been in Barbadoes, and whether it be convenient to put the power of executing process there into the hands of a Provost-Marshal, is proper to be informed from the place. Conceives however that it being a new plantation his Majesty might dispose the power of executing process at his pleasure. *Indorsed,* June 26, 1665, "Appointed to be heard the second Council day in Mich^s. term." *Together 3 pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVIII., Nos. 76, 77, 78.*]

[June 23.]

760. Petition of Benjamin Bueno de Mesquita, a Portuguese merchant resident at Jamaica, to the King. That by a late Act

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of Parliament petitioner as a foreigner is prohibited from trading to his Majesty's plantations, to his utter ruin, he having all his estate there. Prays for Letters Patent making him a free denizen, and so drawn that he may take the oath of allegiance there. With reference to the Attorney-General. *And on same leaf.* Report of Sir Geoffrey Palmer, Attorney-General, to the King. That he has considered this petition and conceives his Majesty may legally grant the same, 1664, July 5. 1¼ pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVIII., No. 79.*]

June 23. **761.** Entry of the preceding. [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol. XVIII., p. 68.*]

June 26. **762.** Joseph Martyn to Sec. Bennet [Lord Arlington]. Is writing by Thomas Clifford's commands. Governor Sir Thos. Modyford arrived on the 7th inst. [*sic, ? 1st inst.*], with the Marmaduke, Capt. Stokes, and another ship from Barbadoes, with 700 planters, who are very well pleased with the country. It was formerly supposed that private men-of-war going out from this harbour did much obstruct planting; their commissions being now repealed they will no longer be able to impede it. His Excellency has been very studious in endeavouring to procure trade with the Spaniards, but the Governor of San Domingo has only given leave for the ships to water and careen in Spanish ports. Not above three of the privateers have as yet brought in their commissions. Instances the ill resentment of the Spaniards against trade with the English, nevertheless his Excellency powerfully invites them. The privateers are a little discouraged by the peace; one has captured a vessel bound from Jamaica to Holland. *Indorsed.* Per the Nicholas of London. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVIII., No. 80.*]

June 26. **763.** Capt. A. Vandiemmen Swart to Lord Windsor. Received Jamaica. orders to return, but has been 17 months at sea with very bad success, cables and anchors lost, sails worn, and was not able to put to sea; now Sir Thos. Modyford has taken the frigate for his Majesty's service. [*Dom., Chas. II., Vol. XCIX., No. 137, Cal., p. 626.*]

June 27-29. **764.** Gov. Lord Willoughby to Sec. Lord Arlington. Has just Barbadoes. returned from the Leeward Isles, suffering much from the gout, which he shuffled off during his voyage; and will give more particular account of the settlement of the King's business, the payment of 4½ per cent in goods, for they have no money, and the encroachments of the French in the islands, when he is able to sit up. Has furnished Sir Thos. Modyford with about 800 people, who sailed with them himself, but makes it his humble request that he will divert his Majesty from giving any more such orders, for it is not beginning at the right end to improve his interest in these parts, for he doth but take out of his right pocket to put into his left. Europe is the magazine of people, and from thence his Majesty ought to send them a constant supply every year. It has been found by woeful experience, that in all new settlements whither people are removed from the old ones, 10 die for one that comes fresh and raw

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out of Europe; must refer to the physicians for the reason. Refers to the cases of Santa Cruz, settled by the Earl of Marlborough, and Jamaica by the usurper O. Hears of some in England trying to get grants, but without the King's special order he will stop all such cries; let them be obliged to settle with men out of Europe. Has almost run himself out of breath, but now returns his most humble thanks for his favours and friendship which his brother assures him of, and he needs with as great satisfaction as the first night he went to bed to his mistress.

June 29.—The ship having stayed longer than she expected, some more strength has come to him, by which he can use his pen himself, to inform him of one most necessary particular, viz., that some able and honest lawyer be sent out with a suitable salary to be Lord Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer, which Lord Willoughby has erected here; for since Sir Thos. Modyford's departure, the judges, being all planters, through ignorance and timorousness, neglect the King's business. An able person should also be sent to prosecute as the King's attorney, for those on the island are mostly broken attorneys who have either committed some misdemeanor for which they could not stay in England, or else could get no practice there. Desires a warrant for granting patents for these places according to his commission. 3 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVIII., No. 81.*]

June 28.
Port Royal.

765. Col. Edward Morgan to Sec. Bennet [*sic*]. Would not have troubled his seriousness with this second, were he not assured that his first had been taken by one of the pirates from this place, the number of which he fears will very much increase by this inhibition of privateers. There are 14 or 15 sail still abroad who will not come in unless it be to lead the enemy in upon us, which is easily done, they being 2,000 or 3,000, we having not so much fortification as to lodge 100 men. Believes no place in the world hath been so much "let at perdu" as this place, and will now be a great deal more, for we have nothing but the bodies of men dispersed near 150 miles asunder to resist. The privateers do not now hinder the planters at all, since it is not permitted to send any more out of the country, but are a great security, and it is very necessary to continue them till the land is better settled. Near 1,000 came down with our incomparable Governor, and believes as many more will follow with his lady. Has related to his Majesty his great punishments, and hopes his plantation will soon afford something for acknowledging his favours. In the Westergate they took a privateer; another under Captain Swart has come in voluntarily; and a third with a Spanish prize; but the rest he warrants will keep aloof, unless it be to do us a mischief. *Indorsed by Williamson*, want of fortifications, usefulness of privateers, desires your Honours' protection. Answered Nov. 12th, 1664. 2½ pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVIII., No. 82.*]

June 28.

766. Petition of Thomas Lord Windsor to the King. According to his instructions, contracted with the Royal [African] Company for 300 negroes at 20*l.* per head, but not being delivered within the time appointed, petitioner was occasioned several expenses more

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than his Majesty's (allowance ?). Desires his accounts may be examined. Referred to the Lord High Treasurer and Lord Ashley, Chancellor of the Exchequer. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol. XVIII., p. 68.*]

June 30.
Jamaica.

767. Sir Thos. Modyford to Sec. Bennet [Lord Arlington]. Has been here about 30 days ago, during which time has viewed the country. Finds it very healthful and pleasant, and divided into pastures, woods, and rivers. The people generally settled about the first, which would yield great profit if well stocked; grass for 100,000 cattle is thus lost, but their cattle is the fairest in the world. Those who came with him have pierced into the heart of the island, which is as good land as the Cliff in Barbadoes, and their remaining friends there will need no other invitation. Has published his commission, and filled up his Council to 12. Was received with the utmost kindness, and his flatterers say he has seen more of Jamaica in a fortnight than all his predecessors saw during their reign. Has settled to the general contentment of the people his abode at the Town instead of at the Point, which could not be reached without passing six miles by water and was an uncertain, tedious, costly, and intolerable grievance to the country. Is now settling the courts of justice and militia. The envoys to San Domingo were very courteously received, and promised all kindness imaginable. Encloses English copy of the Governor's letter; is now preparing a despatch for Carthagena. 987 persons came with him in the Westergate, Blessing, Marmaduke, and Swallow; many more would have come had Modyford had conveyance for them; all these were persons out of debt and mostly belonging to composed families and are now planting apace, having been set down where they desired to plant; they are very healthful and well contented with the soil they manure. Doubts not his Majesty will find a speedy change both of reputation and returns from this place. Found Capt. Swart with the Griffin without men and money, and his vessel impossible to go to sea. Has presumed to fit her up on his Majesty's account, and will if he can get men, send her to Barbadoes to carry the inviting news and bring down his wife with the rest of his family, being resolved thoroughly to execute his Majesty's commands or perish. Is persuaded by this time that orders have been sent to Barbadoes for payment of the passages on the Blessing at 250 lbs. sugar per head, and that Sec. Bennet will intercede for payment to the Royal Company for those on the Marmaduke at 30s. per head, that it may not lie on him as a too severe reward for the forwardness of his service in procuring so many to go with him. Has made the enclosed publication against privateers in pursuance of his Majesty's commands, but fears it will drive them to the French at Tortugas, and turn their forces against this island and all trading with us, which was in some part effected on Captain Watson, who was surprised by them at Bluefields Bay. Hears they are 1,500 brave men; has therefore thought it more prudent to do by degrees and moderation what he had resolved to execute suddenly and severely, hoping to gain them off more safely by fair means and reduce them to planting, to accomplish which he must somewhat dispense with the

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strictness of his instructions. Has incumbent on him, besides the public, the settlement of his own private family consisting of eighty persons. *With marginal notes by Williamson. Indorsed, "Rec. Oct. 7." Incloses,*

767. I. Proclamation of Governor Sir Thos. Modyford strictly charging all his Majesty's loving subjects to treat all the subjects of his Catholic Majesty as friends and allies, and not make prize of any of their ships or goods by virtue of any commission. Port Royal, 1664, June 15. *Together 4 pp. [Col. Papers, Vol. XVIII., No. 83, 83 1.]*

July 8.
Westminster.

768. The King's grant and confirmation to the Governor and Company of the colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations in New England. 20 pp. *[Col. Papers, Vol. XVIII., No. 84.]*

July 12.

769. Petition of merchants, planters, and masters of ships trading to the Plantations to the King. That there is a wicked custom to seduce or spirit away young people to go as servants to the plantations, which petitioners abominate the very thoughts of. This gives the opportunity to many evil-minded persons to enlist themselves voluntarily to go the voyage, and having received money, clothes, diet, &c., to pretend they were betrayed or carried away without their consents. Pray that persons may be appointed under the Great Seal who may enter the names, age, quality, place of birth, and last residence of those desiring to go to said Plantations, which will be a means to prevent the betraying and spiriting away of people. *With reference to the Attorney and Solicitor-General to consider what may be done by law, also to call some of the petitioners before them and report thereon.* Whitehall, 1664, July 12. *Annexed,*

769. I. Report of Sir Heneage Finch that he finds the mischiefs complained of very frequent, there being scarce any voyage to the Plantations but some are carried away against their wills, or pretend to be so after they have contracted with the merchants and so run away. That a registry of passengers to the Plantations who go by contract with the merchant would be a proper remedy. That the King might by law erect such an office with a small fee annexed, but it will never be effectually executed without an Act of Parliament imposing a fee sufficient to recompense the pains. 1664, July 18. 2 pp. *[Col. Papers, Vol. XV., No. 31, pp. 16, 17.]*

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770. Memorial of the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen to the Privy Council. That usually for the supply of soldiers to divers parts and sending of men to the several Plantations beyond the seas without lawful press, certain persons called "spiritts" do inveigle and by lewd subtilties entice away youth against the consent either of their parents, friends, or masters, whereby oftimes great tumults and uproars are raised within the city to the breach of the peace and the hazard of men's lives, which being of dangerous consequence the memorialists request their Lordships will take into consideration and devote some course for the suppressing of them,

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either by proclamation or otherwise. [*Dom., Chas. I., Vol. CCCCVIII., No. 17, Cal., p. 270.*]

771. Lady Yarborough [to Williamson. A poor boy of whom she had care has been stolen away by spirits, as they call them, who convey such boys to ships for New England or Barbadoes. Begs a warrant for the bearer whose apprentice he was to search ships for him. [*Dom., Chas. II., Vol. CIX., No. 23, Cal., p. 140.*]

772. Proposals to the King and Council to constitute an office for transporting to the Plantations all vagrants, rogues, and idle persons that can give no account of themselves, felons who have the benefit of clergy, such as are convicted of petty larceny, vagabonds, gipsies, and loose persons, making resort to unlicensed brothels, such persons to be transported from the nearest seaport, and to serve four years according to the laws and customs of those islands, if over 20 years of age, and seven years if under 20. For want of such an office no account can be given of many persons of quality transported in the late times of rebellion, wherefore in future all such persons to be registered under penalty of 20*l.*, no person under 12 years of age to be transported unless their friends and relations shall first personally appear at the office and give good reasons for the same, half the fines paid by merchants, mariners, or planters for persons transported to be given to the King, and the other half to the officers for transport. [*Dom., Chas. II., Vol. CIX., No. 83, Cal., p. 147.*]

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[July 16.] **773.** Nine articles of proposals concerning the plantations of Jamaica, extracted from Sir Thos. Modyford's letter to Secretary Lord Arlington of May 10, 1664 [see *ante*, No. 739, also report on same, No. 784] with marginal notes. *Indorsed*, The proposals of the Jamaica Committee, to be returned to the Clerk of the Council. 2 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVIII., No. 85.*]

July 20.
Pascataway. **774.** Samuel Mavericke to Capt. Thomas Breedon at Boston. After a tedious voyage of near 10 weeks, two of their ships arrived here this afternoon where they hourly expect their other two ships, the Guinea, Capt. Hyde, and the Elyas, Capt. Hill. As they were ready to come in, there went out a pink, taken as a prize by a ship of Jamaica, but by authority of the Governor of Massachusetts, seized upon by Capt. Oliver, and carried for Boston. Shall desire him to advise the Governor and Council to take care how they dispose of things out of their bounds, his Majesty's Commissioners being at length come into these parts. Longs to see him, their stay being only for a little water and their other ships, when they must go for their appointed port in Long Island. *P.S.*—A letter at the same time sent to Mr. Jordan from Mr. Mavericke, intimating his arrival and desire to see him, and another to Major-Gen. Denison to the same effect. 1 p. *Printed in New York Documents, III., 65.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVIII., No. 86.*]

July 21.
Pascataway. **775.** Samuel Mavericke to the Honourable William Coventry. Embraces the first opportunity to acquaint him with the particulars

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of their voyage. Not only met with cross winds, but very bad weather, yet all the ships kept company till the 13th instant they lost the Guinea, and since the 16th have not seen the Elyas. Have put in here to recruit with water, and in expectation to meet the rest of their fleet; yet if they come not suddenly, will hasten for Long Island. Has more than hopes that all things in these parts will prove very successful for his Majesty and his Royal Highness' service and interest. *Printed in New York Documents, III., 65, 66. 1 p. [Col. Papers, Vol. XVIII., No. 86.]*

July 23.
Pascataway.

776. Sir Robert Carr and Col. Samuel Mavericke to John Rickbell. Desire him to make all convenient haste to his habitation in Long Island, and as he goes acquaint such as are affected for his Majesty's service that some of them are arrived, and shall all suddenly be in Long Island; and that readiness to promote his Majesty's interest shall be much taken notice of. *P.S.*—A warrant under the same hands to press a horse for Mr. Rickbell, if occasion should be, he paying for the hire. *Printed in New York Documents, III., 66. ½ p. [Col. Papers, Vol. XVIII., No. 86.]*

July 28.
St. Jago-de-la-Vega.

777. Minutes of the Council of Jamaica. Ordered that Mr. Noy go to the Vermexales negroes, with Bryan for his interpreter, to know whether they will accept Sir Chas. Lyttelton's articles, and when they will come in. Noy to receive 20*l.* for his pains, and Bryan 10*l.*, besides 5*l.* for going to the negroes formerly. 1 *p.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. 34, pp. 120, 121.*]

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778. Petition of Robt. Reed, merchant of Bristol, to the King. Finding a great scarcity of horses in Barbadoes, which is prejudicial to his Majesty's affairs, and a discouragement to his subjects there, prays for license to transport thither 100 geldings. 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVIII., No. 87.*]

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779. Licence to Robert Read to transport 100 geldings to Barbadoes from any port of England. ¼ *p.* [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol. XVI., p. 194.*]

July?

780. Col. Nicolls to [the Governor and Council of the Massachusetts]. Sends copy of Commission from the Lords Commissioners of Prizes, wherein he is empowered as one of the Sub-Commissioners for New England whilst his Majesty shall be in hostility with the Dutch. Requests them to give strict orders in reference to the seizure of Dutch vessels or goods which shall be brought into any of their ports. *Printed in New York Documents, III., 67. 1 p. [Col. Papers, Vol. XVIII., No. 88.]*

Aug. 3.

781. Remonstrance of the Governor, Council, and Burgesses of Virginia to the King. Setting forth the meeting of the Commissioners for Virginia and Maryland for lessening the planting of tobacco in both colonies, according to his Majesty's instructions and the agreement that was concluded between them, which the Assembly of Maryland have utterly rejected, and beseeching his Majesty to take the same into his consideration. *Signed by Sir William Berkeley, Governor, and Robert Wynne, Speaker. Indorsed, "Reed.*

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8th August, read in Council 10th August 1664. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVIII., No. 89.*]

Aug. 10. **782.** Minutes of the Committee for the affairs of Jamaica, on the nine articles of proposals concerning the peopling of Jamaica, extracted from Governor Sir Thos. Modyford's letter of 10th May last [*see ante, No. 739*]. 2 papers, one in the handwriting of Sec. Bennet. 1½ pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVIII., Nos. 90-91.*]

Aug. 10. **783.** Minutes of a report of the Council appointed a Committee for the affairs of Jamaica on the above proposals of Sir Thos. Modyford. Some of said articles of proposals are not to be yielded to, some nothing said thereupon, and denied, and others altered and found reasonable. *See next abstract.* 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVIII., No. 92.*]

Aug. 10. **784.** Report of the Committee of the Privy Council for the affairs of Jamaica on the above-mentioned nine articles of proposals by Governor Sir Thos. Modyford.—Article 1. That the King be prodigal in giving away the first million of acres, allowing 30 acres per head to men, women, and children, white or black, agreed. 2. Grants to be limited to 30 acres per head and planted within three years, under a penalty of 12*d.* per ann. per acre. 3. Freedom from custom on goods: denied; trade to be allowed only with the Spaniards in American commodities. 4. More strict directions to be given to Lord Willoughby to encourage it: denied. 5. The great men of England to be obliged by his Majesty's example to settle plantations there: no remarks. 6. The Royal Company to be obliged to furnish negroes: recommended and their answer desired. 7. That the meaner sort of people and children that lie on the parish, as also delinquents, fit subjects of mercy, be transported thither: the former cannot be complied with, of the latter care is already taken. 8. That encouragement be given to Germans and others by making them free denizens only within the island: this is reasonable, and in some degree provided for in the Governor's instructions. 9. For power to coin money: denied. Upon the two propositions for allowing 1,200*l.* for transportation of passengers and the appointment of a person to defray expenses of same from Barbadoes to Jamaica, the King's pleasure is to be known. 2 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVIII., No. 93.*]

Aug. 10. **785.** Gov. Sir Thos. Modyford to his brother [Sir James Modyford]. Thinks this better than to write directly to the General [Duke of Albemarle], for now he can offer what he thinks fitting. *Annexes,*

Considerations touching Jamaica, presented by Sir Thos. Modyford, with his desires thereon. It is calculated that 5,160*l.* 10*s.* will finish the fort at Port Royal, and 1,648*l.* per ann. maintain it, besides a constant supply of ammunition; it would then be one of the strongest places in the world. Three hundred negroes would "excuse" much of the charge, and an assignment of part of the King's revenue in Barbadoes

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would in less than three years finish it. With these negroes a Royal plantation might then be settled. On consideration of the large extent of the island and the wide settlements—from Port Morant to Bluefields Bay is at least 170 miles—besides many on the north side, the only way to keep them in order and to give speedy justice is to divide the whole island into counties, hundreds, and tythings, with a sheriff to be chosen yearly, constables, and tythingmen, to keep monthly county courts, also courts leet, to secure the allegiance of the inhabitants. Instead of a sheriff there is a Provost-Marshal, an officer only fit for an army; a sheriff is absolutely necessary for the peace and happiness of the island, therefore the King's positive orders are desired for one to be appointed. A court of common pleas, consisting of three judges, to be held in St. Jago, is most necessary, and has been in part begun, but positive orders are desired to take off all envy and repining, especially at Cagway, where they were settled to the almost ruin of the colony. *On same sheet.*

July 21, Jamaica.—Sir Thos. Modyford to his brother. Desires him to communicate the above to his brother [Kendall], and both to “our Duke” [of Albemarle], and advise seriously what is obtainable. Desires him especially to press for the sheriff, absolutely necessary for the good of this place, and begs there be no hint of Modyford's desire in it, because it will make Col. Lynch, who has that unreasonable patent for Provost-Marshal, resent it, who Modyford would not willingly disoblige, for he is a pretty understanding gentleman, and very useful here; he has an estate, and would be very well beloved were he sheriff instead of marshal. As to the fort, prosecute it as far as he can. Shall settle the courts as fast as he can, and if his Majesty's directions come after it will do well. Is just despatching Jack for Barbadoes to fetch his mother. *Indorsed* Rec. from Sir Jo. Rob[inson?]. 3 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVIII., No. 94.*]

Aug. 10.
Jamaica.

786. Gov. Sir Thos. Modyford to his brother, Sir James [Modyford]. Is troubled for Sir Charles (Lyttelton), but truly he was a weak man and much lead by mean fellows here, and lately sent out so many privateers, which renders Modyford's actions very difficult; for he has an account of no less than 1,500 lusty fellows abroad, who if made desperate by any act of injustice or oppression, may miserably infest this place, and much reflect upon Sir Thos. Therefore he has hit it right that unless Tortudas be reduced, and a fleet of frigates to awe them, they must be “tempored” with. Accordingly, he privately told the captain who brought in the last Spanish prize, that he only stopped the Admiralty proceedings to give a good relish to the Spaniard; that he should have satisfaction, but that Sir Thos. durst not secure him nor his ship; so got some merchants to buy the prize for 400*l.*, and went one-fourth part with them himself, with a promise to get nothing if the Spaniards came for her. The creditors of this privateer pressed the Capt. so hard that he fled in the night, and was put out of command the next day, but he told the

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Marshal he would advise all privateers to come in and give over until further power from his Majesty. The fault was wholly in Sir Charles to grant, for the commission was good to the poor man, and therefore to imprison him or alter his property, had been injustice and oppression. Hopes this will come soon enough for his own vindication. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVIII., No. 95.*]

Aug. 12.

787. Sir Edward Harley to Lord Conway. Lord Willoughby, by promises and entreaties, engaged the writer's brother Robert to go to America with a great part of his estate, but there used him most severely, and sent him home sick; he is still in a deplorable condition of health. [*Dom., Chas. II., Vol. CI., No. 39, Cal., p. 665.*]

Aug. $\frac{1}{2}$ 9.
toAug. 29.
Sept. 8.
New York.

788. "Copies of the several letters which passed between Col. Nicolls, the present Governor, and the late Dutch Governor Stuyvesant, before the surrender of New York, under his Majesty's obedience, with the articles upon which it was surrendered." *Annexed,*

"Governor Stuyvesant's first letter sent on board his Majesty's ship Guyny (? Guinea), riding at Nayack Point near Long Island." Having received various reports concerning the arrival of four English men-of-war upon this coast, has sent the bearers John de Decker, one of the Council, Rev. John Megapolensis, Paul Leenderzen Vandergrift, and Samuel Megapolensis, to intreat of their commander the intention of their approach, without first acquainting him with their design, which in respect of the Government of the place they ought to have done. Fort Anill, New Netherlands, 1664, Aug. $\frac{1}{2}$ 9.

Col. Richd. Nicolls to Governor Stuyvesant. Has received his letter of August $\frac{1}{2}$ 9, and thinks it fit to let him know that his Majesty of Great Britain, whose right and title to these parts of America is unquestionable, well knowing how much it derogates from his crown and dignity to suffer any foreigners to usurp a dominion and inhabit in any of his territories, has commanded Nicolls to require a surrender of all forts, towns, or places of strength possessed by the Dutch under Stuyvesant's command. And in his Majesty's name Nicolls demands the towns situate on the island Manhatans, with all the forts thereto belonging. His Majesty, being tender of the effusion of Christian blood, confirms and secures estates, life, and liberty to every Dutch inhabitant who shall readily submit to his Government, but those who shall oppose his Majesty's gracious intention must expect all the miseries of a war which they bring on themselves. Expects his answer by Col. Geo. Cartwright, one of his Majesty's Commissioners in America, Capt. Robt. Nedham, Capt. Edward Groves, and Thos. Delavall. His Majesty's ship Guinea riding before Nayack, 1664, Aug. $\frac{2}{3}$ 9.

"Governor Stuyvesant's answer to the letter of summons, sent to Gravesend upon Long Island." That his Majesty of

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England hath an indisputable right to all the lands in the north parts of America, the Kings of France and Spain will disallow as he absolutely does, by virtue of a Commission from the States General, over New Holland and the isles of Curaçao, Bonair, and Aruba, bearing date July $\frac{16}{20}$, 1646, as also a grant to the West India Company in 1621, as authentic as his Majesty can give to any colony in America, as appears by a Patent shewn to Nicolls' deputies, Col. Cartwright, &c. Moreover it is without dispute that Stuyvesant's predecessors have peaceably enjoyed Fort Orange 48 or 50 years, the Manhatans 41 or 42 years, the South river 40 years, and Freshwater river about 36 years. As to his Majesty requiring a surrender of the places possessed by the Dutch under Stuyvesant's command, is so confident of the equity of his Majesty, that in case his Majesty were informed of the truth, that the Dutch came not by any violence but by virtue of commission from the States General in 1614-1616 up the North river to near Fort Orange, and in 1626 by a grant to the Burgomasters of Amsterdam of the South river, and that these Provinces have been governed and consequently enjoyed, in regard of first discovery, uninterrupted possession, and purchase of the natives and other private persons (though Gentiles). Makes no doubt that his Majesty would be too judicious to make such an order, in a time when there is so straight a friendship and confederacy between their superiors, to trouble the Dutch in demanding fortresses, put into their hands with order dated $\frac{18}{2}$ July 1646, to maintain them for the States General. Stuyvesant is therefore obliged to repel and take revenge of all threatenings, injustice, attempts, or any force whatsoever committed against the faithful subjects of the States General, it being a very considerable thing to affront so mighty a State. About three years ago some English frigates on the coast of Africa, upon a pretended Commission, demanded Cape Verd, the river of Gambia, and all other places in Guinea, to the States General belonging, which his Majesty disallowing gave order that restitution should be made to the East India Company, which makes Stuyvesant think that a more express order should appear, as a sufficient warrant for himself towards the States General. To conclude, though his Majesty's Governor and Commissioners have divers times quarrelled with him about the bounds of his jurisdiction, they have never yet questioned the jurisdiction itself; on the contrary, in 1650 at Hertford, and last year at Boston, they treated with us about this subject, a sufficient proof that his Majesty has never been well informed of the equity of their cause, so they cannot imagine his Majesty would give a Commission to molest and endamage them, or attempt any act of hostility or violence against them. But in case Nicolls will act by force of arms, protests that he will act an unjust violence and a breach of the 14 Articles of Peace between England and the States General. To prevent the shedding of blood, in February last we treated with Capt.

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John Scott, touching the limits of Long Island, and concluded for the space of a year, so that in the meantime the business might be treated on between the King and the States General, and again at present Stuyvesant offers a treaty by his deputies Cornelius Van Ruyven, Secretary and Receiver of New Holland, Cornelius Steenwick, Samuel Megapolensis, and James Cousseau. Stuyvesant fears not any threats, for we may as well be preserved by God with small forces as by a great army. At the Fort at Amsterdam, 1664.

Aug. 23
Sept. 2

Governor Stuyvesant to Colonel Nicolls at Gravesend. The discovery of the news from Holland, which makes us not to doubt that the King and States are agreed upon their limits. This had given us hope that you would have desisted from your design, or at least have given time for an answer from our masters. But as by the report of our deputies, you persist in your summons of $\frac{20}{30}$ August, we are obliged to defend our place. However, as no doubt there will be a great deal of blood spilt, and greater difficulty may arise hereafter, we have thought fit to send John de Decker, Councillor of State, Cornelius Van Ruyven, Cornelius Steenwick, and James Cousseau, to the end of finding some means to prevent the spilling of innocent blood, praying that Nicolls will appoint a place and hour, and send deputies with full commission to treat of a good accommodation. The Manhattans in the Fort of Amsterdam in New Holland, 1664.

Aug. 25
Sept. 4

Col. Nicolls to Governor Stuyvesant. In answer to his of Aug. 25, thinks it agreeable to the King's intentions to receive all ways of avoiding the effusion of Christian blood, and would willingly comply with his proposition to appoint deputies to treat, but unless by such meeting he intends to treat upon articles of surrender, Nicolls does not see just cause to defer the pursuance of his Majesty's commands for reducing his towns and forts to his Majesty's obedience. Gravesend, 1664, Aug. 25.

"Governor Stuyvesant's commission under the seal of the town, empowering several persons to treat upon articles of surrender." The Governor-General and Council of the New Netherlands, to prevent the effusion of Christian blood, and moved by the summons of the Hon. Lord Richard Nicolls, promising freely to redeliver the fort and city of Amsterdam, in case the difference of limits be agreed upon by his Majesty and the States General, have "committed" John de Decker, Capt. Nicholas Verlett, commissary concerning matters of traffic, Samuel Megapolensis, Cornelius Steenwick, Oloff Stevens Van Kortlandt, and James Cousseau, to agree with the Lord General Richd. Nicolls or his deputies upon further articles, promising to fulfil whatsoever shall be by them agreed upon. Fort Amsterdam, New Netherlands, 1664.

Aug. 26
Sept. 5

1664.

"Colonel Nicolls, his answer consenting to the Treaty of Surrender, and nominating his Commissioners." Col. Nicolls, Commander-in-Chief of his Majesty's forces now beleaguering the town on the Manhatans, accepts the proposals of the Governor and Council there residing, to treat of articles of surrender of said town and forts; and whereas they have been pleased to appoint John de Decker, &c. to agree upon further articles, Nicolls on his part appoints Sir Robert Carr, Kt., Col. George Cartwright, John Winthrop, Governor of his Majesty's Colony of Conecticut, Saml. Willis, one of the Council of said colony, Capt. Thos. Clarke, and Capt. John Pinchon, Commissioner from the General Court of Massachusetts, to be his deputies to treat and conclude upon articles of surrender, promising to fulfil whatsoever they shall conclude upon. At the camp before the Manhatans, 1664, Aug. 26.

Mem.—That it is agreed upon by the Commissioners on both parts above-named that they meet to-morrow, 27th Aug. (old style), at 8 o'clock in the morning, at a place called the Governor's Bowry on the Manhatans. On said 27th day the Commissioners met at the place appointed and agreed upon the following Articles of Surrender, which were consented to by the persons thereunder subscribed, and dated 1664, Aug. 27 [*see Col. in full, No. 794.*]

Certificate of Governor Stuyvesant's consent to the above Articles of the ^{27th Aug.} _{6th Sept.} agreed upon by the Commissioners appointed by him and Col. Richard Nicolls, under his hand and the public seal of the town. Signed P. Stuyvesant, and certified by Cornelius Van Ruyven, Secretary. Fort Amsterdam, New Netherlands, 1664, ^{Aug. 29} _{Sept. 8.} "Upon the same day the town and fort were delivered accordingly." Together 26 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVIII., No. 96.*]

Aug. 19–22.
St. Jago-
de-la-Vega.

789. Minutes of the Council of Jamaica. On reading the King's letter of June 15 last commanding restitution of captured ships and goods to the Spaniards; ordered that the ship and bark brought in by Capt. Searles of the Port Royal be seized and restored to that nation, and also all specie that can be found; that notice thereof be sent to the Governor of Havannah; that persons making any further attempts of violence and depredation upon the Spaniards be looked upon as pirates and rebels; and that Capt. Searles' commission be taken from him, and his rudder and sails taken ashore for security. Col. Theodore Cary, judge admiral, John Man, sergt.-major at the Point and Capt. Peter Pugh, to see these orders duly executed.

Aug. 22.—Ordered that the judge forbear to grant execution upon the verdict of the jury at the last Court of Common Pleas, against Capt. Thos. Morgan, for a negro taken at Campeachy, whilst Capt. Christopher Mings was disabled by a dangerous wound, until further notice, as matters of this nature do not come under the cognizance of a civil court. 3 pp. [*Col. Entry Bk., No. 34, pp. 121–123.*]

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Aug. 24.
Inner Court of
Wards.

790. Minutes of the Council for Foreign Plantations. Petition of merchants, planters, and masters of ships trading to the Plantations to the King, with his Majesty's reference, the report of Sir Heneage Finch [see ante, No. 769], and a signed bill preparatory to a grant of said office to Col. Roger Whitley under the Great Seal [see No. 802] being read and debated upon, according to the King's directions; ordered, being a matter of great moment and the day far spent, that the further consideration be deferred for a week. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XIV., No. 59, p. 57.*]

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791. Report of Committee of Council for Foreign Plantations, entitled, "Certain propositions for the better accommodating the foreign Plantations with servants," in 20 articles. The servants are classed under two heads, blacks and whites. The blacks bought by way of trade, and sold about 20*l.* a head, the most useful appurtenances of a plantation and perpetual servants. The whites divers ways gathered up in England, few from Ireland or Scotland, transported at the rate of about 6*l.* per head, are entertained by those to whom they are consigned or are exchanged for commodities at different rates according to their condition or trade; after certain years these are free to plant for themselves or take wages for their service, and have to the value of 10*l.* to begin planting for themselves. Ways of obtaining these servants from felons condemned to death, sturdy beggars, gipsies, and other incorrigible rogues, poor and idle debauched persons. Recommend as a remedy to the evils complained of in the petition above referred to, that an Act of Parliament should pass with such powers and provisions as may be proper to the thing intended and necessary to the Plantations. And that the secretaries of the respective colonies transmit the names of said servants every six months, and the places and persons to whom they are dispersed. 9 pp. [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XCII., pp. 275-283.*]

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Aug. 25.
Barbadoes.

792. Gov. Lord Willoughby to Sec. Lord Arlington. Has received his letter of March 1, 1664, in answer to the Governor's of 30th November 1663, stating that the King would have Walrond's house and land reserved for the Governor as his Majesty's house, if they became legally forfeited. The land was first seized with the stock upon it for the King as alien land, but this was avoided by a dormant conveyance which Walrond had fraudulently made to one of his sons. His Majesty has been entitled to it by jury of inquest of office, but it is not convenient to put it upon any further trial with the son, as the juries always give their verdict for the planter against the King, without regard to right or wrong. The friends of Walrond are offering to compound for him, which it might be well to listen to, as it will be very difficult to recover anything in a legal way in Barbadoes. It is a new thing to the people to have the King's authority among them, for in the Earl of Carlisle's time it was Governor and people that did all, but little of my Lord of Carlisle's name, being very rarely and seldom used amongst them. The Leeward Islands are very small and poor, and can raise but little for the King's revenue, particularly as they are too hard pinched by the Acts of Trade and Navigation; their ports are almost empty,

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whereas the French, who allow free trade, have theirs crowded with shipping, which used to be quite otherwise before the passing of these Acts. The French islands were formerly settled by private persons, but now their King has taken the property of them into himself, and has sent out 1,500 men in six ships, three of which are men-of-war, and have been left to protect French interests in the West Indies. Requests the secretary to put the King in mind of his promise to send a man-of-war to support him, which is now more necessary both on account of the French proceedings, and because he has settled 1,000 men in Sta. Lucia, which borders close on the French, and intends taking some more there soon. *Indorsed*, "Rec. 29 Oct. Extract to be made of this for the Council, or offered to the Committee of Plantations." 4 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVIII., No. 97.*]

Aug. 25? **793.** List of arms and ammunition desired by Lord Willoughby for his Majesty's service in Barbadoes and the Caribbee Islands. 20 pieces of cannon for the forts, six light brass Drakes, six brass bosses, 60 barrels of powder, 3,000 muskets, a good proportion of bullets and flints for muskets and pistols, drums and colours, with all things belonging to the King's regiment. *Indorsed*, "Rec. 29 Oct. 1664." 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVIII., No. 98.*]

Aug. 27. **794.** Articles consented to by the persons hereunder subscribed, The Governor's at the Governor's Bowry, August 27th, 1664. 1. The States General or West India Company shall freely enjoy all farms and houses (except those in the forts), and within six months have liberty to transport all their arms and ammunition or else be paid for them. 2. All public houses shall continue for the uses which now they are for. 3. All people shall continue free denizens, and enjoy their lands, houses, goods, &c. 4. If any inhabitant have a mind to remove, he shall have a year and six weeks to do so and to dispose of his lands. 5. If any officer of state have a mind to go for England he shall be transported freight free in his Majesty's frigates. 6. Dutch people and vessels may freely come and return. 7. All Dutch ships and goods shall be received after the manner they formerly were for six months next ensuing. 8. The Dutch here shall enjoy liberty of conscience. 9. No Dutchman or ship shall be pressed to serve in any war. 10. The townsmen of the Manhatans shall not have any soldiers quartered upon them without being paid by their officers. 11. The Dutch shall enjoy their own customs concerning inheritances. 12. All public records shall be carefully kept by those in whose hands they now are; such as particularly concern the States General may be sent to them. 13. No judgment that has passed shall be called in question. 14. If any Dutch here shall desire to travel or traffic he shall have a certificate that he is a free denizen of this place, and have liberty to do so. 15. If there is a public engagement of debt by the town of the Manhatoes, and a way agreed on for satisfying it, the same way shall go on. 16. All inferior officers and magistrates shall continue till the customary time of new election, and then new ones be chosen, who shall take the oath of allegiance to his Majesty of England. 17. All differences of contracts

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made before this day shall be determined according to the manner of the Dutch. 18. If it appear that the West India Company of Amsterdam owe any money to persons here, the duties payable by ships going for the Netherlands shall be continued six months longer. 19. The officers and soldiers shall march out with their arms, drums beating, colours flying, and lighted matches; if any will plant they shall have 50 acres, &c. 20. If at any time the King of Great Britain and the States agree that this place be redelivered to the States, it shall immediately be done. 21. The town of Manhatans shall choose deputies, who shall have free voices in all public affairs. 22. Those who have any propriety in the fort of Aurania shall (if they please) slight the fortifications there, and enjoy all their houses. 23. If any soldiers will go into Holland, they shall have safe passports from Col. Nicolls, Deputy Governor under his Royal Highness to defend the ships that transport them from any acts of hostility from his Majesty's subjects. Copies of the King's grant to his Royal Highness, and his Royal Highness' commission to Col. Richard Nicolls, shall be delivered to Mr. Stuyvesant on Monday next by 8 o'clock in the morning, and these articles signed by Col. Richard Nicolls, and within two hours after the fort and town called New Amsterdam, on the Isle of Manhatans, shall be delivered into the hands of Col. Nicolls. *Signed*, John de Decker, Nicholas Verlett, Sam. Megapolensis, Cornelius Steenwick, Oloff Stevensen Van Cortlandt, and James Cousseau, *also by* Robert Carr, George Cartwright, John Winthrop, Samuel Willys, Thomas Clarke, and John Pincheon. "I do consent to these articles, Richard Nicolls." *Printed in New York Documents, II., 250-253. 2½ pp. [Col. Papers, Vol. XVIII., No. 99.]*

Aug. 27. **795.** Another copy of the preceding articles, headed "A true copy," concluded 27th day of September (*clearly a mistake for August*), ratified and by their subscription confirmed 29th day of said month and year, August 1664. *Indorsed*, "Ordered in Council, 7 Oct. 1667." 5 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVIII., No. 100.*]

Sept. 1.
Hartford. **796.** Minute of a meeting of the Commissioners of the United Colonies of New England, held at Hartford. Commend to the General Courts of the United Colonies respectively, that upon advice from the Commissioners to consult their proposals according to their instructions from his Majesty, they give timely notice to their confederates, to the end if they see meet, they may send their Commissioners invested with full power to advise and act in any case of common government to the whole, that so they may approve themselves faithful and loyal to his Majesty. *Extracted out of the Acts of the Commissioners by John Allyn, Secretary of Connecticut.* 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVIII., No. 101.*]

Sept. 6.
Maryland. **797.** The titles of nine Acts made at a session of Assembly begun Sept. 15th, 1663, and continued by adjournment till Sept. 6th, 1664, by the Honourable Charles Calvert, Esq., viz.:—(1) for the preservation of the several harbours within this Province; (2) for ferries; (3) for providing a magazine; (4) an additional Act to an Act concerning the payment of fees due from criminal persons; (5) for

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reviving certain laws within this Province; (6) concerning negroes and other slaves; (7) of encouragement for Wm. Smith in his undertaking the country's work at St. Mary's; (8) for preservation of certain articles made with the Susquehannaugh Indians; (9) for the burgesses' expenses and other public debts. *Together 53 pp.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. LIII, pp. 93-98.*]

Sept. 7.
Whitehall.

798. Order in Council on report annexed from the Council for Foreign Plantations, recommending the erection of an office petitioned for (*see ante, No. 769*) for registering of all persons going voluntarily to the Plantations, as being useful and prejudicial to none, because the registering is left voluntary, directing that a commission be prepared appointing Roger Whitley to be master of the said office. *Annexed,*

Commission addressed to the Duke of York as Lord High Admiral and Warden of the Cinque Ports, and to the other officers of the ports, for the erecting of an "office for taking and registering the consents, agreements, and covenants of such persons, male and female, as shall voluntarily go or be sent as servants to any of the Plantations in America;" certificates of consent are to be delivered under the seal of the office to the merchants with whom the covenant is made, and Roger Whitley is appointed master of said office, with the fee of 40s. a year and such allowances as the planters agree to give him. 3 pp. [*Dom. Chas. II., Vol. CII., No. 27, Col., p. 4.*]

Sept. 7.
Newport.

799. Benedict Arnold and William Brenton to the Commissioners for New England. The deep sense fixed upon the heart of the whole colony of the King's grace and favour to this Plantation in making them a body politic and corporate endowed with many eminent privileges, and naming it the Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, which colony as one man, by their approved faithful gentleman John Clark, their late agent for procuring the charter, congratulate the Commissioners upon their safe and happy arrival, and present their humble thanks to his Majesty, and beg them to give credit to Clark's further expressions of their thankfulness; their worthy friends Capt. John Cranston and William Dyre will accompany John Clark. They hope the Commissioners have sent those lines sent by Capt. George Baxter; they did not then know where the Commissioners had gone to, some said to Oyster Bay, others to Manhadoes. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVIII., No. 102.*]

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Sept. ?

800. The King to (Francis) Lord Willoughby (Governor of Barbadoes). Refers to his Majesty's previous letter of 9th May 1662 on behalf of Sir William Davidson [*see ante, No. 296*]. Has also seen his Lordship's letter of May 15, 1662, to the President and Council in pursuance of said recommendation, and is the more surprised to hear fresh complaints from Sir William Davidson not only that he reaps no benefit by said letters, but that he is met with more obstruction by an action commenced on his Lordship's account. His Majesty therefore desires that these delays and hin-

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drances may be repaired with justice and expedition. 1 p. [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol. XIV., p. 34 d.*]

Sept. 14.
Santa Lucia.

801. Lord Willoughby to Monsieur Tracey [Governor of the French West Indies]. Will be glad to further his desires for a strict alliance between the two nations in those parts. In settling Sta. Lucia, Lord Willoughby gave particular directions to treat with all respect and civil usage any French that might be on the island, who were thought to be but few, dwelling there for better convenience of fishing and hunting wild hogs, and not intending any planting or settlement. The island belongs by ancient title and occupation to the English, though it has only lately been taken under the immediate protection of the King. Wishes he could have treated with M. Tracey upon any doubts he may have on the matter, but since the latter's hands are tied until he receive orders from home, promises to do nothing contrary to the assurance he has given of his desire to maintain all amity between the two nations under their respective Governments. 1½ pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVIII., No. 103.*]

Sept. 14.
Westminster.

802. Privy Seal for Lord Chancellor Clarendon to prepare Letters Patent under the Great Seal to the following effect:—Whereas divers merchants, planters, and masters of ships trading to Plantations in America have by petition informed his Majesty that many evil-minded people after they have listed themselves to serve in said Plantations and received money for diet, at Gravesend or other ports, pretend they were carried away without their consents, to the scandal, vexation, loss, and discouragement of said planters, &c.; and have besought his Majesty to appoint some person in the city of London, before whom such persons as desire to go as servants may declare that they go voluntarily, which will not only be a real means to prevent the betraying and spiriting away of people, but also a testimony of the fair dealing of the merchants, &c.; his Majesty by these presents creates an office for registering the consents, agreements, and covenants of persons wishing to go or be sent to said Plantations, and there shall be an officer appointed by his Majesty, to be called the master of the said registry, who shall have a convenient place in the city of London, and also (if occasion shall require) in any other port of England and Wales, to take cognizance of such persons, draw up the covenants betwixt them and the respective merchants and planters, and register them in books for that purpose to be yearly kept, together with a declaration of their voluntary consent attested by their names, and he shall make certificates of such consents and covenants and deliver them to the merchant, planter, or master; and there shall be annexed to said office a common seal for sealing said certificates. And by these presents his Majesty grants to Roger Whitley, Esq. the aforesaid office, with a yearly annuity or fee of 40s., together with such allowance as the merchants and others (who shall use said office) shall agree to give, till some other allowance be settled by Act of Parliament. Provided that this grant shall not extend to the registering of factors apprentices or menial servants, but only of such servants, male or female, as are entertained to serve in said Plantations for a certain

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number of years, according to their indentures and the custom of the Plantation whither they shall be sent; and that said merchants, planters, and others shall not be compelled to bring such servants as aforesaid to have their consents and covenants registered, but may, if they think fit, transport them without cognizance of said office. [*Privy Seals*, 16 *Chas. II.*, Part I., No. E. 8.]

Sept. 14.
Whitehall.

803. Memorandum of warrant for a Privy Seal for 57,000*l.* to be paid to Sir George Carteret, toward defraying the charge of setting forth for eight months service into Guinea, eight of his Majesty's ships manned with 1,285 men and four merchants ships manned with 570 men, according to estimate of the Duke of York of 8th September last. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. [*Dom. Entry Bk.*, *Chas. II.*, Vol. XVI., p. 233.]

Sept. 20.
Barbadoes.

804. Governor Lord Willoughby to the King. Complaints by the Council and Assembly of the Leeward Islands, of the heavy and insupportable pressures they groan under by the restraint laid upon them in their trade by the two Acts of Parliament, for the increase of Shipping and Navigation, and for the increase of Trade. True there is a distinction to be made in his Majesty's islands, some of them being better able to bear these Acts, as Barbadoes and Nevis, but they lived twice as happily in the former times of freedom, before these Acts were made, for he has lately seen 40 ships forced to lie still many months for want of lading, and as these two islands pay the $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., which none of the others pay, they hope it will be a prevailing argument in their favour. *Incloses*, [see also No. 731.]

804. I. Petition of the inhabitants of Antigua to Governor Lord Willoughby. That he will represent to the King the hard pressure and disadvantages which they suffer, and their humble request for a grant of free trade. *Also*, The reasons, motives, or inducements, whereby to move the King to grant them free trade; it is complained that the island being debarred from free trade may prove of ill consequence; the English in it were still decreasing, while the French enjoy that privilege and have increased and grown to "numerousness and riches." *Signed by* Robt. Carden, Charles Ghest, Daniel Fitch, Samuel Winthrop, Phillip Warner, Henry Ashton, Robt. Poynte, Richard Borastone, Jere. Wretkins, John De Lannoy, Gyles Blizard, Obadiah Bradshaw, John Campbell, Walrick Richard, Richard Ayres, Mark Brewster, and Joseph Lee, Secretary.

804. II. Petition of the Council and Assembly of Montserrat to Governor Lord Willoughby. Set forth the advantages of free trade and how the French plantations have increased in strength and wealth through the enjoyment of it, whereas they are much impoverished and weakened, caused by the want of supplies and people deserting their settlements. Pray that he will so address the King that they may be restored to their pristine happiness. *Signed by* Arthur Hodges, Oliver Handley, Wm. Bagnall, George Wyke, Christopher Hart, Wm. Irish, Wm. Bentley, James

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Haszine, Reg. Osborne, Nath. Reade, Samuel Rollstone, Anthony Bryskett, and Ric. Angus, Secretary.

804. III. Petition of the Council and Representatives of St. Kitts to Governor Lord Willoughby. That the French in the island daily increase in strength, power, towns, villages, and estate by reason of the freedom of trade they enjoy; whereas they will be constrained to desert this colony, which hath been the first settled by our nation in these parts, through the want of trade. Pray that he will represent their distressed condition to the King, and intercede that they may enjoy a free trade with all nations in amity with his Majesty. *Signed by* Chas. Regines, John Cooke, Sam. Payne, Will. Watt, Jo. Watling, Clement Everard, John Bedingfield, The. Loverawne, Henry Creeke, Wm. Varies, Wm. Freeman, and Nic. Taylor of the Council. Thos. Hancock, Roger Ebrington, Will. Rogers, John Law, Rich. Roberts, Anth. Horner, Hen. Bing, John Estridge, Tho. Johnson, Geo. Taylor, Wm. Fry, Adam Jessepp, and Richard Paul of the Assembly. *Together 5 pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVIII., Nos. 104 I., II., III.*]

Sept. 20. Virginia. **805.** Nine Acts passed at a Grand Assembly, held at James City, Virginia, by prorogation from 10th September 1663, to 20th September 1664, but the titles only of two Acts are given, against which is written in the margin, Obsolete, Needless. *Printed in Col. Entry Bks., Nos. 89, 90, 91, see ante, No. 562.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. 88, pp. 57-59.*]

Sept. 24. **806.** Articles agreed upon in Fort Albany, between Ohgehando and other Indians, who are named, on the one part, and Col. George Cartwright in behalf of Col. Nicolls, Governor under the Duke of York, on the other part. *Also*, Further articles proposed by the same Indian Princes and consented to by Col. Cartwright in behalf of Col. Nicolls, 25th September 1664. *Indorsed*, "Peace with the Mohawks." *Printed in New York Documents, III., 67-68. 3 pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVIII., No. 105.*]

Sept. 28. **807.** The King to the Farmers of Customs. Whereas his Majesty has thought fit, for the advancement of Jamaica, that commodities thereof be not burdened here with any import or custom during the term of five years from the 18th February last; his Majesty's pleasure is that all ships from Jamaica bringing a certificate from the Governor that the goods are of the growth of that island, be suffered to unlade in any ports of the kingdom, free of impost or custom for the said space of five years. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol. XVI., p. 251.*]

Oct. 1. **808.** Articles of agreement between Sir Robt. Carr on behalf of his Majesty and the Burgomasters on behalf of all the Dutch and Swedes inhabiting on Delaware Bay and river. 1. All the burghers and planters will submit to his Majesty :—2. And shall be protected in their estates. 3. The present magistrates shall be continued. 4. Any man may depart with his goods within six months. 5. All

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shall take the oath of allegiance to his Majesty and fidelity to the present Governor. 6. And shall enjoy liberty of conscience. 7. And be free denizens and enjoy all the privileges of trade as freely as Englishmen. 8. The scout, burgomaster, sheriff, and other inferior magistrates shall exercise their customary powers for six months, or till his Majesty's pleasure be further known. Then follows the oath of allegiance to his Majesty, and of obedience to his Governor and officers. *Signed*, Robert Carr, Fob Out Gout, Henry Johnson, Gerret Saunders Van Tiel, Hans Block, Lucas Peterson, and Henry Cousturier. *Indorsed*, Articles of Agreement upon the Dutch surrender of Delaware Bay and river to Sir Robert Carr for the King. *Printed in New York, Documents, III., 71. 2 pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVIII., No. 106.*]

October.
Fort James,
New York.

809. Col. Nicolls to [Sec. Lord Arlington]. Since [his last by Captains Hill and Groves, there is arrived Capt. Hyde, to whose more ample relation of the reducing Delaware Bay he must refer himself. His instructions to Sir Robert Carr took the effect designed, for by [above] distinct treaty with the Swedes and Dutch planters, the Governor was disarmed of their assistance and left to defend his inconsiderable fort with less than 50 men. The foot company under Lieut. Carr and Ensign Stocke stormed it without the loss of a man, but of the Dutch 13 were wounded and three are since dead. Within the fort a considerable cargo was found, and some part plundered, but fears the rest is in hucksters' hands, for though Sir Robert Carr stayed aboard the Guinea whilst his soldiers took the fort, he came early enough to the pillage, and says it is his own, being won by the sword, but Nicolls will dispose thereof to his Majesty's service. Cannot but look upon it as a great presumption in Sir Robert Carr, to assume the power not only of appropriating the prize, but of disposing of houses, farms, &c., and not converting them to the maintenance of the soldiers, whose necessities are so great that many are run from him into Maryland. The better to explain the authority Sir Robert doth usurp, has enclosed the commission given him, and a grant he has made to Capt. Hyde. Commends to his consideration how few hands they have to justify what they have gained to his Majesty's obedience, and no maintenance for officer or soldier, but such as he takes upon credit, or pays out of his own monies. In the success in Delaware Bay, Capt. Hyde had a considerable share, and is best able to make the narrative. Cannot but repeat the importance of employing merchant ships with a great proportion of merchandize suitable to the trade of New York and Delaware Bay, otherwise his Majesty's expenses will not turn to account; for the Dutch have lost their trade; by which also many of his Majesty's subjects in Virginia, Maryland, and New England were furnished with necessaries, and will not know how to live unless speedy care be taken from England. Some considerable merchants should join stock and dispatch ships to arrive in March or April, for the loss of Delaware falls upon Amsterdam who bought the plantation from the West India Company, which being proud and powerful, may join with said Company next spring to

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recover what they have lost this autumn, which is the whole trade of tobacco; and their neighbours of Maryland are much bribed by their trade with the Dutch. Takes it for granted that Lord Baltimore will much more solicit his Majesty to give up Delaware into his hands, than he was solicitous to take it from the Dutch, but hopes that at least so much of his patent may be forfeited, for trading with the Dutch, as has been reduced at his Majesty's charge. Submits that in case the Dutch attempt to recover New York or Delaware, his Majesty will enjoin all his colonies, none excepted, to resist and expel them. The very repute of such a command will deter them. By advice of Colonels Cartwright and Maverick he will depute Capt. Robt. Needham to command at Delaware Bay, till his Majesty's pleasure is further known. *Indorsed*, "Received Jan. 28; answered Jan. 28, and referred to a further consideration." *Printed in New York Documents, III., 68-70. Incloses,*

809. I. Sir Robert Carr's Commission to reduce the Dutch. Whereas the Dutch have seated themselves at Delaware Bay on his Majesty of Great Britain's territory without his Majesty's consent, and have fortified themselves and drawn a great trade thither, his Majesty's Commissioners by virtue of their instructions have determined to bring that place in obedience to his Majesty, and by these, order the frigates Guinea, William and Nicholas, and all the soldiers not in the fort, to go thither under command of Sir Robt. Carr to reduce the same. *Indorsed*, "Received Jan^y 28." *Printed in New York Documents, III., 70.*

809. II. Sir Robert Carr's grant to Captains Hugh Hyde and Thomas Morley, their heirs and assigns, of all that tract of land known by the Indian name of Chipussen, and now called the manor of Grimstead, near the head of the river Delaware, with all the rights and privileges that to a lord of a manor may properly belong; they covenanting to plant or stock the same within six years, provided always that his Majesty's assent be procured. Sealed and delivered by Sir Robert Carr in the presence of John Carr, Geo. Colt, and Arthur Stock. 10th Oct., 14th (mistake for 16th) Charles II. *Indorsed*, "Received Jan^y 28." *Printed in New York Documents, III., 72, 73. Together 7 pp. [Col. Papers, Vol. XVIII., No. 107 107, 1, II]*

Oct. 1.
Jamaica.

810. A view of the condition of Jamaica, attested by Governor Sir Thos. Modyford. There are but seven established parishes, viz., St. Katherine, St. John, Port Royal, Clarendon, St. David, St. Andrew, and St. Thomas, in the whole island, and but one church at St. Katherine's, being a fair Spanish church ruined by the old soldiers, but lately in some measure repaired by Sir Chas. Lyttelton; but they are now levying contributions to raise churches in some of the richest parishes. Beyond the bounds of these parishes are many hundreds of people who have sent four representatives to the Assembly. In these parishes are but five ministers, Mr. Webb,

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Mr. Johns, an old army preacher not yet in orders, Mr. Maxfield, and Mr. Houser and Mr. Sellers, two Germans. Mr. Nicholas, who came on the Westergate, was settled at Port Morant but died of the disease by which many perished. Five good regiments have been raised, and two more are forming. The old soldiers for the most part are turned hunters, and it is supposed kill not less than 1,000 cwt. of hog per month, which they sell at from 15s. to 25s. per cwt. There is scarce any place near the sea but is settled, and many have gone into the mountains, which are most healthful and fruitful. Account of the chief courts of common law and Chancery which are settled at St. Jago, where also the justices of the peace hold their sessions quarterly. The Admiralty court is held at Port Royal. Sugar, ginger, indigo, cotton, tobacco, dyeing woods, and cocoa may be and are produced as well as anywhere, but pimenta, China roots, aloes, rhubarb, sarsaparilla, tamarinds, cassia, vaigillios, hides, and tallow, are the proper commodities. There is the best building timber and stone in the whole world, and great plenty of corn, cassada, potatoes, yams, plantains, bananas, peas, hogs, fowls, cattle, horses, asincoes, sheep, fish, and turtle, and pasturage. In fine nothing wanting but more hands and cows. The low valley grounds are feverish and aguish from June to Christmas, the rainy weather : but the uplands and hills are as healthful as Cotsall in England. $2\frac{1}{2}$ pp. *Two copies.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVIII., Nos. 108, 109.*]

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811. Extract of a letter from Jamaica. All people here are well satisfied and have an extraordinary plenty of provisions and imported goods. This last month or two there has been an uncommon mortality, which has carried away three or four considerable persons ; and not one planter has come from the Caribbees. Cannot tell whether the coming of theirs, or the departure of our Lord Governor obstructs or discourages them, but Jamaica must rise by the King's peculiar favour and its own real advantages. Privateers are still out, and the Governor's order for cessation will rather keep them so than bring them in, nor is it well understood whether his Majesty's order applies to commanding under Lord Windsor's commissions, or prohibiting only wild excursions by the inhabitants, for since then a letter from Mr. Sec. [Wm.] Coventry enjoins the Governor to take care of his Royal Highness' dues from the men-of-war. The fortune of trade here none can guess, but all think that the Spaniards so abhor us, that all the commands of Spain and necessity of the Indies will hardly bring them to an English port ; if anything effect it, negroes are the likeliest. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVIII., No. 110.*]

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812. An account of the state of Jamaica [by Sir Charles Lyttelton]. He left the Government in the Council, who chose Colonel Lynch President, whom he also appointed commander of the forces and judge of the courts. The situation of the island. Being in the heart of the Spanish dominions, it is best fitted for the seat of trade and also for war, for between the east end and Hispaniola is the passage of about 20 leagues for all the Spaniards that trade from Sta. Domingo, Porto Rico, and the Caracas to the

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Havannah, Cuba, and Nova Hispania, and between Cuba and Cape Catoche, but 50 leagues distant, where our men of war ply, is the passage for the galleons of the Plate fleet from Peru to the Havannah, where is also the rendezvous for the King of Spain's fleet before they pass the Gulf of Florida to return to Europe. The convenience of harbours. To the east Port Morant, and 14 leagues to leeward, Port Royal, worthily so named from the goodness and largeness of the harbour, where the best ships of England may securely lie. All the merchants live here, and this port is the only fort (of any strength) in the island not above one-third finished, which for 2,000*l.* could be finished, so as to secure the harbour, but would need a garrison of soldiers, as the trained bands could not be so much relied on, and the inland settlements are at so great a distance. To leeward also are the old harbour, Maceary Bay, and Blewfields Bay. On the north side is Port Antonio or Carlisle, where the Earl of Carlisle has begun a very hopeful plantation, and Rio Novo, where the Spaniards last landed with 300 men and fortified, and whence they were bravely beaten out, and almost all killed or taken by Col. D'Oyley, then Governor; and on this side are Montegna Bay and other good harbours. The strength and number of the inhabitants and their settlements. The regiment of Port Morant, Morant and Yellows, commanded by Col. Lynch, is the richest settlement; that of Lygonnee, the fittest, strongest, and most numerous, by Col. Barry; Captain John Man commands the four companies of Port Royal, part of Lord Windsor's regiment; Major Fuller the regiment of Spanish Town, or St. Jago, and the Angels and places adjacent, of which Sir Chas. Lyttelton was colonel; and Lt.-Col. Cope and Major Joy, the Lord Chancellor's agent, that of Guinaboa. These regiments number 2,500, besides 400 or 500 more hunters and unsettled people, and women and children. There will be found about 150 horse, well mounted and equipped, but the foot ill armed with muskets and pikes, are of small use in that place. Like all new settlements this is daily changing, and those who knew it two years ago may be strangers to the state of affairs now, provisions and all sorts of commodities having infinitely increased. The design of a free trade cannot be effected but by order from Spain, nor the privateers called in but by frigates from England, the English being grown so hateful to the Spaniards in those parts. There are now 14 or 15 sail in them, 1,500 or 2,000 seamen of all nations, and few will take order but from stronger men-of-war, and as this has always been their trade and livelihood, if they are forbidden these ports they will go to others, and find themselves welcome enough. The Government is plain and agreeable, and so are the laws and their execution, all suits being determined in six weeks, with 30*s.* or 40*s.* charges. The Acts of Assembly are here and humbly desired to be confirmed by his Majesty. The people are generally easy to be governed, yet rather by persuasion than severity. Privateering has let out many ill humours, and those that remain are thriving, peaceable, and industrious. When Sir Charles left, the island was in a very healthful and plentiful condition, even the Spanish negroes, who had so long

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disquieted the inhabitants, having come in and submitted to his Majesty's authority. *In the handwriting of Sir Charles Lyttelton, indorsed by Sec. Lord Arlington.* 2 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVIII., No. 111.*]

Oct. 3.

813. Copy of preceding, with mem. The original of this paper [that is the preceding Account of Jamaica] was given to Mr. Secretary Morrice 3rd Oct. 1664. The last 10 lines of the original, commencing from The Government is plain and agreeable, are, however, omitted in this copy. 2½ pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVIII., No. 112.*]

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814. A short account of Jamaica when Sir Charles Lyttelton left it in the year 1664 [May 2], which by his Majesty's command he presented to the Privy Council. This is almost an exact copy of the above, but written in the third person, and the last paragraph about Spanish negroes is omitted. 2½ pp. [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XXVII., pp. 21-23.*]

[Oct. 3.]

815. Reasons [by Sir Charles Lyttelton] proposed by the King's command for his Majesty's settling a plantation in Jamaica. It will be a great encouragement to the old planters to endeavour a great improvement on their plantations when they see his Majesty interests himself in the country, and will take away all doubts and jealousies of rumours too frequently spread, of his Majesty's re-delivering the island to the Spaniards, which have hitherto been a main obstacle to the settlement of it. It will encourage the better sort of planters in the Windward Isles to come down to Jamaica; and will serve for the re-victualling ships in harbour. But the best design for his Majesty will be a great sugar work; and for this 30 blacks and as many whites at first entering are thought sufficient. In about 10 months 100 more must be added, it being alike dangerous to starve a growing plantation for want of hands as to overcharge a small one and so starve them. Then must be added coppers, stills, and all utensils for a mill and sugar works, and sawyers and ships' carpenters. In managing these affairs the present Governor has greater experience than Sir Charles, but he thinks that 2,000 or 3,000 hogs will in a small time be raised, and the ships' carpenters should be employed in felling and squaring timber and building shallops for his Majesty's service. The plantation should be near a harbour, and three shallops would be needed, which could also be employed to go a-turtling and in carrying despatches and provisions. The whole cost cannot, he computes, according to his inquiries, be more than 4,000*l.*, which in two years would be nearly repaid. Cocoa walks, to be managed by 16 men, who might grow indigo and tobacco besides, could be planted with advantage; a gentleman obtained last year from 20 acres of plants 12,000 weight of nuts, which he has sold himself since his arrival for 8*l.* 12*s.* per cent. Thinks it a very probable advantage if his Majesty would encourage two or three skilful miners to search the ore of the mountains. *Indorsed by Sec. Lord Arlington, Jamaica papers.* Reasons for the settling a plantation in Jamaica at his Majesty's own expense of 4,000*l.* 2 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVIII., No. 113.*]

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[Oct. 3.] **816.** Copy of preceding. *Indorsed*, Original of this [the above reasons in the handwriting of Sir Charles Lyttelton] was given to Mr. Sec. Morrice 3 Oct. 1664. 2½ pp. [*Col. Papers*, Vol. XVIII., No. 114.]

1664? **817.** A brief account of the island Tortudos [Tortuga], about 20 miles long and seven broad. When Gen. Venables arrived before Hispaniola, Tortudos was inhabited by a few Spaniards, who wholly deserted the place some six months after. Elias Watts then, with 10 Englishmen from Jamaica, took possession thereof, raised a fort of four guns from the ruins of a great fort which the French had erected, but they were wholly beaten off by the Spaniards. After some time about 150 English and French settled there, which was a great succour to the English nation. Col. Watts got a commission for said island from General Bryant, Governor of Jamaica, and the inhabitants increased. A poor distressed gentleman, a colonel in the King's army, banished from England, married Watts' daughter and became chief in Tortudos; but a French Monsieur obtained a commission, went for Jamaica when Col. D'Oyley was Governor, and had possession given him on condition of holding the island for the English nation, but proclaimed the King of France, plundered the English, put them off the island, and has since kept possession thereof.

The wrong that Tortudos may do the inhabitants of Jamaica. It is a port where men-of-war may safely ride at anchor and bring their prizes, putting them to sale, and supplying all their wants, which will be a great discouragement to Jamaica. There are 20 privateers of all nations under the protection of Jamaica, which being now debarred from taking in their prizes there, will from Tortudos take French and Portugal commissions or none at all, and will hinder all trade to and from Jamaica and obstruct Spanish ships from going there to buy negroes. In fine, if Tortudos be not reduced to the obedience of the Governor of Jamaica, it will cause the ruin thereof and the harbouring of rogues and pirates who make it [piracy] their living, by which means the inhabitants of Jamaica will desert the country. This may be prevented by demanding Tortudos with two of the King's ships from Jamaica, which may very easily be done, as there are but 150 Frenchmen and one fort with four guns, and it is certain if demanded the island will be delivered. 3 pp. [*Col. Entry Bk.*, No. XCII., pp. 259-262.]

1664? **818.** A relation concerning Tortugas and his Majesty's right thereunto, by Abraham Langford. About 28 years past, Governor Lyttelton, of Nevis, sent 25 men to settle Tortugas, who were the first inhabitants of any nation since the Spanish conquest of the natives. They received as Governor Captain James, who was soon after dispossessed by Lavasnier, a Frenchman, who fortified it with 74 guns, made himself absolute Lord of the island, imprisoned those who had lawful commissions from the Earl of Warwick, and seized their ships. He was murdered by two of his own kinsmen, and the

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Grand Master of Malta, on St. Christopher's, appointed M. Travail to be Governor, and afterwards M. La Fontaine, who sold the place to the Spaniards for 15,000 pieces of eight; they deserted the island when the English fleet went for San. Domingo, and six months after Elias Watts, an Englishman, re-possessed it by commission from Lt.-Gen. Bryan, Governor of Jamaica; he was succeeded by G. M. Duracy by commission from Col. D'Oyley, who has declared for the King of France, having received from him a patent for the island, and is now following Lavasnier's track by receiving pirates into his protection, and goes on fortifying himself, which if not prevented may prove the ruin of his Majesty's subjects in these parts. 2 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVIII., No. 115.*]

Oct. 3.

Parson's Green.

819. Dr. Henry Stubbs to William Godolphin, at Sir Henry Bennet's house near Charing Cross. Gives at Sir Henry Bennet's request his opinions as to the present design upon Tortugas. Considers the design not worthy of his Majesty; it may endanger a rupture with France; will engage the King's honour, and is difficult to effect, and hath no considerable advantages; it were rather an attempt becoming some private merchants, or the Governor of Jamaica, acting by the King's connivance. The island is small and yields little encouragement to English to settle, and must become either the possession of some few planters or of a Governor and garrison. The present French Governor holds it by his domestics and servants, nor is there one considerable plantation, since the buccaneers have no fixed abode in Hispaniola for fear of the Spaniards. Tortugas is their harbour, and a port for French ships, who trade with them for tortoise-shell and hides. It lies out of the course of English merchant ships, so that neither doth necessity enforce nor can any advantage induce his Majesty to this design. Knows not with what force his Majesty will possess himself of it, for opposition must be expected from the French of Hispaniola. Albeit the English are not overmuch concerned at the name and interest of their King, yet those French would embrace any directions from France, as was seen in Jamaica, when they termed Pleneville a rebel for going against the French Governor by Lord Windsor's appointment. It seems difficult to comprehend how any will be got to transport themselves from Jamaica to Tortugas, and how it could be the King's interest to disfurnish Jamaica. Col. Barry was an old known soldier and planter in Jamaica, Capt. Pleneville a serious and understanding planter, who, with Capt. Leveret and Capt. Langford, and all their interest and contrivance, could not procure 20 men to go with them to stay there; and can it be imagined that any will be more willing now when Jamaica is in a much more flourishing condition, but allow that some should go, Tortugas may prove as fatal to the Jamaicans as Jamaica does to Barbadoes, St. Kitts, Nevis, or Bermudas. The English had it once, but never heard of any great advantages made of it; most of them went away, and who can stay or govern a people that have but a barren soil to dwell on. A design on San Domingo much more practicable. But should all things appear different to what they really are, yet is Capt. Langford

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not a fitting man to manage this design. When he went with Col. Barry, certainly Sancho Panza with better conduct regulated himself at the island of Baratoria. Sir Charles Lyttelton can inform the Secretary of that novel [obviously *Don Quixotte*]. Capt. Langford speaks not French, nor does he understand it; he is a man of no wisdom, his interest in Jamaica and person is despicable, his fortune forlorn, his honesty questionable. Fears all his contrivance amounts to no more than a desire to repay out of the King's purse debts he has contracted by his debonnaire life and defrauding, as 'tis said, his principals. Denies not he is a good seaman and skilled in those parts, but so opiniative he will boast of much more than he knows, and seems resolute to ignore nothing. Fears lest so excellent a Prince should receive a blemish by the miscarriage of so puny an attempt, to be prosecuted by so inconsiderable a person, who has been foiled in one petty settlement at Petty-Goava, and who has neither wit to apprehend a design, conduct to manage it, nor honesty to be trusted with money or goods. 3 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVIII., No. 116.*]

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820. Proposals of Abraham Langford in matter to his return for Jamaica and Hispaniola without a ship of his Majesty. That he might have the King's commission for the government of Tortugas and coasts of Hispaniola, with maintenance. Has been two years endeavouring the reducement of Tortugas, *see ante*, No. 390, p. 116, and in the government of the coast of Hispaniola at his own great expense. Desires some advance to defray his transport to Jamaica. If the King's pleasure be not to reduce Tortugas, that he may have his Majesty's order to buy it from Mons. Duracey, who claims it as his own and proffers it to sell. To send miners for further search into the copper mine of Coridon. Signed by Abraham Langford. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVIII., No. 117.*]

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821. The Benefits which will accrue by taking the Planters off Hispaniola into his Majesty's protection and government. Increase of revenue; land to maintain thousands of families; it will prevent protection of pirates; there are copper and silver mines; it can be settled at less cost than other plantations; quantities of good tobacco raised, and it will engross the trade from the French: 500*l.* desired for the hire of a ship to settle the government and trade, and an allowance to transport [Abraham Langford] to Jamaica. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVIII., No. 118.*]

Oct. 5.
Barbadoes.

822. Governor Lord Willoughby to Sec. Lord Arlington. The French King has sent a new Governor to settle his West India Islands, who is intended for Canada as soon as that is done, whereby it appears that the French King is very intent upon his affairs in those parts. Has given his Majesty an account of the concernments of Sta. Lucia, and doubts not but upon demand of the King of France, the King of England will order the restitution of it. Refers to his account of the taking possession of the island, and hopes it will not be surrendered. Great danger to be expected from the French in the West Indies, so that it will not only be fit to refuse this so unreasonable demand, but to consider how to become masters of the

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rest of their islands. Has ordered his nephew to wait on him with some petitions from several of his Majesty's islands, wherein they have laid down their condition and implore the King's relief and help. 1½ pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVIII., No. 119.*]

Oct. 6.

823. Abstracts of Governor Lord Willoughby's letters from Barbadoes of Sept. 10 and Nov. 4, 1663, and the King's letter of Jan. 12 (11th) 1664, *all calendared, see Nos. 561, 578, 628.* To the first is a marginal note by Williamson "the guns be already sent away by Sir John Colleton." *Also*, Abstract of Governor Lord Willoughby's letter of 6 Oct. 1664. That the King of France pursues his interest in the [West] Indies very high, and backs it with power of shipping and men; his Lieutenant-General Mons. Tracy has 30 gentlemen for his guard and one of the King's ships of war of 50 brass guns to attend him; the French strong and rich in trade in Canada, and Kyan (Cayenne) in the main of Guiana near Surinam. In fine the dispute will be whether the King of England or of France shall be monarch of the West Indies, for the King of Spain cannot hold it long, and this is the first year's entrance of the King of France on his own account. The French Governor of St. Kitts informed Lord Willoughby that the King of France would buy their interest in the island and all the islands adjacent possessed by the French, and appropriate them to himself, and that he was sending a viceroy with men and shipping to secure his interest in those parts. *Williamson has added*, Their ordinary gazette says that the bargain is already made with the Order of Malta by the King of France for their interest in St. Kitts and the money paid to the Commander de Souncé. 2 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVIII., No. 120.*]

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824. Memorandum of 2,000 firearms, 1,000 pikes, 200 barrels of powder, with match and bullets proportionable, to be delivered to Sir John Colleton, his deputy, for the use of Barbadoes. In Williamson's hand. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVIII., No. 121.*]

Oct. 8.
Newport.

825. William Brenton to Col. Nicolls. Acknowledges the favour shown to the Governor and himself at the return of their Commissioners, who were sent to present their allegiance to his Majesty and service to himself, as also for his favour to this despised colony. They are a poor despised outcast people, and it has been his portion these 30 years to be in some trouble, yet they could never allege anything against him of unloyalty or rebellion against his Majesty or any of his substitutes. Is ready to serve the King or themselves to the utmost of his ability, to whom he offers his poor house to entertain or receive them in case they come this way. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVIII., No. 122.*]

Oct. 11-28.
St. Jago-de-la-
Vega.

826. Minutes of the Council of Jamaica. The returns of the several elections of Assemblymen for the island presented, viz.,—St. Andrew's, Major Richd. Hope and James Howell; Port Royal, William Beeston and John Loveing; North Side, Abraham Rutter and Saml. Ginkes; St. John's, Thomas Ascough and Richard Offield; St. David's, Major Rich. Lloyd and Matthew Eaton; St. Katharine's, Sir Thos. Whetstones and John Tompon; Clarendon, Capt. Ed.

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Morris and Richard Philip; Blewfields, James Perkman and Christopher Pinder; and, St. Thomas', Thomas Freeman and William Bowden.

Oct. 12.—That Rich. Hemmins enjoy the house mentioned in his Patent, but the court-house and shed adjoining to be reserved to the use of the public.

Oct. 15.—That the Provost-Marshall pay Capt. Abraham Rutter 5*l*. for his great trouble in taking a negro belonging to Capt. Verney. That the proposals of the Assembly touching the courts be debated in full Council. That Gov. Modyford's commission be recorded in the office of Capt. Edward Walrond of enrolments in the Chancery.

Oct. 18.—Order for debate of above proposals at Mr. Martin's chamber. That the clause in Highways Act concerning 60 feet wide in standing wood be not put in execution for two years, but only to be made 20 feet wide.

Oct. 20.—Address of the Assembly, signed by Sir Thos. Whetstones, Speaker, to the Governor. It is their desire and advice that the Court of Common Pleas be constantly held in St. Jago-de-la-Vega, and no more at Port Royal. That in regard the former is in the heart of the country, and the latter far out in the sea, a quarter sessions be held in every precinct; and that not more than two general sessions be held yearly, and those at St. Jago.

That the Council concur with the Assembly, and also in referring the settlement of the courts of judicature to the Governor. Ordered that the Court of Common Pleas be held at St. Jago. The following Acts were passed by the Council—(1.) Against excessive usury; (2.) For the good governing of servants; (3.) For foreign attachments; (4.) For enrolment of deeds; (5.) For rating of meat; (6.) For empowering freeholders to plead in their own cause.

Oct. 26.—The former order concerning a difference between Capt. Thos. Morgan and Wil. Crane to continue in force. Two Acts passed by the Council, (7.) For the better maintenance of the ministry; (8.) Declaring war against the outlying Spanish negroes unless they submit to the Government.

Oct. 28.—Two Acts passed by the Council—(9.) Concerning the court-house; and (10.) Concerning the regulating of the freights of boats and wherries. 9 pp. [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XXXIV., pp. 93, 94, 105–112.*]

Oct. 13.
Newhall.

827. The Duke of Albemarle to Sec. Sir H. Bennet [*sic*]. Requests him to procure a special license from the King of Portugal for Sir Jas. Modyford, to buy 600 head of cattle at Cape de Verd Island, for English commodities, and transport them to Jamaica. *Indorsed*, Mem., Sr. Jas. Modyford interpreted the cattle meant to be young heifers of three years old. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVIII., No. 123.*]

Oct. 13.
Delaware Fort.

828. Sir Robert Carr to Col. Nicolls. Arrived at Delaware the last day of Sept., after a long and troublesome passage, passing by the fort without taking notice of each other, the better to satisfy

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the Swedes, who, notwithstanding the persuasions of the Dutch to the contrary, were soon our friends. Afterwards held parley with the Dutch; the burghers and townsmen after three days consented to his demands, but the Governor and soldiery altogether refused his propositions. Whereupon he landed his soldiers and stormed the fort, and plundered it; "the seamen no less given to that sport were quickly in," and had good store of booty. Their loss was none; the Dutch had 10 wounded and three killed. The fort, although with 14 guns, is not tenable without great charge, which must be expended to keep it. Ensign Stock ill; will send him to Nicolls when he recovers. If they had not come in as they did, they would have been necessitated to quit the place in less than a month. Has already sent some niggers to Maryland, which belonged to the late Governor, at his plantation above [of Delaware]. The falling of the Indians from their former civility, and abusing messengers, being exasperated by the Dutch, the cause of his not sending to give notice of their successes. The Indians so strong that no Christians yet dare venture to plant on the other side, which belongs to the Duke of York; they stayed here three nights, but are since returned without doing any hurt. Begs his endeavours to assist in the reconciliation of the Indians called Synckoes, at the Fort Ferrania [Aurania], and the Huskehanoes here, several murders having lately been committed upon the Dutch and Swedes. To send Allison and Thompson to "re-edify" the fort and fix our arms, all being broken or unfixed. Printed in *New York Documents*, III., 73, 74. 2 pp. [*Col. Papers*, Vol. XVIII., No. 124.]

Oct. 14. **829.** — to Williamson. A Dutch ship with 300 men beaten by the English out of Amsterdam, New Netherlands, has arrived at Mount's Bay. The Eagle, Capt. Brooke, has arrived from Gambia, having landed 50 men there upon an island taken by Major Holmes, who thinks the Dutch have lost their interest in those parts. [*Dom., Class. II., Vol. CIII., No. 57, Col., p. 32.*]

Oct. 16. **830.** Gov. Lord Willoughby to Sec. Lord Arlington. Refers Barbadoes. to his account of the French King's proceedings in these parts [see ante, No. 822.] Hopes if war break out between the English and the Hollander, that he may have timely advice to prepare for the defence of the islands under his government, and the shipping riding there, which without good reaching guns, can receive little security from the shore. Unless arms and ammunition are sent out, they are likely to feel the effects of the war very suddenly, in revenge for the injuries inflicted upon the Hollander during the time of the usurped powers. The Dutch have possessed themselves of several islands within the extent of his Majesty's commission, and of some settlements in Guiana, regarding which he would wish to know his Majesty's pleasure with all convenient speed. Recommends some ships of force being sent out with 500 men and two or three thousand spare arms and convenient boats for landing a good number of men upon occasion to be employed against the Dutch before they are able to be reinforced. 2 pp. [*Col. Papers*, Vol. XVIII., No. 125.]

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Oct. 19.
[Boston.]

831. Gov. Endecott "in the name and by the order of the General Court" to Secretary Morrice. The confidence they have in his favour emboldens them to give him this additional trouble in the day of their necessity. "We are poor and destitute as to interest with any that have power to be helpful to us at such a time, except the Lord be pleased as formerly he hath done, to move your Honour's heart in our behalf, to appear for us as the equity and justice of our case may appear to you." They are necessitated to beg the King's grace and favour that they may not be deprived at once of all that was worthy their travels and hazard to and in this wilderness, which is threatened by a Commission granted to four gentlemen come into these parts, and should they make alteration in or weaken the authority established here by their charter, they have just cause to fear that the event of such a design will be no other than the ruin of this hopeful and hitherto prosperous colony, and will occasion such persons as are most considerable to provide for them in some other place less known than New England is now made to be. The favour they beg is, that their petition finding acceptance with his Majesty, and coming in debate before the Council, he will appear for them, that the authority and power of government they have so long enjoyed may not now be made void and strangers imposed upon them, the continuance whereof they apprehend to be their equal right even as their houses and lands. Beg him to pardon their boldness and plainness of speech arising from their deep sense of the evil impending over them, and accompanied with some measure of confidence in the candour of his spirit towards them. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVIII., No. 126.*]

Oct. 19.
[Boston.]

832. The Humble Supplication of the General Court of the Massachusetts Colony in New England to the King. Set forth the sacrifices by which the liberties hitherto possessed by Massachusetts had been purchased, and urge the injustice of encroachment on them. "This people did at their own charges transport themselves, their wives and families over the ocean, purchase the lands of the natives, and plant this colony with great labour, hazards, costs, and difficulties; for a long time wrestling with the wants of a wilderness and the burdens of a new plantation; having also now above 30 years enjoyed the aforesaid power and privilege of government within themselves, as their undoubted right in the sight of God and man." They refer with gratitude to the King's gracious letters to them full of expressions tending to confirm them in their enjoyments, viz., of 15th Feb. 1661 [*see ante, No. 31*], of the 28th June 1662 [*see ante, No. 314*], in which "we have applied ourselves to the utmost to satisfy your Majesty so far as doth consist with conscience of our duty towards God, and the just liberties of our patent," and the last of 23rd April 1664 [*see ante, No. 715*], wherein his Majesty declares he hath not the least intention or thought of violating or in the least degree infringing their charter. "But now what affliction of heart must it needs be unto us that our sins have provoked God to permit our adversaries to set themselves against us by their misinformations, complaints, and solicitations (as some of them have made that their

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work for many years), and thereby to procure a commission under the Great Seal, wherein four persons (one of them our known and professed enemy) are empowered to hear, receive, examine, and determine all complaints and appeals in all causes and matters, as well military as criminal and civil, and to proceed in all things for settling this country according to their good and sound discretions, &c., whereby, instead of being governed by rulers of our own choosing (which is the fundamental privilege of our patent), and by laws of our own, we are like to be subjected to the arbitrary power of strangers, proceeding not by any established law, but by their own discretions." In this case their refuge under God is his Majesty. "If these things go on (according to their present appearance) your subjects here will either be forced to seek new dwellings, or sink and faint under burdens that will be to them intolerable; the vigour of all men's endeavours in their several callings and occupations (either for merchandise abroad or further subduing this wilderness at home) will be enfeebled, as we perceive it already begins to be; the good work of converting the natives obstructed; the inhabitants driven to we know not what extremities, and this hopeful plantation in the issue ruined." Whatever becomes of them they are sure the adversary cannot countervail the King's damage; it is indeed a grief to their hearts to see his Majesty put upon this extraordinary charge and cost about a business, the product whereof can never reimburse the one half of what will be expended upon it. "We perceive there have been great expectations of what is to be had here, raised by some men's informations, but those informations will prove fallacious, disappointing them that have relied upon them. And if the taking of this course should drive this people out of the country (for to a coalition therein they will never come), it will be hard to find another people that will stay long, or stand under any considerable burden in it, seeing it is not a country where men can subsist without hard labour and great frugality." There have also been high representations of great divisions and discontents among them, and of a necessity of sending Commissioners to relieve the aggrieved, whereas it plainly appears that the body of this people are unanimously satisfied in the present government and abhorrent from change. "Sir, the all-knowing God, He knows our greatest ambition is to live a poor and a quiet life, in a corner of the world without offence to God or man. We came not into this wilderness to seek great things to ourselves, and if any come after us to seek them here, they will be disappointed. We keep ourselves within our line and meddle not with matters abroad. A just dependence upon and subjection to your Majesty according to our charter, it is far from our hearts to disacknowledge. And should Divine Providence ever offer an opportunity wherein we might in any righteous way, according to our poor and mean capacity, testify our dutiful affection to your Majesty, we hope we should most gladly embrace it. But it is a great unhappiness to be reduced to so hard a case as to have no other testimony of our subjection and loyalty offered us but this, viz., to destroy our own being, which nature teacheth us to preserve, or to yield up our liberties, which are far dearer to us than our lives, and

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which had we had any fear of being deprived of, we had never wandered from our father's houses into these ends of the earth, nor laid out our labours and estates therein. . . . Royal Sir, it is in your power to say of your poor people in New England they shall not die. If we have found favour in the sight of our King, let our life be given us at our petition (or rather that which is dearer than life, that we have ventured our lives and willingly passed through many deaths to obtain), and our all, at our request. Let our government live, our patent live, our magistrates live, our laws and liberties live, our religious enjoyments live, so shall we all have yet further cause to say from our heart 'LET THE KING LIVE FOR EVER,' and the blessing of them that were ready to perish shall come upon your Majesty, having delivered the poor that crieth and such as had none to help them." *This paper is partly printed in Palfrey's History of New England, Vol. II., pp. 588-590, who says a Committee consisting of Francis Willoughby, Major-General Leverett, and Jonathan Mitchell, minister of Cambridge, drew it up, and after more than two months were spent in its preparation it was adopted at a special meeting of the General Court. This the original is signed by "Jo. Endecott, Governor, in the name and by the order of the General Court held at Boston in New England, Oct. 19, 1664." 2 pp. very closely written. [Col. Papers, Vol. XVIII., No. 127.]*

Oct. 19.
Barbadoes.

833. Governor Lord Willoughby to the Lords of the Council. Sends, in answer to their letter of Aug. 24, abstract of the usages in the proceedings of the Court of Common Pleas in Barbadoes, also copy of ordinance lately passed for establishing the Courts of Common Pleas, which have been reduced to two, with one judge and four assistants in each. Was anxious to have the courts held by judges as in England, but the people were too much wedded to their ancient usages, but will endeavour to effect them on his return from Surinam. No ordinance but that of settling the customs has been sent home, as the people have not been in a proper temper for being called together. Hopes to rectify all in good time if their Lordships will bear with him. *Indorsed*, "Referred to Council of Plantations, Feb. 24." *Incloses*,

833 I. Narrative of the usages and customs of Barbadoes concerning proceedings in the Courts of Common Pleas. A debt may be recovered in six months. Land is appraised and delivered to the creditor without provision being made for the wife and children. The planter pays fifteen per cent. interest if he keeps the land 80 days after execution. For fraudulently concealing attached goods the debtor has to stand in the pillory and have his ears cut off, and the estate is sold or appraised; execution issues after five days if goods are then not paid for, and the debtor's estate is delivered to the creditor with 20 per cent. advance. The appraisers are the ablest freeholders in the precincts, who are neither kindred, friends, nor enemies of the parties, and give their judgments upon oath. Approved by Governor and Council, 17th Oct. 1664.

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833. II. Ordinance of the Governor and Council concerning the forms of proceedings in the Common Pleas. That from 12th January next the courts be held in two places only, viz., at St. Michael's for the parishes of Christchurch, St. Philip's, St. Michael's, St. George's, and St. John's; and in Spight's town (alias Little Bristol) for the parishes of St. James, St. Thomas, St. Peter's, All Saints, St. Lucy's, St. Joseph's, and St. Andrew's. That there be one judge and four assistants in each court to be appointed by the Governor for the due administration of justice. The times appointed for said courts to be held, Monday in January next, and continue if need be until Friday night following; the other court shall be held at Spight's town the Monday following, and continue if need be until the Thursday night after, and so successively every four weeks. Directions for the proceedings of the judges. *Signed by Lord Willoughby. Together 6½ pp. [Col. Papers, Vol. XVIII., Nos. 128, 128 I., II.]*

Oct. 21-26. **834.** "Catalogue, alphabetical, of the names of such inhabitants of New York, &c. as took the oath to be true subjects to his Majesty, October the 21st, 22nd, 24th, and 26th days, 1664," with the oath itself, viz., "I swear by the name of Almighty God, that I will be a true subject to the King of Great Britain, and will obey all such commands as I shall receive from his Majesty, his Royal Highness James Duke of York, and such Governors and officers as from time to time are appointed over me by his authority, and none other, whilst I live in any of his Majesty's territories, So help me God." *Here follow the names in alphabetical order, which are all printed in New York Documents, III., 74-77. [Col. Papers, Vol. XVIII., No. 129.]*

1664? **835.** Proclamation in Col. Nicolls' handwriting to the inhabitants of New York. Whereas there is a false and injurious aspersion cast on the oath of obedience to his Majesty, the Duke of York, and the Governor and officers appointed by his Majesty's authority, by some persons seeking to distract the minds of the inhabitants of New York, by suggesting that the Articles of Peace so lately and solemnly made and signed were intended by that oath to be made null and of no effect; Governor Nicolls declares that the Articles of Surrender are not in the least broken or intended to be broken by said oath, and if any person hereafter shall presume to give any other construction of said oath, he will be accounted a disturber of the peace, and proceeded against accordingly. This Declaration to be forthwith read to all the inhabitants and registered, and every denizen who intends to remain here under his Majesty's obedience to take the said oath. *Draft, with corrections. 1 p. [Col. Papers, Vol. XVIII., No. 130.]*

1664. **836.** Minutes of the Council of Jamaica. Acts passed [*see ante*, Nov. 2-11. No. 826]. (11.) For the better governing of negro slaves. (12.) Nov. 3. For regulating the freight of boats and wherries. For mending and

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- Nov. 4. repairing the highways. (13.) For prohibiting the transportation of commodities off the island in a growing condition. (14.) For preventing the retailing of strong liquors by persons unlicensed. (15.) For settling the militia. (16.) For the encouragement of the produce and manufacture of this island. (17.) Against tipling, cursing, and swearing. (18.) For dividing the island into several parishes and precincts. (19.) For regulating hunters. (20.) Authorising justices of the peace to decide differences not exceeding 40s. (21.) For regulating the fees of the Broad Seal. (22.) And the fees of offices. (23.) For raising a public revenue out of strong liquors. (24.) Impowering the secretary to take security of all masters of trading ships. (25.) Declaring the laws of England in force in the island. (26.) Additional Act imposing a tax on licensed alehouses; and (27.) Repealing Acts made by the former Assembly. The Council concur with the Assembly in desiring the Governor to call the Treasurer and Receiver to account. Richard Povey, Secretary to the Council, knowing of the Governor's coming, having without permission left the island before his arrival, and Povey's deputy, Peter Pugh, refusing to keep the office in town or give 10,000*l.* security for its due performance, ordered that said secretary's place be disposed of as the Governor shall think fit, until his Majesty's pleasure be known. 5 pp. [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XXXIV., pp. 112-116.*]

Nov. ?
Jamaica.

837. Articles of high and treasonable crimes and misdemeanors exhibited before the Governor, Council, and Assembly by Sir Thos. Whetstone, in behalf of his Majesty, against Samuel Long of Port Royal. That on the 17th and 18th of May last he caused himself to be elected Speaker at a meeting at Port Royal of members of the Assembly, whose authority, by the departure of Sir Chas. Lyttelton, had ceased, and passed certain orders and votes with intention to grasp the legislative power into his own hands; and traitorously and impudently refused to take any notice of the Deputy Governor, Col. Edward Morgan's dissolution of the meeting. That he procured an Act to be passed for setting up a particular treasury of the island, with himself as Treasurer, into which all his Majesty's revenue was to be paid, and from which no monies should be issued without order from the Assembly, thus endeavouring to disinherit his Majesty of his undoubted right of receiving and disposing of public treasure. That in pursuance of this Act, he refused 20*l.* to Sir Thos. Modyford, for the repair of his Majesty's shallop Stingray, whereby the works of the fort have remained unprosecuted ever since. That he has also procured himself to be elected clerk of this present Assembly, and has done his utmost to infuse his traitorous principles into the members, but they altogether disown and abhor his advice. Sir Thos. Whetstone therefore requires that Long may be brought to answer for his treasonable practices and contrivances, and receive suitable censure from the Assembly. 3 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVIII., No. 131.*]

Nov. 3.

838. Warrant of the Governor of Jamaica to the Provost-Marshal, for the apprehension of Samuel Long, clerk of the Assembly. That he hath by seditious speeches and arguments

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endeavoured to infuse dangerous principles into the heads of members of said Assembly, advising them not to trust the King with any fines or other levies, but to make them all payable to a Treasurer of their own, lest the King should give them away by a Privy Seal, thereby endeavouring to take from his Majesty the disposition of public monies, which is the chief flower of his crown, being the ornament of peace and the sinews of war. Holds it his duty to stop the first steps of rebellion, the foundation of which has always been laid by placing the public moneys in private hands. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVIII., No. 132.*]

Nov. 7.
Whitchall.

839. Report of the Committee for the affairs of Jamaica to the King. That his Royal Highness be desired to write to the privateers in the West Indies to forbear all acts of hostility upon the Spaniard until further order, to give them liberty to dispossess the Dutch from Curaçao and their other plantations, and then to come and serve his Majesty in these parts. That a letter be written to the Governor to allow the planters in Jamaica to transport goods from England, for their own consumption only, free of duty, under a certificate from the Governor. And that Bishop Russell before his departure be desired to move the King of Portugal for license to transport 600 head of cattle from Portugal to Jamaica. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVIII., No. 133.*]

Nov. 7.
Chelsea.

840. Ambassador Van Gogh to [the Secretary of the States General]. Account of his audience with the King, when he deduced at large the injuries, violences, and outrages committed by the English against the subjects of this State in the taking of New Netherlands. His Majesty said that he had had both in writing and by word of mouth a full and large relation, but that the matter was so prolix that all could not be well remembered, but that he would give his answer to all particulars in writing. That it was done with his knowledge and by his order, as being a business which properly belongs to the English, that the ground was theirs and they had built upon it, and that the same was afterwards taken from the English by the Netherlands West India Company, and by them only something more built upon; that they had not had possession thereof much above four years, and that the English will justify and demonstrate their right to all this. Van Gogh replied that the Netherlands nation had now for 50 years together had quiet possession in those parts, which ought not in equity or reason to be taken from them. To which his Majesty returned answer, "I shall cause an answer of all to be made in writing, which shall be suddenly given you." Van Gogh thereupon took occasion to say that these actions would turn to no other end but a widening of the breach between both nations, and it was to be feared further mischiefs would arise. The pressing of men is, Van Gogh adds, grown to such a height in England that prentices, handicraftsmen, and even shoemakers are pressed. 4 pp. *Printed in New York Documents, III., 77-79. [Correspond. Holland.]*

[Nov. 9.]

841. Thomas Kendall to Sec. Lord Arlington. Beseeches him to get the Council to grant free trade to Jamaica, and if that cannot

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be obtained to refer his paper to the Farmers of the customs. Also to give positive orders about the privateers that are out, concerning which he left a paper. Now sends another paper, the contents of which much concern the peace and well government of the colony, and desires it may be read at the Council. *Indorsed*, Rec. Nov. 9, 1664. 1 p. [*Col. Papers*, Vol. XVIII., No. 134.]

1664 ?
Nov. ?

842. Propositions of Mr. Kendall (Sir Thos. Modyford's brother-in-law) concerning the settling of Jamaica. That the chiefest encouragement for the speedy peopling of Jamaica will be that the Governor have power to admit of free trade, except blacks, at least for two or three years, which cannot be 100*l.* a year loss in the customs. Free trade being denied to the rest of his Majesty's Plantations (except Surinam), there will be nothing more considerable to invite those that have a mind to leave Barbadoes, the Leeward Isles, and New England to settle in Jamaica; and the Royal Company's trade will be increased; for the planter accounts himself rich according to the number of blacks he is master of. And if his Majesty please one year more to pay for the passage of those from Barbadoes that cannot do it themselves, which will not cost 1,000*l.*, it will encourage others to go on their own charge, when numbers take away the fear of the Spaniards. The French King permits his subjects on the Caribbee Islands free trade with all nations, and of late has taken away two-thirds of the customs on commodities imported into France from thence, and they pay him no customs there. *Indorsed*, Mr. Kendall's propositions concerning Jamaica. Custom free. 1½ pp. Two copies. [*Col. Papers*, Vol. XVIII., Nos. 135, 136.]

Nov. ?

843. Proposition of Mr. Kendall concerning calling in the privateers of Jamaica. That it be referred to the Governor of Jamaica to use all possible means to get in the privateers, which must be done by fair means, and giving them leave to dispose of their prizes when they come in, otherwise they will be alarmed and will go to the French at Tortuga, and his Majesty will not only lose 1,000 or 1,500 stout men, but they will still take Spaniards and disturb the trade to Jamaica, and if war break out with Holland, will certainly go to the Dutch at Curaçao and interrupt all trade to Jamaica; for they are desperate people, the greater part having been in men-of-war for 20 years. Therefore it will be much to the advantage of the Spaniard that the Governor has orders to permit them to sell their prizes, and set them a planting; and if his Majesty shall think fit to have Tortuga or Curaçao taken, none will be fitter for that work than they. *Indorsed*, Mr. Kendall's propositions in what manner to call in the privateers of Jamaica. ¾ p. [*Col. Papers*, Vol. XVIII., No. 137.]

Nov. ?

844. Proposals for the civil government of Jamaica by Thomas Kendall, being an extract from Sir Thos. Modyford's letter of Aug. 10 [see ante, No. 785]. Concerning the division of the country into counties, hundreds, and tythings, the appointment of sheriffs instead of a Provost-Marshal, and the establishment of courts of common

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plans at St. Jago. Followed Mr. Knibb's last paper proposing some reforms in the civil government for Jamaica. 1 p. (Col. Papers Vol. XVIII. N. 158.)

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S45. Request (of Miss Knibb) for payment of 1891's tax \$4 on the Royal Company, in behalf of 128 persons in two ships from Barbadoes to Jamaica for which St. Thomas Mulford has given his affidavit. Followed Mr. Knibb's papers of Jamaica money due to St. Thomas Mulford. For 1891's tax \$4 to be paid to the Royal Company. 2 p. (Col. Papers Vol. XVIII. N. 159.)

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Nov. 11

S46. Sir J. Stirling & Williamson. The foreign Marine Insurance Company New England gives assurance that Capt. North has returned the New Netherlands. The Elder Stirling was paid away upon that basis. (Journals of C. Vol. XIV. N. 71. col. p. 387.)

Nov. 11

S47. Lists of members of Commissions appointed by the Council Board among them the following—For Jamaica and Algiers. Dec. 3 1890. For Jamaica. July 3 1891. For the Fannations. July 4 1891 with additional members appointed May 22 1891. Sept. 3 1891 and for 21 1892. For Jamaica alone commissions for government July 3 1891. For the Fannations made Nov. 20 1891. For the Royal Commission of Advancement Nov. 23 1891. For the taking in Newfoundland Dec. 2 1891. To examine a proposed scheme for carrying the running away of persons concerned for the Fannations, upon evidence that were spread. (Journals of C. Vol. XIV. N. 72 & 73. col. p. 387-40.)

Nov. 11

S48. Letters of John Vernon to read with four Scotch ships on the English Islands and Fannations recommending the last Act of Navigation. (Journals of C. Vol. XIV. N. 73. col. p. 40.)

Nov. 14

S49. The Lords Proprietors of Carolina petition to His Majesty. Approving themselves and their petition for their names of petition in the Petition presented the House of which after government much controversy has and continues to be done and after His Majesty's Assembly of the said petition has been approved. 1 p. (Col. Papers Vol. XVIII. N. 160.)

Nov. 14

Nov. 14

S50. Ambassador Van Gogh to The Secretary of the States General. His Majesty's High Mightinesses orders and resolutions of 1641. Out upon the maintenance of the West India Company representing of the English forwarding themselves masters of New Netherlands. Account of another petition with the King last evening at which he repeated his former arguments and desired orders also respecting the reasonable order towards the separation of Dutch settlements by the English. His Majesty asked to what he had formerly said that he could also have brought a greater number of ships to sea than 40 sets. If that he would have followed the desire of the party, but that he has been willing to show him of making no paper in all respects. Van Gogh assured his Majesty of their High Mightinesses special and fervent inclination for the continuance of mutual good correspondence and that all pos-

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sible means ought to be used to remove differences and prevent further breaches. His Majesty said he knew not what more to say, but that he had caused his answer to be drawn up in writing, which should be sent to Van Gogh in a few days. His Majesty still seemed to remain dissatisfied with all that was said, but in general referred to the answer to be given in writing. 4 pp. *Printed in New York Documents, III., 80, 81. [Correspond. Holland]*

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851. Alexander d'Hinoyossa [late Governor of the Delaware] to Col. Nicolls, Governor of New York. Acknowledges his very agreeable letter and his sorrow for his own loss. His Honour can console him therein by restoring his lost estate, which if the writer could get back he would live under Nicolls' government on the same conditions as he had from the city of Amsterdam—to cultivate the land for their mutual profit, should this be more advantageous to his Honour and servicable for the South River than that the writer should now quit. Answer should be sent to Capt. Thos. Howell in Maryland, where the writer will remain two or three months. If Nicolls does not accept requests a letter to the Duke of York in order that he may apply to his Highness on the subject. *Dutch, 2½ pp. Printed in New York Documents, III., 82, 83. [Col. Papers, Vol. XVIII., No. 140.]*

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852. Petition of Henry Chicheley, Edward Digges, John Jeffries, and Francis Moryson to the King. In obedience to the orders of the Privy Council of 5th Oct. last, herewith present propositions which they conceive will conduce very much to the good of Virginia. Pray for a speedy time to be appointed for the hearing and determining of them. *Annexed,*

Representation of the necessity of lessening the quantity of tobacco, and proposals for the effecting it. *Indorsed, "Rec. Nov. 1664." Together 3 pp. [Col. Papers, Vol. XVIII., Nos. 141, 141a.]*

[Nov. 17.]

853. Warrant to pay Sir Thomas Modyford, Governor of Jamaica, 1,200*l.* towards transporting 1,000 passengers to Jamaica. *Indorsed, 17th November 1664. [Dom., Chas. II., Docquet.]*

Nov. 17.

854. Contract between the King of England and the Duke of Courland. The King grants to the Duke, his heirs and successors, liberty of trade for ships belonging to himself or themselves, but not to ships belonging to his subjects, in any river or haven within his Majesty's dominions on the coast of Guinea, also in merchandise not exceeding the value of 12,000*l.* yearly, with power to build warehouses under his Majesty's forts. In consideration whereof the Duke makes over to the King, his heirs and successors, the Fort of St. Andrews in Guinea, and all other his forts there, with warlike stores and instruments, and agrees to pay his Majesty 3 per cent. on all goods imported or exported by him at said ports. His Majesty further grants to the Duke, his heirs and successors, the island of Tobago, one of the Caribbee Islands, on condition that he suffer not any but his own subjects or those of his Majesty to settle in said island, who shall enjoy the same liberties, privileges, and immuni-

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ties as the subjects of the Duke. And the Duke promises that no products of said island shall be imported or exported otherwise than into ports belonging to England and Courland or the port of Dantzic. And that whenever the King or his successors shall be engaged in war, except against the King of Poland, the Duke shall furnish a ship of 40 guns, to be manned and paid by his Majesty, but not for more than a year at a time. *Latin and English translation. Two papers.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVIII., Nos. 142, 143.*]

- Nov. 19. **855.** The answer of Lord Baltimore to the paper exhibited on 16th inst. to the Lords of the Privy Council by Sir Henry Chicheley, John Jeffries, Edward Digges, and Col. Francis Moryson, containing certain proposals for the lessening of the quantity of tobacco in Virginia and Maryland [*see ante, No. 852*]. 3 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVIII., No. 144.*]

- Nov. 19. **856.** Order of Committee for Foreign Plantations. That the Farmers of the Customs appear at this Committee on the 24th inst., November (concerning the stinting of tobacco in Virginia and Maryland). 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVIII., No. 145.*]

- Nov. 19. **857.** Col. Walter Slingsby to Williamson. Henry Miller, boat-swain of the Elias, gives particulars of the taking of New Netherlands; after taking the place they went 40 leagues higher and took Fort Aurania, which they called Fort Albany; Sir Robert Carr went to Dilloway and surprised another Dutch fort. The Elias foundered coming from Sandy Hook on the coast of New England 140 leagues from shore. [*Dom., Chas. II., Vol. CV., No. 19, Cal., p. 80.*]

- Nov. 19. **858.** H. P.— to John Knowles. The Quakers sentenced to banishment from Hertford to Barbadoes and Jamaica are returned; the master of the ship certified that he had put them ashore by reason of disasters that had befallen him since their coming aboard, and for that he judged it contrary to the laws of England to transport men without their consent. [*Dom., Chas. II., Vol. CV., No. 20, Cal., p. 80.*]

- Nov. 21. **859.** Captain Morris Williams to Sir Thos. Modyford. Has received his letter, and is willing to bring his prize into Port Royal, if security be given that it shall be condemned to him, and will give up the English goods to Mr. Lidcott, on payment of freight.

The Governor's Answer. Never was a ship condemned in the Admiralty Court until she was within its jurisdiction; if he turns rebel to please his men, he will find that princes have long arms; and even if he obtains the King's pardon, the prosecution of the English merchants will never leave any of you out of gaols until they are satisfied. Has now said and promised all he can or dare, to preserve him in his allegiance. 1½ pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVIII., No. 146.*]

- Nov. 24. **860.** The Lords Proprietors of Carolina Commission to John Vassall. Appointing him Surveyor-General of their county of Clarendon, by himself or deputy, the duties of which office are set forth; with such salary, fees, and perquisites as by them and their General

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Assembly of the said county shall be appointed. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XX., pp. 17, 18.*]

Nov. 25.
Whitchall.

861. The King to Francis Lord Willoughby, Governor of the Caribbees. In this conjuncture of a war between England and the United Netherlands, his Majesty has granted the Isle of Tobago to the Duke of Courland, his heirs and successors, for the equal benefit of his Majesty's subjects and his own. Directs him and all under his command to perform all friendly offices to said Duke's subjects and officers. 1 p. [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol. XIV., p. 45.*]

Nov. 25.

862. Mem. in Sec. Sir H. Bennet's hand, for the Order in Council of this date, for the stinting of tobacco. That the limitation of planting the quantity of tobacco is inconvenient both to the Plantations and his Majesty's Customs. That limiting the time of ships to go or come from Virginia or Maryland will be inconvenient to the planters and to his Majesty's Customs. Encouragement to produce pitch, hemp, and tar. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVIII., No. 147.*]

Nov. 25.

863. Order of the King in Council. The hearing of the agents of Virginia and Lord Baltimore concerning the agreement of Commissioners for lessening the quantity of tobacco, consultation with the Farmers of his Majesty's Customs thereon, and their report that there should be no cessation, stint, or limitation imposed on the planting tobacco in Virginia or Maryland, nor any time limited for ships coming from either of those Plantations. Approving said report and directing accordingly, also that all hemp, pitch, and tar imported from thence of the manufacture or growth of those colonies should be custom free for five years. 2 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVIII., No. 148.*]

Nov. 25.

864. Order in Council, that notice be given in despatches to all foreign parts, and especially to the Plantations and factories in Africa and America, of the seizure made in England of all Dutch ships, and that letters thereof be speedily sent to Lord Willoughby of Parham, Sir Wm. Berkeley, Sir Thos. Modyford, and the Commissioners of New England. [*Dom., Chas. II., Vol. CV., No. 83, Cal., p. 90.*]

Nov. 25.

865. Minutes of documents relating to Naval affairs. Order for all hemp, pitch, and tar from Virginia and Maryland to be custom free for five years, in order to encourage the planters to apply themselves to commodities more beneficial than tobacco. [*Dom., Chas. II., Vol. CVI., No. 99, Cal., p. 114.*]

Nov. 29.

866. Circular letter from the King. Whereas his Majesty has granted licence for five years to Sir James Modyford to take all felons convicted in their circuits and at the Old Bailey, and afterwards reprieved in order to transportation to Foreign Plantations, and to transmit them to Sir Thomas Modyford, Gov. of Jamaica; his Majesty hereby requires them to afford all requisite aid to said Sir James Modyford in the execution of this licence. 1 p. [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol. XIV., p. 46.*]

1664.
Nov. 20. **867.** Circular letter from the King to Admirals, &c. Whereas his Majesty has granted a Patent to John Browne and his heirs for setting up a work for refining sugar in Scotland, and whereas by a late Act for the encouragement of trade, all Scots ships seem to be excluded from trading with any Plantations belonging to his Majesty, by which said John Browne should be wholly destroyed as to that so public an undertaking; his Majesty grants to said John Browne licence for four Scots ships to have free trade with those Plantations, provided said ships return directly into Scotland or England. *See ante*, No. 848. 1 p. [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol. XVI., pp. 286, 287.*]
- Nov. 30.
Boston. **868.** Declaration at a Council held at Boston, called by the Governor, Capt. Googing, Mr. Russell, and Mr. Lousher. In answer to a letter to the Gov. and Council from Henry Joslin, John Archdale, Edward Rushworth, &c. on behalf of Ferdinando Gorges for the surrender of the Province of Maine to Gorges' or his Commissioners according to the King's letter of 11 June 1664 [*see ante*, No. 750]. That the lands contained in the county of York by them called the Province of Maine were and are claimed as part of the Patent granted to the Massachusetts which precedes that granted to Sir F. Gorges, and therefore the Council may not give up the interest of the Colony without the consent of the General Court, who no doubt will be ready to attend the King's order to give his Majesty their reasons for their so claiming. They have good reason to believe the King has been misinformed concerning this matter, and that their messengers to him have been misrepresented or mistaken. They declare that no Commissioners from Gorges ought to exercise any government in Yorkshire or Province of Maine, but the inhabitants should yield obedience to the Massachusetts, who have the King's liberty to vindicate their right before any absolute injunction of surrender, so that in case of any evils falling out by the interposition of said Commissioners, they must be made accountable for the same. 1 p. *Two copies.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVIII., Nos. 149, 150.*]
- Nov. ? **869.** Petition of Capt. Richard Carr to the King for relief and employment; wishes to send for his wife and children from America, where they have suffered great hardships through his eight years' imprisonment in Spain. *A warrant for 100l., the King's free gift, to encourage Carr in his military arts and sciences, is dated 16 Nov. Entry Bk., XVII., 71.* [*Dom., Chas. II., Vol. CIV., No. 135, Cal., p. 74.*]
- Dec. 1-28. **870.** Instructions for the justices of the parishes in Jamaica.
Dec. 2.—Form of the judge's oath, and warrant to Peter Pugh to administer same to Robert Byndlos, chief judge; and to William Beeston and Robert Corker, judges, at the Court of Common Pleas.
Dec. 15.—The form of the coroner's oath and warrant to the Chief Judge of the precincts of St. Katherine's parish to administer the same to whoever shall be chosen Coroner by the Freeholders.
Dec. 28.—Orders and rules directing the jurisdiction, method, and forms of proceedings, in the courts settled for the several precincts

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and parishes within this island, set forth by the Governor and Council of Jamaica.

Table of fees to be received at the inferior Courts, and by the Bailiff, Marshal, or Sheriff. 10 pp. [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XXXIV., pp. 94-104.*]

Dec. 2.
Whitehall.

871. License of the Committee of the Admiralty. For the ship the Great Charles, freighted by Sir Robt. Yeamans with servants, provisions, and horses for Barbadoes, to be free from imprest. *Signed by Duke of Albemarle, Lords Ashley and Jo. Berkeley, Sirs Henry Bennett, Edw. Nicholas, and John Nicholas.* 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVIII., No. 151.*]

Dec. 7.
Whitehall.

872. Order of the King in Council. Whereas Nich. Lucas, Hen. Feste, Hen. Marshall, Fras. Pryor, Jo. Blendall, Jeremiah Hearne, and Sam. Trehorne, convicted at Hertford, and sentenced to be transported to some of his Majesty's Plantations in the West Indies, were put on board the Anne of London, Thos. May, master, who set them on shore in the Downs to go whither they pleased. Ordered that said ship be seized on her return, and Thos. May sent for to answer his contempt and offence. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVIII., No. 152.*]

Dec. ?

873. Petition of William Willoughby and James Halsall, his Majesty's servants, to the King. That they may have the management of collecting the King's moiety of the revenue of the Caribbee Islands, which by an Order in Council [of 13th June 1663, *see No. 482*] is designed to pay off the late Earl of Carlisle's debts. Offer to do so upon his Majesty receiving an annual rent of the same value as the past year, "of as full profit as can be hoped to be made of a declining plantation as that of the Barbadoes apparently is," and which cannot reasonably be expected to improve. *Rough draft, in the handwriting of Williamson, full of corrections.* 2 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVIII., No. 153.*]

Dec. 13.

874. Petition of Wm. Willoughby and James Halsall, "who desire to ascertain and be accountable for his Majesty's revenue in the Barbadoes, &c." Referred to the Earl of Southampton, Lord High Treasurer of England, to consider and report to his Majesty. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. [*Dom., Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol. XVIII., p. 104.*]

Dec. 13.
Barbadoes.

875. Presentments and requests of the Grand Jury, viz., Jeremy Taylor, for presuming to marry without a license or being in orders; the inhabitants of St. Michael's for not keeping their bridges in good repair; sundry small houses for selling rum; the insufficiency of the Act for repairing the highways, and request that the justices of the peace may have power therein; Anne Pace, spinster, for having a bastard child, and Robt. Tothill for frequently accompanying her; Robt. Inman for notorious ill behaviour; John Fenwick, Provost-Marshal, for taking prisoners out of the common jail and sending them to work on his plantations; thanks to Lord Willoughby for the safety of the island, as by his ordinance of 12th Oct. 1664. Request that the quarter sessions may be kept only at

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St. Michaels and Spikes, that no alien or foreigner be allowed to keep any house of entertainment; that none of his Majesty's free-born subjects residing in Barbadoes be permitted to keep in their houses within any town more negroes than Christian servants; that no alien be allowed to keep any negro, by which there will be more employment for his Majesty's free-born subjects; that four or five troops of dragoons be formed out of the militia; that the abuses of the under officers in levying the customs be redressed; that the arms which lie useless at St. Lucia be brought back for safety; that for the future there be no post office for letters in the island, for that many inconveniences and abuses are incident to it. And that these presentments and requests may receive more attention than those made formerly by grand juries to other Governors. Signed by Robt. Hooper. Certified copy dated 5th July 1665. 2 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVIII., No. 154.*]

Dec. 14.
Madrid.

876. Capt. Sam. Carrington to the King. Can destroy by fire-works any vessel in half an hour either under or above water. Will want a safe conduct to England, owing to debts of 3,000*l.*, incurred through losses in his Majesty's service in Barbadoes and the Caribbees in 1650, and in Gambia with Prince Rupert in 1652. [*Dom., Chas. II., Vol. CVI., No. 86, Cal., p. 112.*]

Dec. 20.
[Newhaven.]

877. Wm. Jones to [Sec. Morrice]. At a meeting of the deputies of this colony [of Newhaven], it was agreed to inform [Sec. Morrice] by letter of the injuries the colony suffered from the Dutch at Delaware Bay about 14 years ago, being violently repulsed out of their just purchase and possession there, and their trading house pillaged and burnt. Two or three years afterwards a new attempt was made, and sundry persons were imprisoned by the Dutch. The Indians of whom they purchased the land still own the right and much desire the coming of the English. Humbly desires that their just claim to the premises, when more fully presented, may be admitted. Printed in *New York Documents, III., 82.* 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVIII., No. 155.*]

Dec. 20.
Boston.

878. Samuel Mavericke to Col. Nicolls. Col. Cartwright and Mavericke parted at Rhode Island, whence he sent him an account of their quick passage. Intended to have given a visit to the Governor of Plymouth, but finding no tract, he came straight hither, where is also Col. Cartwright. Knows not as yet how the people stand affected, but shall by degrees find out, and to that purpose intends going to Salem, and as the weather proves, possibly to Piscataqua. Beseeches him to hasten away Sir Robt. Carr, and send them instructions for their proceedings. Finds it will be necessary that all capable of being freemen have notice to appear, as the election is about the beginning of May. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVIII., No. 156.*]

Dec. 28.

879. A particular of ordnance, arms, powder, shot, and other things sent to Barbadoes per the ship John and Thomas, in order to the planting and settling of Port Royal, total cost 28*4l.* 12*s.* 3*d.* Also invoice of 100 firelocks at 10*s.* each sent at same time, to be

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sold to such persons as shall desire to go to Carolina but want arms. 1½ pp. [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XX., end of Volume.*]

880. Form of a Commission from Sir Thos. Modyford, Governor of Jamaica, for the Surveyor-General of Jamaica, with the form of oath to be taken, and of the bond of 100*l.* to be entered into for the faithful discharge of said office. *Indorsed*, 1664. 2 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVIII., No. 157.*]

[1664.]

881. Mem. that Lord Willoughby before his departure last year as Governor of Barbadoes, was empowered to lay a new custom of 4½ per cent. upon the sugars of the island, and one half was granted to the Governor, but as he receives it all, no account has been received by the Exchequer "nor ever will be." [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVIII. No. 158.*]

1664.
Jamaica.

882. Twenty-seven Acts passed by the Governor, Council, and Assembly of Jamaica, viz.—1. An Act against excessive usury. 2. For the good governing of servants and ordaining the rights between masters and servants. 3. For foreign attachments. 4. Requiring the inrollment of deeds. 5. Rating meat sold by retail. 6. Empowering any freeholders to plead their own cause. 7. For the better maintenance of the ministry. 8. Declaring war against the outlying Spanish negroes, unless they submit to the Government. 9. Concerning the court-house. 10, 12. For regulating of the freight of boats, wherries, and other vessels and their owners and employers. 11. For the better ordering and governing of negro slaves. 13. To prohibit transportation of several commodities out of this island in a plantable and growing condition. 14. For preventing of retailing of strong liquors by all unlicensed persons. 15. An additional Act for the speedy raising of a public treasury in this island. 16. For the encouraging of the produce and manufacture of this island, &c. 17. Against tippling, cursing, and swearing. 18. For dividing Jamaica into several parishes and precincts. 19. For regulating hunters. 20. Authorising his Majesty's justices of the peace within this island to take cognizance of and decide all pleas and differences betwixt person and person, not exceeding the value of 40*s.*, &c. 21. Appointing rates for the goods of this island. 22. For regulating the fees of the several offices of this island. 23. For the raising of a public revenue out of all strong liquors imported or to be imported into this island and for the disposal thereof. 24. Empowering the Secretary of this island to take sufficient security of every master of a ship or vessel and other persons that depart this island. 25. Declaring the laws of England in force in this island. 26. Requiring the speedy survey of and taking out of patents for the several proportions and allotments of land to the respective inhabitants of the island, together with the regulating fees for the broad seal of the same; as also for expediting the improvement of the said lands. An Act for the better amending and keeping clean the common highways and known broad paths within this island, leading to church and market, and for laying out new highways, and turning old ones where it shall be needful. 27. Declaring the proceedings of the Assembly convened by the Deputy

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Governor Sir Chas. Lyttelton, Knight, null and void in law. 54 pp. [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XXXVII., pp 55-81.*]

1664.
Nevis.

883. An Act for settling an impost ($4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.) on the commodities of the growth of this island." 3 pp. [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XLIX., pp. 6-8.*]

1664.
Nevis.

884. Copy of the preceding Act printed in the "Acts of Assembly passed in the island of Nevis from 1664 to 1739 inclusive. London, 1740." *The second Act printed in this volume is dated 1680.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. LVII., pp. 1-3.*]

1664 ?

885. R[ich.] N[icolls], [Sir] R[obt.] C[arr], and S[amuel] M[averick] to Edward Rawson. Request him to deliver the enclosed letter to the Governor and Assistants of the Massachusetts so that they may have a full and speedy answer thereto, which they request may be delivered to Samuel Maverick. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVIII., No. 159.*]

1664.

886. Admiralty papers of the year; among them is a list of tenders of goods addressed to Navy Commissioners; in this list is a tender, dated July 28th, by Sir Wm. Warren, of New England masts, 33 to 35 inches diameter, at 95*l.* to 115*l.* per mast. [*Dom., Chas. II., Vol. CVIII., Cal., p. 131.*]

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887. "The state of the case concerning our title to Sta. Lucia." 1. By the law of nations the island is judged to belong to the first possessors. So the title will be properly a question of fact and not of law, viz.: Whether we or the French did first possess that island, for a single discovery or knowledge that there was such an island, gives no more right to it than the seeing a bird or wild beast makes it ours; there is required an actual possessing. 2. By Commission granted to [Thos.] Warner in 1626, who, at the expense of Ralph Merrifield, first made discovery of them, it is evident he had the propriety of St. Christopher's, Nevis, Montserrat, and Barbadoes, by name of all islands by him discovered near adjoining, and not in the possession of any Christian Prince; and Sta. Lucia is next adjoining to Barbadoes, so that sufficiently confirms our title, provided we make clear proof of our first discovery. 3. By Letters Patent of 3rd July, 3 Car. I. (1627), this island by name amongst many others was granted to the Earl of Carlisle, and all others within 20° N. lat. 4. The first actual possession, the English appear to have taken of it, was in 1638, when Warner, who was content to be Governor under Lord Carlisle's Patent, granted a commission to one Capt. Judlee of St. Christopher's to settle it; who accordingly settled it with three or four hundred men, and kept the same, till for want of supplies and being continually infested by the Indians, abetted by the French, who were said to go naked among them and paint themselves as the Indians do, the English were forced from the island in 1641; their Governor being first killed. The island remained for several years unpossessed by any but Indians, till in 1652, a little before Lord Willoughby arrived in Barbadoes, a treaty was commenced between some inhabitants of Barbadoes and the Indians of Sta. Lucia and adjacent isles; notice whereof being taken by the

1664. French of Martinico, they put over 15 or 16 persons, who remained there, not planting any settlement, but only for a pretence to make a claim to the island. *Draft in Williamson's handwriting, see ante, Nos. 581, 582. 2½ pp. [Col. Papers, Vol. XVIII., No. 160.]*
1664. **888.** Fair copy of the preceding, with one or two corrections and additions by Williamson, who has endorsed it, Sta. Lucia; Our title. 2 pp. and 2 lines. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVIII., No. 161.*]
1664. **889.** Copy of the preceding. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVIII., No. 162.*]
1664. **890.** "The state of the case, setting forth the King's right and title to the island of Sta. Lucea, and all the rest of the Caribbee Islands." This is almost a copy of paragraphs two, three, and four of the preceding paper. 2 pp. Two copies. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVIII., Nos. 163, 164.*]
1664. **891.** "The French pretences to Sta. Lucia." 1. It is said by the French, that in 1626 certain Frenchmen obtained a commission from Cardinal Richelieu to plant St. Christopher's and neighbour islands. Whether this island was in the number appears not, but be it in the grant or not the title ariseth from actual possession. 2. This grant was confirmed to the Company des Isles d l'Amerique by Letters Patent of March 1642, of all islands between 10° and 30° N. lat., not possessed by any Prince or State Christian, or belonging to enemies of France, or possessed by French without commission. 3. In 1650 the Sieur de Beringer and Desloynes, by a power of the Company, sold their right, Sept. 22, to Martinique, Grenade, Grenadine, and St. Alousie, for 41,500 livres Tournois, to the Sr. du Parquet (Jaques Diel) [*see ante, No. 568*]; Governor des Isles de la Martinique by Letters Patent, Oct. 1651. 4. In 1663 it is said that the right to those islands was fallen to different persons. Guadeloupe and Mary Galande [Marigalante] belonged to the Sieurs Houet and Boisseret (Madame Houet is alive, 1664), Martinique and Sta. Lucia were in the heirs of the Sr. du Parquet, Grenada and Grenadines in the Sieur Cerillac and his heirs. But the French King minding to reunite these broken interests in himself, or to give the whole to a West India Company now to be erected, in which he himself goes one tenth, constitutes D'Haligne, Colbert, and De Seve to examine all titles of pretenders to the islands, and agree with them for their respective interests. "What was the issue of this is worth the inquiring into, he being in a condition to make any title valid, when it comes to be his own." Immediately upon this transaction, viz, in March 1664, the Sr. de Tracy was dispatched from La Rochelle, with seven ships and near 1,500 passengers and soldiers, to recover and assert the French title as well to these islands, as to La Cayenne and Canada. *Draft full of corrections by Williamson. 4 pp. [Col. Papers, Vol. XVIII., No. 165.]*
1664. **892.** Fair copy of the preceding, indorsed by Williamson, The French pretences to Sta. Lucia. 2½ pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVIII., No. 166.*]
1664. **893.** Another copy of the above. 2½ pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVIII., No. 167.*]

1664? **894.** Notes in the handwriting of Williamson relating to the West Indies. Providence Island, heretofore called Cateline Island, was in the English till 1640, when the Spaniards took it. Tortuga, afterwards called Association Island, first "habituated" by certain English noblemen in 1629, but in 1634 the Spaniards beat them out. Sta. Cruz, an English island till 1651, when the Spaniards beat them out, Nich. Phelps being Governor. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVIII., No. 168.*]

1664? **895.** Notes by Williamson, relating to the West Indies. Barbadoes:—My Lord to move next Council day for a Committee to report whether several Acts from the islands for the imposition of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and one for revoking the state in Antigua, are fit to have the King's confirmation. Petitions from the Leeward Islands;—by a letter from the King to intimate to L(ord) W(illoughby) that the King will connive at it, though he thinks it not fit to give any privy dispensation in it. That the season for defending Sta. Lucia will be here ere long, which his Majesty will take care to do, and his Lordship must in the meantime make his own party as good as he can: that a ship either is or shall be shortly sent, but the paying of her cannot be taken up on that fund, being otherwise assigned, and out of the King's power. To have such permission of christening the regiment, provided it cost no money; though its a hard chapter to be at expense from here upon the Plantations, yet it may be recommended by my Lord to the King to send 1,000 muskets. Designs upon the Dutch; the condition of things being now different, his Lordship is to preserve himself as he is, till his Majesty's affairs suffer him to take further thoughts in it. *Indorsed, Plantacōns, Barbadoes, Jamaica.* Sr. Rich. Fanshaw. Resolucōns taken with my Lord Chancellor. $1\frac{1}{4}$ pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVIII., No. 169.*]

896. Petition of Gregory De La Croix to Lord Willoughby, General of the English West India Islands. Sent for England about Easter last by order of his Excellency, he transported himself as far as the fleet would go, namely, to Ireland, where he was accused of being a Jesuit and a spy, and forced to stay there four months in great want. These ships coming for the West Indies he was forced to beg a pass of the Governor for Antigua and Barbuda, where petitioner has some acres of land, which pass the Governor granted, as he knew petitioner "was never nor a Jesuit nor a spy," and that he had been one of the Queen Mother's servants. Prays leave to gather his things, and then to live at Antigua, where he promises to serve the public in matters of physic. *Draft full of corrections.* 2 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVIII., No. 170.*]

1664 to 1671. **897.** Accounts of the revenue of Jamaica and disbursements, extracted from the books of accounts of Governor Sir Thos. Modyford, which books were duly kept by way of debtor and creditor, after the Italian manner, arranged under the several heads of the King's particular account: Ammunition account; Ale-house impost; Escheats belonging to the King; Fifteenth of prizes to his Majesty; Quit rents; Storehouses at Port Royal. 31 pp. [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XXVII., pp. 138-168.*]

1664 to 1672. **898.** "Extract of all his Majestys despatches to the Plantations, from 1664 to 1672. Earl of Arlington, Secretary." Being a table of contents of three books containing the King's letters, commissions, and instructions to his Majesty's Plantations. *Indorsed as above.* 6½ pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVIII., No. 171.*]

1665. **899.** Answer of the General Court of the Massachusetts Colony to the petition of Ferdinando Gorges and several others of the Province of Maine and Laconia, complaining of them for seizing their lands and subverting their ancient government, they refusing to take the engagement to be true to the Commonwealth without King and House of Lords, whereas the petitioners had, in obedience to Acts of Parliament, 1648, as they call them, taken it and advised the honourable State of it. In the beginning of their great undertaking the Massachusetts was hindered from laying claim to the utmost extent of their limits, especially to the northward, yet they never set up their bounds three miles east of Merrimack as the petition mentions, but have always asserted the same limits they now claim. Patents of tracts of land within the limits granted to the Massachusetts procured by several persons. Action of the inhabitants of Piscataqua and their desire to be governed by the Massachusetts, which accordingly was done, and so have they continued in peace. All just possessions and empowerments shall be confirmed to the true Proprietors, as with the rest of the inhabitants that have been under their government from the beginning. Several scattered inhabitants who live more easterly have offered themselves to the Massachusetts, who are slow to accept them, because without their limits, Winthrop, Dudley, and others, long since before their limits were exactly known, seemed to own those for distinctive governments, which in truth were none, but included in the Massachusetts, as on the running of their line appeared. It is desired that they may have notice of any complaints relating to bounds before any determination be made in the case. 3 pp. *Two copies.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XIX., Nos. 1, 2.*]

[Jan. 1.] **900.** Petition of Sir Robert Yeamans, Knt., to the Committee of the Privy Council for the affairs of the Admiralty and Navy. That in the absence of the Duke of York, petitioner applied for license and protection of the Great Charles, of Bristol, with 30 mariners, bound to Barbadoes, which was granted. Said ship was thereupon prepared for that voyage; but before this could be perfected the present embargo came out. Prays for license to proceed on his voyage, and for protection for his mariners. *Indorsed, 1 Jan. 1664-5.* 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XIX., No. 3.*]

Jan. **901.** Petition of Christopher Cary and Company to same Committee. Had prepared the Walsingham, Edward Gibbs, master, with 25 men, to carry commodities to Barbadoes much wanting there, hoping to proceed notwithstanding the embargo. Prays for license to proceed and for protection. *Indorsed, Jany. 1664-5.* 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XIX., No. 4.*]

1665.
Jan. 2.

902. Petition of the Royal African Company to the King. Having been established two years ago, raised a joint stock of 120,000*l.*, and sent abroad 158,000*l.* worth of manufactures in English ships; have increased the stock and taken up money on credit; present effects now worth 273,807*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*; but the Dutch under De Ruyter have already taken 50,000*l.*, and further loss of 125,912*l.* now on the coast of Africa is possible; hence the Company's credit is falling. Pray therefore that Major Holmes' Dutch prizes may be made over to them, seeing that De Ruyter declares his acts have been done in compensation for losses inflicted by Holmes; also that some way or means may be found to support this Royal Company, their trade being of more public honour, interest, and advantage than any other experimented in any part of the world, for they constantly employ above 100 sail of good ships yearly, and return at least two to three hundred thousand pounds in gold per annum to the Mint, in lieu of English and naturalized East Indian commodities for the most part, and moreover supply the American Plantations with negro servants; if the Company cannot continue to do this, the Plantations will either be useless or must take their slaves from the Dutch, which will utterly divert English shipping from those parts. [*Dom., Chas. II., Vol. CX., No. 10, Cal., p. 159.*]

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903. Brief narrative of the trade and present condition of the Royal African Company. Since their incorporation on 20 Jan. 1663 they have liberally supplied the whole coast from Gambia to Cape Lopez with goods, value 158,000*l.*, which was more than their predecessors sent out in five years, and have procured so much respect of all the negro kings and people, that notwithstanding the machinations of the Hollanders, they have settled, by consent of the natives, in one year these factories, and fortified most of them; on the north coast, at Poriadally, Goally, Trevisco, Gambia, Rio Nunes, Rio Grande, Sierra Leon, Cerborow, Cestos, and other adjacent parts on the Gold Coast, from whence they may expect a yearly return to the value of 100,000*l.* in elephants' teeth, wax, hides, dyeing wood, Guinea grain, and other very useful commodities; and on the Gold Coast and this side the Bight, at Anashan, Anta, Cantoucery, Cormantin, Cape Corso, Wyamba, Aera, Ardra, and Benin, from which they might have expected, if they had not been disturbed by the Ruyter, to the value of 200,000*l.* in gold, and above 100,000*l.* in servants for the Plantations. Besides a trade at Old and New Calabar, which would have supplied a contract they have with the Spaniards for 3,500 negroes yearly, that will bring into this kingdom 86,000*l.* in Spanish silver per annum. The whole trade would produce greater profit than any other managed by his Majesty's subjects; which induced them to enlarge their stock from 17,000*l.* to 120,000*l.*, and take up 100,000*l.* on credit; which they might infallibly have stood clear in had not the Ruyter gone in revenge of what was done by Major Holmes, and found so easy a conquest at Goree Island. But now their credit is extinct, their stock being in Africa, and they throw themselves at his Majesty's feet, not doubting he will provide for their support in asserting a commerce

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so profitable and necessary for his dominions. *Indorsed by Williamson, Guinea Comp., 1664-5. 2½ pp. [Col. Papers, Vol. XIX., No. 5. A copy is also in Dom., Chas. II., Vol. CX., No. 11, Cal., p. 160.]*

Jan. 7.

Shaftesbury
Papers.

904. Articles of agreement between the Lords Proprietors of Carolina and Major William Yeamans of Barbadoes for and on behalf of Sir John Yeamans, his father, Col. Edmund Reade, Symon Lambert, Nicholas Edwards, Robert Gibbs, Samuel Tidcombe, Henry Milles, Thos. Lake, Thos. Maycocke, John Somerhayes, Bartholomew Rees, John Gibbs, Basil Gibbs, John Dickenson, Thos. Gibbs, Ben. Rees, Miles Scottow, Nath. Meavericke, Barth. Rees, junr., John Arthur, Sam. Smith, Thos. Partrige, John Walice, John Brent, John Godfrey, Geo. Thompson, Robt. Williams, Law. Halsted, Wm. Burges, John Tothill, James Thorpe, Robt. Tothill, Wm. Forster, Thos. Merrieke, John Merrieke, Geo. Phillips, Edw. Jacob, Robt. Hackett, Benj. Waddon, Robt. Johnston, Thos. Dickes, Thos. Clutterbooke, John Forster, Wm. Sharpe, John Ham, John Start, Mathew Grey, John Kerie, Richard Baily, Edward Thorneburgh, Thos. Liston, Anthony Long, Thos. Norvill, Giles Hall, Jas. Norvill, Wm. Woodehouse, Jacob Scantlebury, Sam. Lambart, John Forster, Wm. Byrdall, Rich. Barrett, Edward Yeamans, John Killicott, Isaac Lovell, Thos. Clarke, John Woodes, John Bellomy, John Greenesmith, Robt. Brevitir, Thos. Dowden, Nic. Browne, John Wilson, Robt. Sinekler, Thos. Perkins, Jas. Thorpe, Robt. Richardes, Benj. Hadlut, Christopher Goupfer, Jas. Walter, Jas. Hayden, senr., Wm. Birdall, Mordecai Bouden, junr., George Nore, Hump. Waterman, and himself, adventurers to and settlers of some part of the Province aforesaid, and of all others that shall adventure, settle, and plant there. Whereas Major William Yeamans is employed to the said Lords Proprietors by the persons above mentioned as their agent to treat and agree upon in relation to the settlement of Carolina. It is hereby agreed that said Lords Proprietors, their heirs and assigns, perform all the concessions and agreements hereto annexed, containing the manner of government, with the immunities and privileges granted to all who shall plant or are already planted in the respective counties or colonies in the said Province of Carolina. Said Lords Proprietors further covenant to have shipped before 1st Feb. next 12 pieces of ordnance, with ammunition, &c., for arming and providing a fort to be erected near Port Royal. Also to grant to every adventurer of Barbadoes and their associates of England, New England, the Leeward Islands, and Barnothos five hundred acres of land for every thousand pounds of sugar subscribed and paid within forty days after notice of this in Barbadoes and other places to the Treasurers appointed by said adventurers, said grant of land to be taken up and settled within five years after the date hereof, and payment to be made of $\frac{1}{2}d.$ per acre yearly. Also to make further grants of one hundred and fifty acres to every one that will sail with Col. John Yeamans in the first fleet to Carolina. Maj. Wm. Yeamans covenants on behalf of his father, Sir John Yeamans, and of Col. Edmund Reade and all the adventurers before named, to perform all the particulars in said concessions and agreement hereto annexed, and to provide before 30th Sept. next two ships of 120 tons each, with ordnance,

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&c. for the transportation of such persons as cannot pay their own passage to the southward of Cape Romania, there to settle and plant and erect a fort with the artillery sent by said Lords Proprietors for the retreat and preservation of the first settlers and of those that shall follow. In witness whereof, Major Wm. Yeamans hath set his hand and seal [*the seal wanting*]. *Annexed*,

904. 1. The Concessions and Agreement of the Lords Proprietors of Carolina with the adventurers of Barbadoes and their associates of England, New England, the Caribbee Islands, and Bermudas to the Province of Carolina, and all that shall plant there, in order to the settling and planting of the county of Clarendon, the county of Albemarle, and the county [blank], which latter is to be to the southward or westward of Cape Romania, all within said Province. These describe very fully the manner of government, the powers of the Assembly, the law courts to be established, and the officers, civil and military, to be appointed. Also rules for the better security of the proprietries of all the inhabitants, for the more speedily promoting the planting of the counties aforesaid, and that the lands may be the more regularly laid out and all persons the better ascertained of their titles and possessions. *Indorsed*, "Sealed and delivered in the presence of us, Jo. Peryn and Tho. Walker." *Together 4 skins of parchment*. [*Shaftesbury Papers, Section IX., No. 3.*]

Jan. 7. 905. Mem. of agreement between the Lords Proprietors of Carolina. That the part about to be settled to the southward and westward of Cape Romania be a distinct government from the county of Clarendon, which is under the government of Sir John Yeamans, and that there be a distinct Deputy Governor for the present; that it be called the county of Craven; and that as soon as it shall be conveniently settled there be a distinct Governor commissioned to govern there. $\frac{1}{4}$ p. [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XX., p. 22.*]

1665? 906. Mem. To speak to one of the Secretaries to procure the King's warrant to the Commissioners of Ordnance for issuing 12 iron guns, which his Majesty has granted to the Lord Chancellor, Lord General, and others for Carolina. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XIX., No. 6.*]

Jan. 7. 907. Order of the Lords Proprietors of Carolina to Sir Jno. Colleton. To ship 12 pieces of ordnance given by the King, for Barbadoes; and to cause carriages, bullets, shot, ladles, sponges, matches, &c. to be provided for said ordnance, with 20 barrels of powder and 200 muskets, with lead bullets, shot, match, and bandaliers. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XX., p. 20.*]

Jan. 7. 908. The Lords Proprietors of Carolina to Mr. Drummond. Their last was by Peter Carteret, accompanying his commission and instructions for the Government of the county of Albemarle, which they confined to 40 miles square or 40 square miles, which should have been 1,600 square miles, of which he is to take notice and bound the Cockpit.

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county accordingly. If it be not enough to comprehend all the Plantations already under that Government, they can soon enlarge the bounds if there be reason for it. $\frac{1}{4}$ p. [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XX., p. 22.*]

Jan. 7.

909. Certificate by eight of the crew of the *Mary Fortune* of Bristol. On December 6 three Quakers were brought to their ship for transportation, but they durst not carry away innocent persons, who walk in the fear of the Lord; are persuaded the King does not wish to make void the Act that Englishmen shall not be carried abroad without their consents; moreover, these men are bound by no indenture or agreement for their passage; and there is a law in Barbadoes that whosoever brings thither any persons against their wills, and not being bound by indenture, shall be liable to such penalties as the law may inflict, and also shall be forced to bring them back to their habitations; have therefore put these men on shore again. [*Dom., Chas. II., Vol. CX., No. 42, Col., p. 164.*]

Jan. 9.

910. Warrant to the Attorney-General. [To prepare a bill to pass the Great Seal] authorising the Duke of York, High Admiral of England, Virginia, &c., to grant commissions to the Governors, Vice-Admirals, and others of his Majesty's Foreign Plantations as to him shall seem meet, empowering them to grant letters of marque for apprehending and seizing ships and goods belonging to the States General of the United Provinces or their subjects, and bring them to judgment according to the laws of nations, and the same being condemned to dispose of them as in such case has been accustomed. With proviso for security as is usual in such cases. 1 p. [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol. XVI., pp. 319, 320.*]

Jan. 11.

911. The Lords Proprietors of Carolina Commission to Sir Jno. Yeamans. Appointing him during pleasure Governor of their county of Clarendon, near Cape Fair, and of all that tract southerly as far as the river St. Matthias, and west as far as the South Seas, with power to appoint 12 able men at most, and six at least, to be of his Council, unless the Lords Proprietors have before made choice of all or any of them; he is also appointed Lieut.-General of all forces to be raised in said county. $\frac{3}{4}$ p. [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XX., p. 18.*]

Jan. 11.

Cockpit.

912. The Lords Proprietors of Carolina to Sir Jno. Yeamans. Having received a good character of his abilities and loyalty from Sir Jno. Colleton, with an assurance that he will vigorously attempt the settling of a colony to the southward of Cape Romania, they have prevailed with his Majesty to confer the honour of a knight baronet upon him and his heirs, and by their commission which goes by his son, have made him their Lieut.-General and Governor of that part of Carolina. In their agreement with his son they have endeavoured to comprehend all interests, especially that of New England, whence the greatest stock of people will in probability come; wherefore they advise him to contrive all means to get those people to join with him, so keeping those in the King's dominions that either cannot or will not submit to the Government of the Church of England. As for the 6,000 acres by him desired, they oblige themselves to grant

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the same, to be by him taken to the southward or westward of Cape Romania, but to avoid coming too near the home lots, the whole to be taken up and bounded within three years, and he paying one halfpenny per acre yearly, from March 25, 1670; 1,500 acres is likewise granted to his friend Capt. Will. Merricke, upon the same terms. Wish him good success in his intended voyage and undertakings. $\frac{3}{4}$ p. [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XX., pp. 21, 22.*]

Jan. ?

913. Commission from the Lords Proprietors of Carolina to Sir Jno. Yeamans, Governor of the County of Clarendon, &c., and his Council. To convey lands with the same conditions and limitations as the Lords Proprietors by their Concessions under their great seal, are obliged to grant to the adventurers of Barbadoes and their associates of England, New England, Carribia Islands, and Barmothos, and as they shall be directed from time to time, reserving one halfpenny per acre yearly, from 25th March 1670. With power to do all acts which the Lords Proprietors themselves might do, relating to the Government, provided no law be in force longer than one year and a half, and be transmitted to the Lords Proprietors within one year for their assent. Also with power to the Governor and Council to appoint persons to supply their places until the Lords Proprietors' pleasure be signified. $1\frac{1}{2}$ pp. [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XX., pp. 19-20.*]

Jan. 11.
Cockpit.

914. The Lords Proprietors of Carolina to (the Barbadoes adventurers). Have received their letters of August 29th and October 8th, by Major Wm. Yeamans, who has made known their desires touching their settlement in Carolina, and his own power to treat with the Lords Proprietors concerning the same. By his ingenuity he has prevailed with them to grant more than several people would have accepted; of which they no ways repent considering their forwardness to settle near Cape Fair, and resolution to make another settlement to the southward or westward of Cape Romania. There is nothing that may be fit for the Lords Proprietors to grant, or to obtain for them from his Majesty, but they will do the one and endeavour the other as soon as they understand that the adventurers have begun the southernmost settlement. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XX., p. 21.*]

[Jan. 11.]

915. Petition of Merchants and Owners of ships trading to Virginia to the King. Many vessels having gone to Virginia with goods and servants for supply of the Plantations, ill supplied with seamen by reason of his Majesty's great occasion for seamen. Pray that letters may be sent to the Governor of Virginia by the Elizabeth and Mary to cause all ships within the capes of Virginia to come thence in company for their better security from Dutch men-of-war. *Indorsed*, "To be reported in Council, 11th January 1664; Ordered, January 11th 1664 (5)." 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XIX, No. 7.*]

Jan. 12.

916. Capt. John Taylor to the Navy Commissioners. In obedience to their instructions has written to New England and made inquiries about the tar of that country; tenders a sample of that tar, which

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is offered for contract. [*Dom., Chas. II., Vol. CX., No. 67, Cal., p. 168.*]

Jan. 16.

Capt. Breedon's
house in Boston.

917. George Cartwright to Sec. Sir Henry Bennet. Is heartily sorry he cannot give a further account of the King's affairs here than what Capt. Hugh Hyde has received from Col. Nicolls. Since all the plantations of the Dutch and Swedes on the South river were reduced in Oct. last to the King's obedience, Mavericke and the writer have had nothing to do but visit the English colonies, but they cannot act without a third man, though each single may act with Col. Nicolls, but he is detained at New York with the affairs of his Government, and Sir Robt. Carre cannot be persuaded to leave Delaware as yet. If they should not be spared from their Governments next spring (which he fears they cannot) they will be in a great strait. They will soon have spent what little the King allowed them, and the writer has neither credit in New England to take up money nor an estate in England to pay it with. It is more probable the Dutch will attempt to regain the places taken from them in the spring rather than this winter. Their greatest work lies in this jurisdiction, which is 300 miles from New York, and Delaware above 100 miles beyond that. *Printed in New York Documents, III., 83. 1 p. [Col. Papers, Vol. XIX., No. 8.]*

Jan. 25.

Capt. Breedon's
[house in
Boston].

918. George Cartwright to [Col. Nicolls]. Has delivered his letters to George Tyte, master of the Success, who is this day gone to Nantasquet. Capt. Breedon has sent him letters brought by Winder and Capt. Scarlet from England. None of the pilots who went with them to the Manhatans are paid, but has paid 10*l.* to Coles, who came from Piscataqua with Capt. Hill, having lately lost his vessel in a storm. Hears Major-Gen. Leveret has received 34*l.* from the country for his charges in entertaining Nicolls at Boston, and the country is made to believe that they have been put to 300*l.* charges already, and that the Commissioners intend to exact 12*d.* for every acre of land and 3,000*l.* a year besides, and to abridge them of their greatest privileges, as liberty of conscience and many such. They have admitted for freemen three or four men who are not members of their church, that by it they might evade the King's letter in that point. Their underhand dealing to get petitions made to themselves for maintaining the government as it is at present established and their private soliciting for voices against the next election, give him just cause to be jealous of their loyalty. But till Nicolls or Sir Robt. Carre come here nothing can be done. Has written to Rhode Island, on petition of Capt. Hudson and others, who lay claim to land in the Narragansetts and have set up a house, which they of Rhode Island pulled down; if not determined by the spring it is thought much blood might be spilt. Hopes he will come to Rhode Island as early as the season will permit, that they dispatch their business and be here in convenient time before the General Assembly, when they may go to the Eastern parts to determine the limits of those patents. Nicolls may be better spared from New York before May than after, as any designs of the Dutch cannot be expected before then. Certain news that the Indians upon Nantucket have

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murdered and pillaged the sailors belonging to a bark driven by a storm upon that island. *Printed in New York Documents, III., 84, 85. 2 pp. [Col. Papers, Vol. XIX., No. 9.]*

Jan. 27. **919.** Robt. Southwell to Sec. Bennet. Commissioners for Prizes want commissions for Mr. Read and Capt. Taylor for prize goods in the Caribbee Islands, also blank commissions to be sent to Sir Thos. Modyford, Sir Wm. Berkeley, the Commissioners of New England, and Sir Thos. Temple, each to appoint a fit man for that work in their respective places. [*Dom., Chus. II., Vol. III., No. 49, Cal., p. 180.*]

Jan. 28. **920.** The King to Col. Richard Nicolls and the rest of the Commissioners for New England. Because of the indignities, spoils, and affronts of the Dutch and their notorious proceedings on the coast of Guinea, De Ruyter being sent thither with 12 ships of war to destroy all the King's interest in those parts, and his Majesty having cause to suspect, on his return to invade all the English shipping he can meet with and assault his Plantations in New England and other colonies, they are required to take care of the forts and defences, and empowered to do what is necessary for the safety of the islands and navigation of English merchants. They are to observe all orders and directions from the Duke of York, Lord Admiral, who has been commissioned to grant letters of marque and general reprisal against the ships, goods, and subjects of the States of the United Provinces. Copies of this letter to be sent to the Governors of all the Foreign Plantation. *Signed by the King and counter-signed by Sec. Bennet. Printed in New York Documents, III., 85, 86. 3 pp. [Col. Papers, Vol. XIX., No. 10.]*

Jan. 30. **921.** George Cartwright to Col. Nicolls. Has written to desire
Capt. Breedon's [house in Boston] him to meet them at Rhode Island as early as he can travel. Mr. Archdale has been here with the King's letter requiring these gentlemen to deliver up the Government of the Province of Maine into Archdale's hands, or to show cause to the contrary; they have refused and he has protested against them and appealed to the King's Commissioners; they will not submit to their peculiar patent, but will adhere to the government of this jurisdiction. A messenger may be here from Rhode Island in two days. Maverick is now at Char[lestown?]. "To-morrow is a court here at which Mr. Winder hath a great trial, who pretends he and his partners were palpably cheated by some churchwardens of 400*l.* five years ago, which he undertakes to prove, and another man who lays an action of 500*l.* against his father-in-law for detaining his wife from him. The wife complained to her father that her husband was insufficient, the father being a member, acquainted the church with it, and they the magistrates, who sent three several doctors to make inspection; they all have carefully taken the dimensions, and are to be witnesses to-morrow; by the next I may tell you what justice they have done against the church members, for this messenger will not stay till the court be ended. It will be worth the knowing what or how much is necessary for a holy sister." Hears Col. Serles

1665.

is to be made a member and a magistrate ; it is certain that they have agreed that the members upon their admission must make no more public confessions in their meeting houses but in private, and they say the order was made in relation to him. A gentleman at Piscataqua, Mr. Champernowne, passionately in love with Mrs. Katharine, and desires to commit matrimony with her. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XIX., No. 11.*]

1665 ?

922. Petition of several of the King's subjects in the city of Bristol, trading to Virginia, to the King. Five rich and considerable ships belonging to them laden with Virginia tobacco have been taken by Dutch capers on their homeward voyage. Petitioners paid a tax of 2s. 3d. per hogshead of tobacco imposed by the Governor of Virginia for the fortification of the country, for which they have given bills of exchange amounting to near 400*l.* sterling. Pray for release of said bills, or leave to export the like quantity of tobacco duty free, and further that said imposed tax may be employed to the right use, for at present there is no port to preserve ships against a single man-of-war of 30 guns. Names of the ships taken. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XIX., No. 12.*]

1665.

Jan.

923. Petition of Thos. Pittman, Thos. Grigge, Mark Jarvis, John Lovicke and Company, owners of the *Recovery*, to the Duke of York and Commissioners of the Admiralty. The *Recovery* has been lying at Gravesend above five weeks ready to sail for Virginia, with a special packet from the King and Council to Gov. Berkeley and near 40 passengers, her sole outward freight "persons utterly useless to this kingdom, but rather destructive in their idle course of life, whereunto they would most willingly return upon any advantage given them of escape." Pray for a special order for taking off the embargo upon said ship. Signed by petitioners. Indorsed, January 1664(-5). 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XIX., No. 13.*]

Feb. 1.
Hartford.

924. The Governor and Council of Connecticut to Col. Nicolls. John Scott, according to his wonted course, is again making disturbance amongst the people of Setawkett, by labouring to deprive the people of that place of the land expedient for their subsistence, seeing Col. Nicolls was pleased to determine (when our Governor was last at New York) that what had been formerly settled and determined by Connecticut upon Long Island was so to continue. The land claimed by Scott (as Setawkett men informed Allyn and Willys) by purchase of the Indians, if he should enjoy, would be destructive to that plantation. By the established order of the colony no land was to be purchased to the particular use of any person without the consent of our General Court, and all such purchases to be well in law. If such engrossing of land (to private uses) from Indians be tolerated it would be found destructive to whole townships. Doubts not of his favour that the people of Setawkett be not molested or disturbed in the enjoyment of their just rights. Signed by order, John Allyn, Secretary. Printed in *New York Documents, III.*, 86. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XIX., No. 14.*]

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Feb. 2.

From Mr.
Willett's house.

925. Sir Robt. Carr to Col. Nicolls. His letter sent ashore to Milford by Capt. Bollen, who ordered the magistrates to send it away with all expedition. Went to the Governor's house at Rhode Island, who made him very welcome, Mr. Brenton, the Deputy Governor, at his country house. Communicated his directions and delivered their letters, "after perusal they did declare themselves so much satisfied that their lives and fortunes was too little to give satisfaction for that Royal favour they had received from his Majesty and likewise from the Chancellor." The rich coats sent by the King to some of the Sachems declared to be most unfitting and improper; Mr. Clarke of a contrary opinion. His voyage from Rhode Island delayed by contrary winds. Discourse with Capt. Willett about his going to New York; his scruples, his wife not being well, but is now resolved to go. Great murder committed by Indians of Nantucket Island on English seamen driven ashore there, not thought to have been the first committed; is informed it is a place under his Government. Mr. Willett will give a more particular account, and his judgment of the best way to be revenged. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XIX., No. 15.*]

Feb. 2.

926. Commission to the Duke of York, High Admiral of England, &c. His Majesty having taken into consideration the injuries, affronts, and spoils done by the East and West India Companies and other subjects of the United Provinces upon his subjects, and that notwithstanding frequent demands made by his Majesty to the States General for redress and reparation, none could be obtained from them, has thought fit that general reprisals be granted against the ships, goods, and subjects [of said States. These are therefore to authorise him to grant commissions to the Governors, Vice-admirals, or others of his Majesty's islands and foreign dominions, to empower them to grant commissions to such as they shall think fit, for taking the ships and goods of said States, their subjects or inhabitants, and to bring the same to condemnation, and afterwards dispose thereof, as by the course of Admiralty and usage in such cases has been accustomed. *Indorsed*, Charles R. Our will and pleasure is that this pass by immediate warrant. Entered at the Signet Office 4^o February 1664(-5). John Nicholas. Entered at the Privy Seal Office the sixth of February 1664(-5). J. Mathew. [*Privy Seals, 16 Chas. II., No. 364, T. 26.*]

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Feb. 2?

927. The King to the Governor of Barbadoes. That De Ruyter has gone to Guinea with 12 men-of-war and it is apprehended will endeavour to destroy the shipping at Barbadoes, there being also a design in Holland to send men-of-war there; Lord Willoughby is directed to use all possible means to secure the islands under his government from those dangers. *Draft with corrections by Sec. Sir Henry Bennet. Undated but probably the letter referred to by the Deputy Governor of Barbadoes, see No. 983.* 3 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XIX., No. 16.*]

1665.

928. Heads of the preceding letter which it was proposed to write to Lord Willoughby. *In Sec. Bennet's hand.* 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XIX., No. 17.*]

1665.

Feb. 3.

Newport.

929. Benedict Arnold and William Brenton on behalf of the colony [of Rhode Island] to Col. Nicolls and the rest of the Commissioners. Have received by the hands of Sir Robert Carr the King's letter of 23 April 1664 [see *ante*, No. 724], in which is expressed "such great and wonderful favour as we believe can hardly be equalled or paralleled from any other Prince unto the best of subjects, much less to such unworthy and otherwise despised and oppressed ones as we are." Beseech the Great God to pour down his blessings upon the King and his affairs, and in particular to bless, guide, and defend the Commissioners in their weighty concerns. That they may be defended from oppressing one another in civil or religious matters, in which most of the members of this colony have suffered very much under strange pretences from the neighbouring colonies and particularly from Massachusetts. They forbore to insist on these either to Sir Robt. Carr, who lately was with them, to Col. Cartwright, or to Maverick, and will forbear now saving only to represent that they suffer with a patient expectation of a full hearing between them that wrong them and themselves. Complain of the petition presented at Boston against this colony, setting forth strange outrages and violence, and praying they may be prohibited from building, &c. Inclose copy of petition from "persons who by violence intrude into the middle of this colony and there procure and acquire lands contrary to the law in such cases here established." It came to their hands the day after Sir Robt. Carr left. Will endeavour to preserve the peace until their cause may have an equal hearing before the Commissioners, which they hopefully expect will be in these few weeks, for which they request some 15 days notice. Thankfully acknowledge the high favour of the Earl of Clarendon in his letter to them of 28th April 1664. For further information refer them to the report of the bearer Capt. Bollen. *Inclose,*

929. i. Petition of Capt. Wm. Hudson, John Paine, and others concerned in the Narragansett and Nayantick countries to Col. Cartwright and Sam. Maverick, two of his Majesty's Commissioners. Complain of the disturbance they have met with in the pulling down of a house and such like by the inhabitants of Rhode Island and such as pretend to belong to the colony, and pray the Commissioners to require that their proceedings be not further interrupted in planting said country according to the King's letter and their just rights. *Together 3 pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XIX., Nos. 18, 18 i.*]

Feb. 3.

Virginia.

930. John Darey to George Cartwright and Company. Has consigned the ship William Nicholas to them by order of Governor Nicolls, who will be a sufferer, as she carries 100 hogsheads of tobacco less than he thought. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XIX., No. 19.*]

Feb. 4.

Capt. Breedon's
[house at
Boston.]

931. Col. George Cartwright to Col. Nicolls. Thanks for his letter delivered by Sir Robt. Carr. They find a great probability of obstruction. It is reported here that they have already cost the country 300*l.* Is told that Maj.-Gen. Leveret has received 34*l.* for

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entertaining Nicolls. It is also reported that they are to demand 12*l.* for each acre of ground improved, and 3,000*l.* a year besides; that they are to infringe the discipline of the church by compelling children to be baptised, and to interrupt their form of government by admitting appeals. Wagers are laid that they will never sit here [at Boston] as Commissioners, and it is certain these people have twice sent letters to my Lord Chancellor since August last. Thinks, therefore, it will be better to begin at Connecticut and dispatch the other three colonies before this, "for if we have good success there, it will be a strong inducement to these to submit also to his Majesty's Commission, and if these should any ways oppose us, it would be an ill-precedent to the other." Hopes to have letters and orders to refer the difference about Gorges to them before May. This colony being both the richest, greatest, most populous, and inclinable to a commonwealth, they ought to have the greatest circumspection about it. Cannot conceive how it is possible for them to get a good election for the next General Assembly, seeing none can elect or be elected but church members. Hopes he shall prevail with Sir Robt. Carr and Mavericke that they may be at Rhode Island before the first of March at farthest. Has not yet perused the papers he sent, but does not understand how they can be both judges and solicitors in Duke Hamilton and Mason's cases, but hopes when he has considered them that difficulty may be resolved. A court now sitting at Boston and Winder has had a great trial gone against him; he had many substantial men and merchants who gave evidence against him; the other party had but one witness, yet being a church member carried the cause hard born. Is very glad that Willet intends to go immediately to him; believes him both a very honest and able gentleman who will serve both for a mayor and a councillor. The fort not to be kept two hours longer; in his opinion a battery upon the Point would be of greater advantage than the fort itself, if ever the town be fortified. Maj.-Gen. Leveret is making such a work under the fort hill, and removes great stones of 10 tons weight. The Dutch expect the English laws at their six months end; they will probably think themselves oppressed if they are not allowed a while longer, "but your own convenience in this is the greatest consideration." Wishes to receive the remainder of the 250*l.* Has not yet been to dinner with any townsman, suspecting them all. "The saving of a little expense shall not be an occasion in me of hindering his Majesty's service, so much have I considered these people's temper, with his Majesty's caution. That all designs of profit for the present seem unreasonable and may possibly obstruct the more necessary design upon their obedience and loyalty." They have altered the law for freemen, which he sends enclosed; likes it not, the reason is so visible, will not trouble him with it. *With note attached signed by Samuel Maverick and Sir Robert Carr.* They know all the above to be truth, and earnestly desire his presence here if possible by 20 April, the day of election being 3 May; in the meantime they will do what they can by way of preparation. *Printed in New York Documents, III., 87, 88. 2 pp. [Col. Papers, Vol. XIX., No. 20.]*

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Feb. 4.
Boston.

932. Samuel Maverick to Col. Nicolls. Thanks for his good advice. Perceives he has heard some false report. All concur in what Col. Cartwright has written, and that he has been too retired. Hopes he himself has not been over sociable. Has spent three weeks in visiting his friends in several of the chiefest towns in this Government, and is deceived if, in that journey, he did not undeceive both magistrates, ministers, and other considerable persons. It cost him unavoidably 10*l*. They intend to be at Rhode Island about 1st of March, and much desire his presence. *Printed in New York Documents, III., 88, 89. 1 p. [Col. Papers, Vol. XIX., No. 21.]*

Feb. 7.

Capt. Brendon's
house in Boston.

933. Col. George Cartwright to Sec. Sir Henry Bennet. By the same justice he complained of Sir Robt. Carr's absence, he is bound to give account of his being here. He came on the 4th, and two days after they sent to Plymouth to desire a General Assembly to be convened on the 20th, whither they intend presently to go. Has not had conveniences yet to deliver the King's letters to them and Rhode Island, wherefore we choose to visit them first, the rather because we hope for a better compliance from them than Boston, who by petitioning to beg hands of all sorts to maintain the Government as now established, and reporting that they are to demand 12*d*. for every acre of improved ground, and 5,000*l*. a year besides for the King, and that they are to be straitened in the exercise of their discipline and civil privileges, have given ground for fear that the fancy of a commonwealth is yet in some of their brains. Hopes to have finished all by Midsummer. *Printed in New York Documents, III., 89. 1 p. [Col. Papers, Vol. XIX., No. 22.]*

Feb. 12.

Jamaica.

934. Lieut.-Col. Thos. Lynch to Sec. Sir Henry Bennet. Is grateful for his letter of Dec. 12, with recommendation from his Majesty to the Governor, who, on his arrival, found all people industrious, well satisfied, and ready to give him and all who came with him what assistance they could. A new Assembly being chosen, they met in October, but were much inferior to the other in parts and estates, who had imposed upon them for Speaker a malicious, beggarly, debauched fellow, and instead of correcting what was amiss in the old laws, fell into question of Lord Windsor and Sir Charles' power to call the late Assembly, and attempted by violent discourses and contrivances to render the past Government oppressive and illegal. Amidst these disputes the Governor discharged him from his Council and office of Chief Justice, without giving any public reason. Was it because the Governor would betimes punish that uncourtly humour of speaking plain and true, or else that he came prejudiced against Lynch by Col. D'Oyley, or that he would have none to shine in this hemisphere but himself and his son, especially such as had any influence over the old army. It only constrains Lynch's return, and prevents the resolution he had to marry, send for his relations, and make this his England. The bearer, Capt. Fenne, will discourse on the Royal Company's affairs. The island is healthy. Describes the regulations for administering justice. Many of the people that came with the Governor are dead and not one but himself has yet made any plantation—nor is it to

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be wondered at. They came down very poor, and went into the woods without provisions, and there fall sick before they have houses or victuals, and then the country must be blamed for their want and improvidence, people not remembering that air could not have maintained Adam in Paradise if God had not planted for him a garden. But whatever any say, this is an excellent island, and will certainly become a considerable addition to his Majesty's dominions. There has been little improvement this eight or ten months. The want of negroes the grand obstruction; without them the Plantations will decline and the people be discouraged. If his Majesty would make a great plantation here, it must be by more apt and liberal disbursements than those with interests here have yet made. Starts to-morrow towards New England, and on his way will inquire at Havannah after the Griffin, whose loss is one of their great misfortunes and disappointments, and makes him fear they shall have no more people from Barbadoes but Lady Modyford, who is expected. Intends for Spain and at Madrid to obtain permission to purchase 1,000 or 2,000 head of cattle in Hispaniola and Cuba. Begs the assistance of the Ambassador in the matter, and offers one-third share in the adventure with himself and Governor Modyford. It will be a vast advantage to this country, and a particular profit to those concerned. Doubts they have not now 800 on the island, though they are all English beefeaters, and the cattle will not cost above 4s. each, and every 100 head of cows will be more than 300*l.* per annum, better rents than any in England. Fears it's against the Spanish interest to permit a thing so profitable, and which will make this island so absolutely English; however will endeavour his utmost, because of his duty to his Majesty and his affection to the island. Though 10 years of sufferings and hazards have endeared it to him, yet resolves never to return, though the Governor is sufficiently obliging and kind to him. Hopes the Dutch war will reduce and employ the privateers, who otherwise will be dangerous rogues, of which they have already given too many wicked instances. Wishes his Majesty had leisure to consider how numerous and insolent the French are in the Indies. Doubts they may take Dutch commissions, so that the taking of Curaçao would be a good service. 3 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XLX., No. 23.*]

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935. — to Sec. Sir H. Bennet. Hears by letters of Jan. 8th that Sir Thomas Modyford sent his son Major-Gen. John Modyford in a small frigate called the Griffin, of 14 or 16 guns, to fetch his lady from Barbadoes, and any planters that would embark for Jamaica. About the Leeward Islands the Griffin was attacked by a Dutch man-of-war, and was so disabled as to be obliged to put into the French island of Martinico for repairs. The fight is conjectured to have been in November last, and the Griffin was daily expected at Barbadoes. Draws his Lordship's attention to Sir Abraham Shipman's letter and some Jamaica business. 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XLX., No. 24.*]

1665.
Feb. 15.

936. Order in Council referring to the Committee for the Admiralty and Navy, the petition of gentlemen and merchants of Devon

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trading to Newfoundland, praying for license to proceed in the fishing there as the chief means of support for many poor. *Annexed,*

Order in Council granting license for one ship of Dartmouth only to go to Newfoundland, and no more. Feb. 22. [*Dom., Chas. II., Vol. CXII., No. 110, Cal., p. 203.*]

1665 ?

937. Description of the Island of Curaçao and convenience for trade with the Spaniard. The commodities of the island by which the Dutch West Indian Company maintains that garrison, viz., salt, with which 50 good ships a year may be laden from thence, with Brazil wood, horses, and negroes. Also proposals of Abrah. Langford for the surprisal of it from the Hollander. *Endorsed by Williamson.* Island of Curaçao. 2 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XIX., No. 25.*]

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Feb. 16.
Whitehall.

938. The King to Sir Thos. Modyford, Governor of Jamaica. The bearer, Capt. Langford, has made several propositions to his Majesty for taking and reducing certain parts of Hispaniola and other neighbouring islands of great importance, especially Curaçao, but not thinking fit to take any positive resolution in a matter of that consequence without first receiving Sir Thos. Modyford's reflections upon it, his Majesty recommends to his consideration any proposals of Capt. Langford that relate to his Majesty's service and interest in those parts, and to encourage said Capt. Langford as a good, smart, active person well affected to his Majesty's interests, and one who his Majesty believes may be of good use to Modyford by his long experience and knowledge of those parts of the world. *Draft with corrections by Williamson.* 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XIX., No. 26.*]

1665 ?

939. Petition of Abraham Langford to the King. Was appointed by the King's Order in Council to proceed for Jamaica, concerning the King's affairs in America; for this purpose had provided two ships of considerable value, one to stay there for the service of the country, the other to return to give the King account; coming to embark at Plymouth was imprisoned for a pretended debt on purpose to hinder his proceeding in the King's design; prays that the plaintiff's pretensions may be referred to the Deputy Governor and Mayor of Plymouth, and that petitioner may be released to proceed in the King's service, if they are not made good in four days. *Annexed,*

939. 1. *Sir Wm. Charles to [Williamson?]. The King's pleasure is that reference be made to Sir John Shelton, Deputy Governor of Plymouth, the Mayor, and two others, as prayed by the petitioner under the conditions annexed by him.* [*Dom., Chas. II., Vol. CXLII., No. 140, Cal., p. 154.*]

1665.
Feb. 17.

940. Sir John Colleton to Sec. Bennet. Entreats the immediate signing of the warrant for the 12 guns for Barbadoes, for the ship that they are to be sent in stays for them to the great loss of the owners. [*Dom., Chas. II., Vol. CXII., No. 123, Cal., p. 205.*]

Feb. 18.

941. Warrant to the Commissioners of Ordnance to deliver forthwith, for the use of Barbadoes, 12 cannon, the greater part to be whole culverin or upwards, and the rest demi-culverin at least, with

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all necessaries and a convenient quantity of shot. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol. XXII., p. 18.*]

Feb. 20.
Jamaica.

942. Gov. Sir Thos. Modyford to [Sec. Sir H. Bennet]. The Spanish prizes have been inventoried and sold, but it is suspected that those of Morrice and Bernard Nichols have been miserably plundered, and the interested parties will find but a slender account in the Admiralty. The Swallow was beaten down into Campeachy Bay by a storm on August 18 last, in which it is feared that the Griffin and Westergate have suffered, for they have not been heard of since. Dispatched on 31st Jan. the Swallow under Capt. Ensome to Cape Tuberon in Hispaniola, to capture the French pirate Moroe, whose commission from Lord Windsor having expired, he has turned pirate. The French Governor of Tortugas has given commissions to English privateers, but will deal with him after we have tried our success against the Dutch. On 6th inst. about fourteen pirates were tried and condemned to death, under the statute of Henry 8. Acknowledges his letter of July 11, intimating his Majesty's satisfaction with his endeavours; also that of Nov. 12, which gave him much contentment. May say that the care of the noble lords has laid the foundation of their flourishing condition, and finding so moderate a sense touching privateers and the great occasions his Majesty might have for them, and having shown the law and force, he began to change his copy, pardoned all the pirates but three who he reprieved, and declared publicly that he would grant commissions against the Dutch. Before night two commissions were taken out, and all the rovers are plodding how to take Curaçao, and are applying for commissions. Thinks all the privateers will come in and take commissions against the Dutch. This direction comes in a most fortunate hour. Sir Jas. Modyford or the writer's brother Kendall will present him with a record out of the Admiralty, showing Giles Lydcott's pretences to Don Ximenes de Bohorqué's estate, and what care has been taken that the effects may go to the right owner. Has sent an account of the settlement of the Government to the Lord Chancellor; perhaps has been too tender in lessening the profits of some patents, which he "thought not fit to be too saucy with." Has set the naval office to inquire into free trade, and desires some persons appointed to administer to him the oath as the Act appoints. Thanks him for procuring allowance of the passages he was engaged for. Hopes the good success of those that came with him will invite such as can pay, but there are abundance that cannot, who are freemen newly out of their times and would prosper here very well; many sugar works going on where they might be hired, which was not the case in Sir Charles' time, whereby they perished through want. Will do Capt. Langford all good offices, but does not think well of his designs, and holds it much more prudential to bring all the English down to Jamaica, and wholly supplant the French, who have plundered a sloop, a Hamptonman, and a New England ketch, and killed a man in cold blood, the rest being forced to beg their lives on their knees. The proposal of the noble lords, for freedom from customs of goods exported to Jamaica from England and Ireland, is the one most especially for the good of

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the island. The ill-governed soldiers have made sad havoc of the cattle, killing them for their hides alone, which they sell for a bottle of brandy, so that there are but 2,000 head on this island, upon most excellent pastures which would feed a million. Is attempting a trade for cattle at the South Keys of Cuba, and Col. Lynch, "in a youthful bravery," intends to apply for a licence at Madrid, to purchase 2,000 or 3,000; this is a main point which he hopes Sec. Bennet will set his heart upon. Thanks him for the resolutions of the Jamaica Committee of 10 August, but wishes some way might be found, seeing that coining is not thought reasonable, for a true measure of things amongst them. Incloses papers from St. Jago, concerning a prize ship condemned before the orders of restitution, claimed by Sebastian Crespo, a mulatto. Incloses what he thinks the best design in these parts for Sec. Bennet's consideration. *Incloses,*

942. I. Record of the Admiralty of St. Jago de Vega (above referred to) in reference to Lydcott's pretences to certain goods, which are ordered to be detained by Sir Jas. Modyford and Kendall until the King's pleasure be signified. 1666 (? 1664), Dec. 23. *Together 6 pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XIX., Nos. 27, 27 I.*]

Feb. 20.
[Jamaica.]

943. Governor Sir Thos. Modyford to Sec. Sir H. Bennet. Extract of the above letter. Concerning the alteration in his conduct towards privateers in consideration of the receipt of Sec. Bennet's letter of 12th Nov. and the great occasion his Majesty might have for them. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XIX., No. 28.*]

Feb. ?

944. [Sir Thos. Modyford's] Proposition of a design for rooting the Dutch out of the West Indies and increasing the settlements at Jamaica. Places possessed by the Dutch in the West Indies, viz., Berbice, near Surinam, Barowma, near the river Orinoco, and the island of Tobago, where there is good booty of cattle and negroes, may be attained by Surinam and Barbadoes, or if as it is feared that those places are too partial to them, easily by two small frigates with 200 men. Next are the ships at Backstar trading with the French Curaçao and the Goat Islands of Oruba and Banari; on the former are many small fortifications and many negroes and Indian slaves, and but 150 whites, in all about 500 men. From thence they should visit Alta Vela, Cape Tiberon, and Tortuga, where are many English settled amongst the Dutch and French buccaneers, who ought to be questioned for depredations on the English, and as many as can be taken supplanted, and brought to Jamaica; especially the Governor of Tortuga and Monte Christo, who having received a commission from Gen. D'Oyley, has now turned rebel and grants commissions against the English. A small charge, which the booty would pay for with interest, would do all this, and make a clear board, leaving none but the English and Spaniards; for the Dutch at Curaçao join with the buccaneers, and in a short time will make the passage to and from Jamaica very difficult. Jamaica is contributing what she can to this work, but it is difficult and tedious beating so far to windward, and not a ship of countenance to go through with it. Advises that it be

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speedily done from England, for the sake of good correspondence with the Spaniards and safe trade; lest all the indebted and discontented English run away in sloops to these places, increase their numbers, and perhaps in time, if not seasonably checked, overpower us. With marginal notes by Sec. Bennet, who has also indorsed it, Sir Thos. Modyford's proposition. The best design in those parts. $1\frac{1}{2}$ pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XIX., No. 29.*]

Feb. 25.
Whitehall.

945. See, Sir Wm. Morrice's answer to the New England petition [*see ante, No. 832*]. The King has heard this petition read to him, and has well weighed the expressions therein and the temper and spirit of those who framed it: he is not pleased with it, and looks upon it as the contrivance of a few persons who have had too long authority there. His Majesty's assurances to his good subjects there are herein set forth, and that his Commissioners, so far from having the least authority to infringe any clause in their charter, are instructed to see that it be fully and punctually observed, for which the King did expect thanks and acknowledgment. Arguments against the unreasonable and groundless complaint contained in their petition. "If all they allege be true, I say his Majesty cannot comprehend how he could apply proper remedies to these evils if they are real, or how he could satisfy himself whether they are real or no by any other way or means than by sending Commissioners thither to examine the truth," which when done his Majesty will give his own final judgment. These Commissioners have already removed their late inconvenient neighbours the Dutch, "which would have been a more spreading and growing mischief in a short time." Is commanded again to assure them of their full and peaceable enjoyment of all their privileges and liberties granted by charter, and that they may further promise themselves all the protection, countenance, and encouragement that the best subjects ever received from the most gracious Prince, in return for which the King doth only expect that duty and cheerful obedience which is due to him. Since his Majesty hath too much reason to suspect that Mr. Endecott, who hath during all the late revolutions continued the government there, is not a person well affected to his Majesty's person or his Government, his Majesty will take it very well if at the next election any other person of good reputation be chosen in the place, and that he may no longer exercise that charge. *Printed in New York Documents, III., 90, 91. 2 pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XIX., No. 30.*]

Feb. 25.
Whitehall.

946. Entry of the preceding. [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol. XIV., p. 83.*]

[Feb. 28.]

947. Report of the Farmers of his Majesty's Customs to the Committee of Council for Foreign Plantations. Have considered their order of 25th inst. and the petitions therein mentioned, and conceive that the best expedient for carrying on the trade of this kingdom during the war, in relation to the Act of Navigation, is as follows, vizt, as to the trade of the English Plantations, several of the chief traders concur with them, 1. That for Virginia there is no urgent

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necessity as yet to bring it into this strict consideration, for there will not be any occasion to send ships for next year's crop till October, and for this year's there are ships already there; 2. And as for the other Plantations, the trade thereof may be reduced to an advantageous certainty of times, as well as that of Virginia, wherein if anything be proposed by his Majesty's authority, they perceive a great readiness in the merchants to comply with the overture. However, they are of opinion that the Act of Navigation ought not to be dispensed withall to any of those plantation trades, for the reasons that it will give the French and other foreigners too much inspection into the English trade, who have already begun to inquire very busily, and have lately imitated the English in planting tobacco in France, besides the prosecution of their own Plantations in the West Indies. 2. The Plantations being weak, it may be unsafe to give the French and other nations freedom thither, for upon any occasion of advantage they may join with the Dutch (our declared enemy) to overpower the English. 3. If it be supposed that this toleration of strangers to trade to the Plantations will drive the trade with foreign hands, and so leave his Majesty the use of his own mariners, they are of opinion that it will rather tempt our mariners to shift themselves into France, where they will be sooner entertained than others, and receive greater encouragement. 4. It will be a dishonour to the English that their own ships should lie by the walls and foreigners employed. 5. That giving such liberty to foreigners will not reach the end aimed at, namely, the security of English goods; for experience teaches us that the commodities being so universally known, the Dutch have made seizure of them in any ships whatsoever. As to the trade with Spain, Portugal, the Straits, Asia, and Africa, they conceive that neither the French nor any other nation are in any capacity to accommodate the English with ships, but it must be secured by the merchants themselves. But as to the petition of the merchants into France, Holland, Flanders, &c. for a dispensation of the Act of Navigation during this war, who allege that they cannot with security trade in English ships or in Englishmen's names, but may very aptly be served with the vessels and correspondents of neighbour nations, the Farmers of his Majesty's Customs think that a dispensation may be given them and others trading to Germany and the Baltic as to all parts of the Navigation Act, except that of aliens' duties, wherein his Majesty ought not to be a loser. As to the petition of Peter Barr, subscribed by several felt-makers and silk dyers, for liberty to import a parcel of gum seneca; are satisfied of its usefulness in the manufacture of hats and dyeing, that it is the produce of the French Plantations on the river Seneca, in Africa, and that it is advanced to three times the former price, and conceive there may be much equity in granting a dispensation common to others as well as the petitioner. Touching the petition of Nic. Wilde, merchant, desiring liberty to import certain Persia goats' hair, red wool, and hemp; conceive that hemp is so useful that it may well be dispensed with to be brought from any parts, but for the hair and wool (being commodities of America and the Straits) are not satisfied of any cause to dispense with the Act. *Signed,* Sir Jo. Wolstenholme, Sir Jo. Jacob,

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Sir Ni. Crisp, Sir J. Harrison, and Sir John Shaw. *Indorsed* "Presented to the Committee of Council at Somerset House, 28 Feby., 1664-5." 3 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XIX., No. 31.*]

March 1.
Whitehall.

948. The King to Francis Lord Willoughby of Parham, or the Commander-in-Chief of Barbadoes for the time being. Whereas certain Jews, under pretence of ability to discover and improve a gold mine in the West Indies, have fraudulently induced his Majesty to make them free denizens of England, with power to trade everywhere, and have also much damnified Sir William Davidson, Knt. and Bart., gentleman of his Majesty's Privy Chamber in ordinary, by falsifying their oaths and promises, it is his Majesty's pleasure that their patents of denization be esteemed void, that they make good, strangers' customs for all the goods wherein they have traded in Barbadoes, and then be banished thence, having first satisfied Sir William Davidson all his disbursements. And whereas his Majesty for their encouragement bestowed a gold chain upon one of them, named Isaac Israel de Piso, his Majesty's pleasure is that it be taken from him and returned to his Majesty. The names of the Jews in Barbadoes are Isaac Israel de Piso, Aaron Israel de Piso, with his two sisters and two brethren, Moses and his mother, sent thither by Abraham Cohen: the rest of the confederacy Sir William Davidson will notify to him. 2 pp. [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol. XIV., pp. 57, 57d.*]

March 1.
Whitehall.

949. The King to Sir Thomas Modyford, Governor of Jamaica, or the Governor thereof for the time being. To the same effect as the above letter to the Governor of Barbadoes concerning Jews, but the names of the Jews in Jamaica are Benjamin Bueno de Mesquita, with his two sons, Abraham Cohen, Jacob Ulhoa, and Abraham Suarez: the rest of the confederacy Sir William Davidson will notify to him. And his Majesty takes this occasion to signify his pleasure about another concernment wherein he is to assist Sir William Davidson or his agents. One Capt. John Duglasse, a private man-of-war, set out by one Jaques Martin, of Jamaica, seized the ship Blue Dove, of London, belonging to Sir William Davidson, in Blewfields Bay, in Jamaica, and carried her to New England, to the Governor and Council whereof his Majesty has sent letters for the apprehension of the pirate, but hears nothing of them. If he returns to Jamaica Gov. Modyford is to secure and proceed against him, or send him into England to receive judgment; and said Jaques Martin, being partner in the piracy, ought to be made sensible of his offence by undergoing justice and repairing the loss of Sir William Davidson. 2 pp. [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol. XIV., pp. 58, 58d.*]

March 1.
Jamaica.

950. Governor Sir Thomas Modyford to Sec. Sir H. Bennet. Capt. Enscome has arrived with Moro's ship and 12 prisoners, having after half-an-hour's fight killed Moro, Grand Louis, and many of his men. The 12 have been condemned together with Moro's ship. Capt. Enscome lost but one man. This is a very considerable and seasonable piece of service, and will give a great stop to the villanous intentions of these revolting pirates. *Incloses.*

1665.

950. 1. Minutes of a court-martial. Upon French and Dutch prisoners taken in the St. Lewis, Capt. Moroe, for seeking as a pirate the Prosperous of Hampton, and for fighting with his Majesty's ketch Swallow, Moroe's commission from Lord Windsor being against the Spaniards. John Peanco and five others to be hanged, Cornelius Jacobson imprisoned, and three others acquitted. *Two copies. Together 3 pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XIX., No. 27, p. 5 and 27, II., III*]

[March 1.] 951. Declaration of the Deputies of Long Island to the Duke of York. The deputies duly elected from the towns on Long Island, assembled at Hempstead by authority from his Royal Highness to Col. Nicolls, acknowledge the honour and satisfactions they receive in their dependence according to his Majesty's patent, wherein they acknowledge themselves, their heirs and successors for ever, to be comprised. They publicly and unanimously declare their cheerful submission to all laws which shall be made by authority from his Royal Highness, his heirs and successors for ever, and will maintain, uphold, and defend all the right, title, and interest granted to his Royal Highness against all pretensions or invasions, foreign and domestic. They further beseech his Royal Highness to accept this as the first fruits in this general meeting, for a memorial and record against them, their heirs and successors; and to take their poverty into consideration, that by constant supplies of trade and his Royal Highness's particular countenance, they may be the more encouraged to labour for the improvement of these his Majesty's western dominions. *Draft in Col. Nicolls' handwriting. Printed in New York Documents, III., 91. 1 p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XIX., No. 32.*]

March 1. 952. Proclamation of Sir Thos. Temple, appointed Governor of Nova Scotia and Acadia by Letters Patent and commission of (July 27) 1662. All persons that come into Nova Scotia or L'Acadie to give due obedience to the laws of England; penalties or corporal punishment to be imposed on any one planting, building, fishing, or trading without license from the Governor; also for profaning the Lord's day, cursing or swearing, drinking to excess, breaking the peace, stealing, and neglecting to assist against any that shall invade this jurisdiction, or not observe the laws; forbidding coasting vessels from New England to trade, or to trade with the Indians for peltry, without license from the Governor. Orders concerning the fisheries. Licenses to be renewed yearly. *Printed, 1 p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XIX., No. 33.*]

March 3. 953. Warrant to the Heralds and Pursuivants-at-arms. To send two Heralds to the gate of the Court of Whitehall on the 4th inst., at 10 in the morning, to proclaim his Majesty's Declaration dated the 22nd February last, touching his Majesty's proceedings for reparation for several injuries and affronts done by the East and West India Companies and other subjects of the United Provinces. $\frac{2}{3}$ p. [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol. XXII., p. 45.*]

March 3. 954. Examination of Major Robt. Holmes. Shows his instructions, ordering him to protect the goods, ships, forts, and factories

1665.

of the Royal African Company, and to preserve to them freedom of trade with all natives, by force if needful and if he were able. Narrates wrongs committed on the English in Gambia at the instigation of the Dutch, who stirred up the King of Barra to make war on the English; universal complaints of English factors against the Dutch, and especially instances their attack on James and Charles Islands. Account of his taking of Cape de Verd, and that the trunks, chests, or other goods belonging to the particular persons of the Dutch were all suffered to be quietly carried away by them, while the goods and commodities found in port were handed over to the Company's agents for their use. Fraudulent practices of the Dutch against us at Sestor; refers to information given him at the place. As to his taking the Golden Lion, his instructions ordered him particularly to seize that ship; account of the taking of Anta, and that the Dutch set a price upon his head; proofs of his amicable overtures to their General Valkenburg for the composing of differences, and of his narrative of the taking of Cape Corso; offers witnesses to support his charge against the Dutch of treacherously blowing up our men at Aga; and that he took Anamaboa in accordance with a resolution of the agents and factors. *Annexed*,

Extract from instructions given to Capt. Holmes concerning the protection of the Royal Company's agents, goods, ships, and factories as above, especially from molestation by the Golden Lion. [Dom., Chas. II., Vol. CXIV., No. 19, Col., p. 235.]

March 4. **955.** Warrant to pay to Col. Wm. Legg the sum of 205*l.* 19*s.* 11*d.* for ordnance, carriages, shot, and other munition and habiliments of war, to be delivered to Sir John Colleton, Bart., for the use of the island of Barbadoes. [*Dom., Chas. II., Docquets, Col., p. 238.*]

March 4. **956.** Col. George Cartwright to Col. Nicolls. Arrived yesterday, where he found Serjeant Dowdale according to appointment. The Governor of Plymouth came hither without them. Is confident the relation of Plymouth they will give his Majesty will be very satisfactory to his Royal expectation. 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XIX., No. 34.*]

March 5. **957.** Samuel Mavericke to Col. Nicolls. They have been [Rhode Island.] 16 days from Boston, and on their way gave the government of Plymouth a visit; the Governor and Major Winslow are now with them. Yesterday began to make an agreement between Plymouth and this Government as to their bounds, possibly to-morrow an end may be made. The pretended Proprietors to a great part of the Narragansett will meet them this week here, to see if it may be determined who has most right to it, they, Connecticut, or Rhode Island. Has used his utmost endeavour in the Massachusetts government to undeceive the deceived and prepare them for the election on 3rd May. Winder intends ere long to be with him, with sack, brandy, and other lumber. No news from Boston; of frost and snow they have had enough. Remembrances to Capt. Needham, Delaval, Nicolls, and the rest.

1665.

Printed in New York Documents, III., 93. 1 p. [Col. Papers, Vol. XIX., No. 35.]

March 6.
Whitehall.

958. Warrant to the Clerk of the Signet. To prepare a bill to pass the Privy Seal for paying to Sir Thomas Modyford, Bart., Governor of Jamaica, or his assigns, the yearly sum of 2,500*l.* for the expenses of the island according to an establishment made by his Majesty, to begin from Christmas last and continue by way of advance during his Majesty's pleasure [*see ante*, No. 616]. *Signed by the King and countersigned by Sec. Bennet. 1 p. [Col. Papers, Vol. XIX., No. 36.]*

March 6.

959. Copy of preceding. [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol. XXII., p. 51.*]

March ?

960. Mem. in the handwriting of Williamson to prepare the Privy Seal as above. *Fragment. [Col. Papers, Vol. XIX., No. 36.*]*

March 7.

961. Warrant to the Lord Chief Justice. Whereas there are now in the Thames or other ports adjacent several ships bound for Plantations in America, his Majesty, calling to mind the more than ordinary insolence to which the Quakers and sectaries are of late grown, has thought fit, for example sake, to recommend to his Lordship to give speedy order that such of them as have been condemned upon the late Act to be transported be forthwith put on board some of those ships, care being taken for transporting them in safe custody to some of the Plantations. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II. Vol. XXII., p. 48.*]

March 14-31.
St. Jago-de-
la-Vega.

962. Minutes of the Council of Jamaica. Edmond Deleecree and Gregory Tom returned members of the Assembly for St. Andrew's and North Side. The articles of treasonable crimes against Sam. Long read, and referred to the next general sessions.

March 15.—Opinion of the Assembly about dividing the tax for the expedition against the Spanish negroes. The Speaker and Mr. Beeston to review and correct the words of the Acts passed last session without altering their sense. Agreed that Port Royal be taxed as much as any other parish for the expenses of the expedition, and that a warrant be sent accordingly

March 16.—Quakers to be punished according to the Act, for not appearing in arms on muster days; to be fined for refusing to serve as jurors and take oaths as witnesses; and to contribute to all taxes, including those for raising churches and maintaining the ministry. A clause blotted out of the Act for raising a revenue out of all strong liquors. That part of the Act prohibiting New England boards be repealed. The Assembly adjourned to the 16th March next, unless specially summoned.

March 18.—Ordered that Cornelius Petres and Harman Stephens be examined touching the sale of a parcel of logwood to Wm. Cheeke.

March 18-23.—Several depositions in reference to same.

March 31.—Warrant of Governor Modyford for a levy upon the freeholders to pay 1*s.* per day to the soldiers engaged in the expedition against the negroes 11 pp. [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XXXIV., pp. 123-134.*]

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March 15.

Worcester
House.

963. Lord Chancellor Clarendon to Samuel Mavericke. All the letters committed to Capt. Hill's care were cast away (however he escaped), but has received his last of 20th January by Capt. Hyde. The King has directed supplies to be sent to all the Commissioners. "I am very heartily sorry that Sir Robert Carre's carriage has not been answerable to the King's expectation, and that there should want a Commissioner at Boston, where the scene is for most of your business, and where I doubt you'll find more ill humours than in any of the other Provinces." Believes Mr. Nicolls can hardly be spared from his Government, where he must expect all the mischief the Dutch can do him, as he (Lord Clarendon) has already advertised him. Mavericke will do very well to receive his advice in all things of importance. If Sir Robt. Carre be not with Mavericke, he is very inexcusable. This letter is like to come to his hands by a poor man, who (if all he says be true) hath been very barbarously used in that colony, and hath a particular reference from the King and the Council to his Majesty's Commissioners. Finds by an address lately received from Boston that the Governor and Council there are not at all pleased with their commission, and that they will needs believe all their privileges are to be destroyed; but supposes they are better informed since, and that the answer they have received from the King to their address will dispose them to a better temper, and that the discretion and wisdom of the Commissioners will make them see how much they are mistaken in their apprehensions. Must tell him that they seem most offended and troubled that he, Mavericke, whom they look upon as their enemy, should have any authority over them, but is confident the knowledge he has of their prejudice towards him will make him much the more careful and watchful in his own carriage, that they may have no just exception against anything he does, and that they may plainly discern that he is quite another man in a public trust than what they took him to be as a neighbour, and that he has wiped out of his memory all impressions which ill-treatment heretofore might have made in him. For if he should revenge any old discourtesies, the King would take it very ill and do himself justice accordingly. Is very glad his success has been so good in the other Provinces; hopes that of Massachusetts will not deserve a worse report. Begs him to be kind to Dr. Gatford's son. *Printed in New York Documents, III., 92. 2 pp. [Col. Papers, Vol. XIX., No. 37.]*

March 15.

Jamaica.

964. Account of goods seized and sold for Spanish interests, from the ships Santo Christo of Burgos, taken by Capt. Maurice Williams, belonging to Don Juan Ximenes de Bohorques, and the Sevillana, taken by Capt. Bart. Nichols, amounting, after deducting expenses, to 235*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.* Certified by Sam. Bernard on behalf of Gov. Modyford. 2 *pp.* . [*Col. Papers, Vol. XIX., No. 38.*]

March 20.

Petaquamscut.

965. Sir Robt. Carr, George Cartwright, and Sam. Mavericke to [Col. Nicolls]. The submission and surrender of the principal Sachems of the Narragansett Indians to the protection, government and disposal of the King, also by giving a deed dated 19th April 1644 of their then submission. It is the King's commands that

1665.

said country be from henceforward called the King's Province, and that no person exercise any jurisdiction therein but from his Majesty's authority. Its boundaries. Major Atherton's pretended mortgage and purchases, the former to be satisfied by payment of a certain sum named, the latter declared to be void, and the pretended purchaser ordered to quit said lands. 2 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XIX., No. 39.*]

March 20.

966. Declaration of his Majesty's Commissioners to the Narragansett Indians. They affectionately receive the submission of themselves and country to the King, and in his Majesty's name promise them protection from all injustice and violence from any of the King's subjects, and defence against their Indian enemies, so long as they continue tributary to their sovereign. That they may always testify themselves to be so, the Commissioners, in the King's name, require them on every 29th of May to make a present of two wolves' skins as a tribute to his Majesty. They are also required neither to make war nor sell land, nor do anything of great consequence without acquainting the King's Commissioners or such as he shall appoint for that purpose. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XIX., No. 40.*]

March ?

967. The Names of the chief Proprietors of the lands of the Narragansett, Niantica, and Cowesett countries, chosen and admitted by Major Humphrey Atherton :—John Winthrop, Simon Bradstreet, Daniel Denison, Josiah Winslow, Thos. Willett, John Brown, Thos. Chiffinch, Richard Smith, senr., Richard Smith, junr., Edw. Hutchinson, William Hudson, Amos Richardson, Increase Atherton, Simon Lynde, Ric. Lord, John Winthrop, junr., Waite Winthrop, Thos. Deane, Elisha Hutchinson, Wm. Pailer, Ric. Wharton, John Saffin, James Smith, Francis Brenley, Tho. Stanton, senr., Tho. Stanton, junr., John Scott, *see ante*, No. 494. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XIX., No. 41.*]

March 30.

968. Warrant to the Clerk of the Signet. To draw a bill to pass the Privy Seal, requiring Francis Lord Willoughby, Governor of Barbadoes, to deliver to Richard Jones, Esq., or his assigns, sugars belonging to his Majesty in Barbadoes, to the value of 3,000*l.*, in satisfaction for the sum of 3,000*l.* formerly lent to the Duke of York for the use of his Majesty's fleet. *A docquet of the warrant is dated 18th April 1665, see also 25 Sept. 1666.* 2 pp. [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol. XXII., pp. 74, 75.*]

[April 1.]

969. Petition of John Porter, junr., of Salem, for 16 months a poor prisoner in Boston gaol, to the Commissioners for New England. Was committed for rebellion against his parents as was pretended, his sentence first to go to the gallows, there to stand an hour with a rope about his neck, to be brought back and receive 39 stripes, then to return to prison until he should pay a fine of 200*l.* to the country. Has petitioned the court at Boston divers times for a hearing, but never could be obtained, Capt. Hawthorne being his accuser, so made his escape. Prays for protection when he comes to Boston until his case be fully heard. With protection signed by said Commissioners, requiring petitioner to make proof of his com-

1665.

plaints at Boston on 8th May. Warwick, 8th April 1665. 2 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XIX., No. 42.*]

April 1.

970. Another copy of preceding certified by Fran. Champernowne. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XIX., No. 43.*]

April 9.
Covent Garden.

971. M. Geijonbergh, Swedish Resident, to the King. Three months ago his Majesty promised to give him some hopes that four Swedish ships might have free trade to Barbadoes during the differences between England and Holland, since when the trade has been made free to all nations by his Majesty's proclamation. Begs that said Swedish ships may be allowed to trade from any Swedish port to any English plantation. *Indorsed*, "Read April 1667 [*sic*]. Laid aside to be considered." 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XIX., No. 44.*]

April 10.
Virginia.

972. Gov. Sir William Berkeley to (Secretary Lord Arlington) Refers to his letter by Colonel Moryson (*see ante*, No. 429), and joins his acknowledgments with his brother Lord Berkeley for the high favours bestowed upon Lord Berkeley and upon himself. Though he cannot beg for himself, "knowing that no seasonable showers or dews can recover a withered root," yet he does for Col. Moryson, who he intreats his Majesty will permit to stay two years more in England to agitate the country's business at the Council table; he is faithful and sedulous, and to send another agent would put the colony to a far greater charge than he does. 3 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XIX., No. 45.*]

973. Petition of Francis Moryson to the King. That he faithfully served the King and his father in the late wars, and has been for several years employed as agent for Virginia, without any settled salary. Prays for the place of solicitor of Virginia, for which service he conceives himself enabled by his long residing there in places of the greatest trust, and also for a grant of 200*l.* per annum. Salary for his life to be paid out of the 2*s.* per hogshead [of tobacco]. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XIX., No. 46.*]

1665?

974. Petition of Cecilia Moryson to the King. Is sister of Giles Rawlins, who died possessed of a considerable estate, whereof an equal share appertains to her; her husband at the time of her brother's death was Governor of Virginia, and in his absence her two sisters shared the estate, leaving her a very unequal proportion; prays that the matter may be referred to the Lord Chancellor. [*Dom., Chas. II., Vol. CXLII., No. 167, Cal., p. 157.*]

1665.

April 10.
Virginia.

975. Thos. Ludwell, Secretary of Virginia, to Sec. Lord Arlington. As it is a duty expected from him as his Majesty's Secretary of this colony to give a yearly account of the concerns of this place he shall perform it. Has therefore sent to Col. Moryson, agent for this country, copies of all laws enacted during the last three years with the public accounts and the trial of those rebellious servants who in Sept. 1663 conspired the ruin of this Government. In obedience to the King's instructions they have begun a town of brick, and already built enough to accommodate the affairs of the

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country and to begin a factory for merchants, and shall increase it as there shall be occasion. They have fair beginnings of silk, flax, potashes, and English grain, and hope soon to make great quantities; have built several small vessels to trade with their neighbours, and hope ere long to build such as may trade for England. Should be in a most flourishing condition but for their neighbours, who of as much land as all France have not left them so much as Yorkshire. Difference with Lord Baltimore about bounds; entreats his favour for a just decision at the Council table. 2 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XIX., No. 47.*]

April 12.
Jamaica.

976. Gov. Sir Thos. Modyford to Sec. Lord Arlington. Has received his letter of 17 January. Will observe his Majesty's directions and endeavour as soon as the materials are prepared to finish the fortifications at this Point. He shall receive about a month hence a full account of their condition and intentions towards the enemy. The privateers "upon my gentleness towards them" come in apace and cheerfully offer life and fortune to his Majesty's service. Has only permitted this small vessel to go to advise for insurances on the Royal Company's fleet. In case the war continues desires a cypher. $\frac{3}{4}$ p. Two copies. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XIX., No. 27. p. 6, and No. 69.*]

April 12.
St. Jago,
Jamaica.

977. Col. Edward Morgan to Sec. Sir H. Bennet [Lord Arlington]. The Court has kept him hitherto so poor that he has not withal to help himself unless this voyage assist him, but if he should stick in it, makes no question of his Honor's justice in befriending his children to get that little which is due to him from the Court. Has spent near 3,000*l.* of theirs in his country's service, and should have had ere this 7,000*l.* or 8,000*l.*, whereas he shall not leave his six children hardly 2,000*l.* if paid them, which he cannot much doubt, considering how generously he has spent life and fortune in the service. An abuse to orphans would call for judgment from heaven, which God bless our kingdoms from. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XIX., No. 48.*]

April 19.
From
Capt. Breedon's
[house at
Boston].

978. Col. George Cartwright to Col. Nicolls. "I never said nor thought that you had not work enough; the bare hearing of imper tinences, without the framing of laws, the ordering of the soldiers, the gaining of the Dutch, the governing of the English, the regulating of the trade, and the providing of necessaries, is more than enough to tire one." Thinks he might have spared, without great hazard, 18 days from New York (seven days here, and 11 to go and come in), which would have been sufficient to have helped them over all those difficulties which he expects here. Cannot believe the Dutch are so potent now, having had the plague long raging in their country, as to spare four or five ships hither to regain a place which never yielded them profit. Cannot deny the reducing of the Dutch and visiting the English colonies to be two distinct things. That Nicolls was much mistaken when he wrote, he should add little to the weight, only to the number of Commissioners, is so plain, Cartwright need say nothing to it; and though

1665.

they should refuse all three, having a prejudice against them, Nicolls, whom they respect and honour, might be prevalent with them, because acceptable to them. This day a Quaker, his countrywoman, told him before Capt. Breedon, that she had heard Cartwright was a Papist, and that Sir Robt. Carr kept a naughty woman, and examined her, if Cartwright had not kept one too. They declare Mavericke to be their professed enemy. Many factious speeches fly up and down this day; here is a secret council, and all the ministers within 20 miles are called to it. "If these men will rebel, I can as easily tell the King so, as that they are his good subjects, and perchance shall sooner be believed by some in that, than in this." Mr. Winthrop says he will take care that nothing be done to the prejudice of the Duke's territories. Concerning his brother Beresford and Mr. Bowles. Came to Boston the 13th, Mavericke the 14th. Sir Robt. Carr not yet arrived, has all the papers with him in the box, though Cartwright has the key, or would have sent account of a business in which Willet is concerned. Is sorry to hear of any difference betwixt the soldiers and townsmen of Sopes and Albany. *Printed in New York Documents, III., 93, 94. 2 pp. [Col. Papers, Vol. XIX., No. 49.]*

April 20.
Jamaica.

979. Governor Sir Thos. Modyford to Sec. Lord Arlington. His Majesty's catch has just arrived with letters and his Royal Highness' Commission, so sends her back with the little ship and the Swallow ketch. Lt.-Col. Morgan sailed five days since on his design against the Dutch with 10 ships, well manned, and can land 500 men. They are chiefly reformed privateers, scarce a planter amongst them, being resolute fellows and well armed with fuseses and pistols. Their design is to fall upon the Dutch fleet trading at St. Christopher's, capture Eustatia, Saba, and Curaçao, and on their homeward voyage visit the French and English buccaneers at Hispaniola and Tortugas. All this is prepared by the honest privateer, at the old rate of no purchase no pay, and it will cost the King nothing considerable, some powder and mortar pieces. God sending good success, the Dutch will have no considerable place left them in the West Indies, and the late kindness and moderation towards these privateers will be thought well bestowed. Durst not write before they were well on their way. $1\frac{1}{4}$ pp. *Two copies. [Col. Papers, Vol. XIX., No. 27, pp. 6, 7, and No. 69.]*

April 20.

980. A true Relation of the fight at Barbadoes between the English and Dutch, under De Ruyter, on April 20th, 1665. About 10 o'clock in the morning De Ruyter stood in with the whole of his fleet of 14 sail, and attacked the forts and shipping. Account of the fight every hour. By three o'clock considerable damage had been inflicted upon De Ruyter's fleet, and the stern of his own ship was then carried in, that it was so wide as a barn door; and after that shot they did not fire any more, "for I do suppose De, Ruyter was killed," but bore away and came to an anchor outside where they held a council of war. Four of the vessels were careened to stop their leaks, and the rest mended their sails. At six o'clock they sailed away in the "confusedest manner possible.

1665.

Three days after they were heard to be at Martinico. $1\frac{1}{4}$ pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XIX., No. 50.*]

April 21.
Whitehall.

981. Order in Council upon Report of a Committee of the Council for Plantations. In reference to several Acts passed in the Caribbee Islands, confirming same, with the exception of one proviso in an Act of Barbadoes for settling an impost on the commodities of this island, passed 15 Sept. 1663, exempting certain lands from said impost, which is hereby disallowed and made void. *Annexed.*

ANTIGUA.—An Act for the repealing of a former Act made in this island concerning forestallers and regraders, and for giving the inhabitants liberty to buy and sell. Passed 30 May 1664.

ANTIGUA.—An Act for settling an impost on the commodities of this island. Passed 24 May 1664.

MONTSERRAT.—A similar Act. Passed 6 May 1664.

NEVIS.—A similar Act. Passed 30 April 1664.

ST. CHRISTOPHER'S.—A similar Act. Passed 19 April 1664.

BARBADOES.—A similar Act. Passed 12 Sept. 1663. *Together 41 pp.* [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XCII., pp. 285–330.*]

April 21.
Whitehall.

982. Two copies of the preceding Order in Council. 2 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XIX., No. 50**; also *Col. Entry Bk., No. V., pp. 122, 123.*]

April 22.
Barbadoes.

983. Henry Willoughby, Deputy Governor, to Sec. Bennet [Lord Arlington]. Has in the absence of Lord Willoughby in Surinam taken measures against the Dutch according to his Majesty's letter of the 2nd February by putting the ships into a posture of defence, repairing the forts, causing a general muster of the forces, and setting watches in eminent places. On the 20th inst. De Ruyter attacked the place with a fleet of 14 ships, but was compelled to retire after a few hours. By God's providence only three men were killed and about ten wounded. Desires half a score of larger guns, for if they had had better guns some of the enemy had never gone off. $2\frac{1}{2}$ pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XIX., No. 51.*]

April 25.
Barbadoes.

984. Henry Willoughby, Deputy Governor of Barbadoes, to Sec. Bennet [Lord Arlington]. De Ruyter's fleet is supposed to have sailed to the Manhadas or to the Leeward Islands; from whence they daily expect intelligence. *Indorsed*, "Rec. 19 Jany. by Holland." *Incloses*,

984. 1. Copy of his letter of 22 April 1665. *Together 3 pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XIX., Nos. 52, 52 L.*]

1665 ?
April ?

985. Petition of John Reid to the King. Has served his Majesty in Spain for certain years, but was lately called home by the Royal Company of Adventurers trading into Africa to go factor for them to Barbadoes, whither he is bound with the first ship. Prays to be appointed Sub-Commissioner of the Prize Office in that island. [*See*

1665.

ante, No. 919, *Reid arrived in Barbadoes 3 Aug. after 88 days' passage, see No. 1035.*] *Annexed*,

985. 1. Mem. for Sir Wm. Coventry that John Reid, who is now factor for the Royal Company in Barbadoes and sub-commissioner for prizes, be appointed or recommended victualler of the King's ships there. 2 *papers*. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XIX., Nos. 53, 54.*]

April.

986. Particulars of our voyage (in Capt. Reynolds' ship) on the Coast of Africa. Arrived at the Isle of Goree on Oct. 2, 1664, and found Capt. Stacy Governor, where they landed Capt. St. George with great pomp. It is a pretty island, three miles round, with two castles and a very commodious harbour. Were mounting great guns and mending the breaches made by Capt. Holmes, when the De Ruyter arrived on the 11th Oct. with 13 sail and demanded the island and the Company's goods in the ships. Were resolved to fight, but Capt. Taylour going on board Capt. Reynolds' ship, the Dutch boarded her, forcing them to accept articles of surrender of the Company's goods and island, and letting his Majesty's ship go. Set sail together on 27th Oct.; the Dutch disabled the English factory at Satalone. In the interim there bred a mutiny on Capt. Taylour's ship, which was pacified by Capts. Thornburgh and Griggs. Arrived on the 26 Nov. at Cape Mount, and at Cape Mountserrat on the 30th, and at Cæstus 3 Dec., a very convenient place for trade, having a factory up the river at the King's town, and the factor, Bayly, is a very fit man, having the blacks under such command. Arrived at Cape Palmas 20 Dec., when the De Ruyter came up to them again. Anchored at the Castle de Mine. On 25 Dec. the Dutch went against Tacorady with great store of men, but were repulsed by 10 English and negroes, upon which, with 1,000 negroes from their factory, they burnt the town and blew up the castle, stripping the English naked. At Commenda the factor was preserved by the negroes. On the arrival of a ship from Holland on New Year's eve the Dutch made prize of all, Capt. Griggs having a narrow escape. The English expected Prince Rupert, and the Dutch John Vincampus. Sailed on 25 Jan. 1665 for Cape Coast, but went to leeward to Moree, where they took in soldiers to help against Cormantin, and next morning De Ruyter, thinking with 700 men and 1,000 negroes from De Mine to have landed, was repulsed by John Cabessa, a negro. Anamabo was blown up, and the Dutch took down the Royal Company's colours. The Dutch making agreement with the Fantees, giving them, as it was said, 50,000 pieces of eight, marched with 10,000 men to Cormantin, and went with three ships to batter the castle. John Cabessa and his men made good his retreat into the castle, which did little in its own defence, who when he saw the English hang out a flag of truce, cut off one of his men's heads, and with his own hanger cut his own throat. The English yielded up the castle without any articles, but the Dutch gave quarter, put out the Prince of Orange's colours, and blew up John Cabessa's house. John Cabessa was truer to the English than any of his Majesty's subjects there; he had formerly

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preserved the castle from many dangers, and intended to have come and seen his Majesty in England. Great reward was offered to whoever should bring his head to the Dutch, but the blacks buried him at Old Cormantin. On Jan. 30 the De Ruyter hanged out his Majesty's colours, and five of the Royal Company's, and brought the agent Sylvan (? Selwyn) aboard. They hanged the goods they had taken on the rigging, left 80 men with a Governor in the castle, and arrived at De Mine, mustered their men, and found 49 wanting. They pulled the old Victory to pieces, and made a fire-ship of Capt. Thornburgh's ship, but could not corrupt the negroes of Cape Coast. There was in the castle of Cormantin a tried lump of gold in the wall of 105 lb. weight which was brought aboard the De Ruyter. Set sail towards Barbadoes on 17 Feb., and on 19th April espied the island. Next morning the De Ruyter went in first and gave strict charge to every one of the fleet to follow, and gave a brave onset, but our ships there being ready for them, paid them off as well as may be, and in the evening they departed to Martileno, where De Ruyter left his prisoners. *Indorsed*, An account of De Ruyter's barbarities in Guinea in 1664. 4 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XIX., No. 55.*]

May 3-26. **987.** The transactions of his Majesty's Commissioners, Col. Richard Nicolls, Sir Robert Carre, George Cartwright, and Samuel Mavericke, with the General Court of the Massachusetts at Boston. Consisting of correspondence between the Commissioners and the General Court, chiefly explanatory of the King's instructions and their action upon them. 57 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XIX., No. 56.*]

May 13. **988.** Sir William Berkeley's letters of revocation. The King commands the Governor's repair to his Royal presence to give an account of the state of the colony of Virginia, and to consult upon the welfare thereof. To constitute in his absence a discreet, able, and sufficient Deputy to supply the place of Governor. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. [*Dom. Entry Bk., Vol. XXII., p. 134.*]

May 15. **989.** Petition of Thomas Newton, gent., in his own and fellow subjects' behalf to the King and Council. Petitioners and others of his Majesty's well-disposed subjects have been most illegally oppressed by the violences and usurpations of Governor Lord Willoughby; but all that they would suffer with patience if they did not see greater injuries offered to his Majesty to the concern of many thousands of pounds; which they are ready to make good by Lord Willoughby's own orders and on the oaths of many credible persons. Pray for liberty to vindicate themselves and the injuries done to his Majesty, which by the articles annexed may more fully appear. *With reference* to the Lord High Treasurer and Lord Ashley, Chancellor of the Exchequer, to take said articles into consideration, and return an account to his Majesty. *Annexed*,

989. I. Articles exhibited by Thomas Newton against Governor Willoughby, touching several misdemeanours by him committed; in Barbadoes since August 1663. 1. That on his arrival the Governor procured the Assembly of Barbadoes to

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settle on himself a duty formerly paid to the King on liquors imported, worth 3,000*l.* per annum, which heretofore usually defrayed the whole charge of Government, and one moiety whereof (it is conceived) his Majesty ought to have had. 2. Before settling said duty on the Governor, the Assembly and country seemed unanimous to grant 5 per cent. instead of the $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. now paid to his Majesty upon commodities exported, so that besides the loss to his Majesty, Lord Willoughby has contrived "a dark account," and to bring the King in a debtor, when in truth there is 6,000*l.* due to his Majesty. 3. Lord Willoughby charges his Majesty with the expense of his own voyage to the Leeward Isles, and with collecting the duty in Barbadoes contrary to his covenants; also for provisions for one Mr. Dearing and the loss of a sloop, pretended to be employed in settling St. Lucia, when in truth it was sent long before out of private animosity in pursuit of Col. Walrond. 4. That the Governor has received quantities of sugar for arrears of prize goods, and profits upon plantations seized in his Majesty's name, but has brought nothing to account. 5. That commodities are exported and imported contrary to the Act of Navigation by persons most intimate with Lord Willoughby. 6. That the Governor has no power to act in things judicial without his Council; yet by his own single power he has denied his Majesty's subjects the benefit of law, and in particular Fras. Cradock who acted by the King's commission. 7. Justice is discouraged, and Henry Harvy and other justices of the peace have been put out of commission for endeavouring to relieve an injured person, as by law enjoined. 8. The Governor has countenanced Jews who have become very numerous, and engrossed the greatest part of the trade of the island, to the great discouragement of English merchants, their dealings being principally with those of their own tribe in Holland; and being a people only minding trade and to be useful to each other they will not be helpful in case of invasion or insurrection, which is too much to be doubted, so many English having been sent off that the few remaining cannot but stand in fear of the blacks who are six for one in number. 9. That he has disquieted the minds of many under pretence of their possessing 10,000 acres said to be in arrears to the Earl of Carlisle, who not performing on his own part ought not to expect from the planters, yet Lord Willoughby has exacted 2,400*l.* from one estate of 300 acres, which the people are not able to pay. 10. That the Governor has disobeyed his Majesty's commands, and encouraged others to do the like, for his Majesty's commissions and letters have several times in open Court been derided, "and been said fit to wipe one's breech," but the offenders not questioned but rewarded with office. 11. That he has by force turned some out of their possessions and taken away the goods of others without legal proceedings or accusation. 12. That several gentlemen and merchants have been imprisoned together against all colour of law, 12 of them for 10 days, who were not released until they owned themselves in fault, in particular

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John Sparkes. 13. That several gentlemen imprisoned wrote that they might come to trial, but although the grand jury presented them, the Governor would not permit, and they were forced to give security for good behaviour. None dare appear against Lord Willoughby, so the only hope of relief is in his Majesty. *Together* 6½ pp. [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol. XVIII., pp. 154-160.*]

May 15. **990.** Petition of Francis Cradocke, Provost-Marshall General of Barbadoes [to the King], to be Receiver of his Majesty's moiety of customs, &c. at Barbadoes. Referred to the Lord High Treasurer and Lord Ashley whether that service be not already provided for otherwise, and upon the whole to report their opinion. ½ p. [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol. XVIII., p. 160.*]

May 16. **991.** Sec. Lord Arlington to Lord Willoughby, Governor of Whitehall. Barbadoes. Hopes to send him particulars of the late general engagement between his Majesty's fleet and the Dutch, with its happy issue. His Lordship will not be surprised to hear that befall you which commonly befalls men in eminent command, to have their actions censured and complained of. He will understand at large from Mr. Willoughby what petitions have been exhibited against him and by whom, but as yet no progress has been made in them. Returns the Acts which had been sent home for his Majesty's approbation, which they have accordingly received at the Council Board without any considerable alteration, save concerning the exempting from duty the 10,000 acres, &c. With regard to the French pretensions on Sta. Lucia, Lord Willoughby is directed to make his party there as good as he can, as the season of defending his Majesty's right to that island may come ere long. At present no vessel can be spared for the defence of the West Indies, but if the blessing of God be upon his arms, his Majesty will no doubt make the security of those Plantations his first care. His Lordship will be abundantly justified in taking any advantage to endamage and prejudice the Dutch in any of their colonies or trade, and is particularly recommended to secure the islands under his government against De Ruyter, who is said to have certainly gone thither. As for the firearms he has desired, it has always been accustomed that settled plantations should purchase arms for themselves, as in the case of Jamaica. *Draft, with corrections, in Sir Jos. Williamson's hand.* 2½ pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XIX., No. 57.*]

May 20. **992.** Governor Lord Willoughby to the King. Hopes his Majesty Barbadoes. has been informed that his absence from Barbadoes was not owing to negligence, but to his having been dangerously wounded in Surinam. Has lately received his Majesty's commands of 17th Jan. 1665 concerning the protection of shipping and raising of forts, which he will see executed, but must inform his Majesty that there is nothing of effects in his hands to do anything, as part of the revenue arising from the 4½ per cent. has been employed in settling Sta. Lucia and the remainder paid to the Earl of Carlisle's creditors, who accuse him of having converted the revenue to his own use.

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Prays therefore that his accounts sent home may be audited, and that he may not any longer lie under so severe a check and scandal, but stand clear in his Majesty's opinion; for there is no one in Barbadoes to receive upon account of the Earl of Carlisle's creditors, and not having particular order from his Majesty, knows not how better to employ the goods, which are of perishing nature, than for his Majesty's service. His Majesty's regulations with regard to the Spanish trade and the Royal African Company's traffic in negroes of none effect, because the Spaniards have ceased to come to the island, and the Company has engrossed the whole trade with the Spaniards for negroes, so that his Majesty has no revenue within those parts. Should be glad to receive further instructions to enable him to execute these commands, and hopes his Majesty will make an allowance for at least one hundred soldiers to be employed in the forts for the defence of forts and guns, for all labour is double the rate of labour in England. His Majesty's regiment has been under a great discouragement owing to not having received colours and drums, which he requests may be sent out, as well as three thousand muskets, two or three hundred barrels of cannon powder, and about 50 of musket powder; none of which can be got in the island. De Ruyter cannot brag of what he did at Barbadoes, for he was unable to carry away any ship and received great damage; but at the Leeward Islands he had better success, and carried away sixteen ships from Montserrat and Nevis. The Governors of those islands have called upon Governor Willoughby for powder; and unless his Majesty will send some, his interests in those parts must suffer serious damage. *Indorsed*, Rec. 4 Sep. 1665. 6 pp. [*Col. Papers*, Vol. XIX., No. 58.]

May 20. 993. Duplicate of the preceding. [*Col. Papers*, Vol. XIX., Barbadoes. No. 59.]

May 20. 994. Gov. Lord Willoughby to Sec. Bennet [Lord Arlington]. Was Barbadoes. delayed several months longer than he intended in Surinam by reason of a dangerous wound received from one of the inhabitants, who intended to murder him. Unless his Majesty can spare a ship of war he cannot well remove from one island to another; for he is forced to hire shipping, which is very chargeable in the West Indies, and not to be had at all times, so that his Majesty's affairs there are likely to suffer. Has received several duplicate letters, and the King's orders, which shall be obeyed. As to the raising of forts, does not know how to carry them on owing to the want of money, for his Majesty has assigned the imposition on negroes to the Royal African Company, and the Customs to the Earls of Marlborough and Kinnoul and the creditors of the Earl of Carlisle, and has received very severe checks for disposing of any of that revenue to the King's service in settling Sta. Lucia, and is petitioned against by the Earl of Carlisle's creditors about it. Has received the great guns and is mounting them, but the principal verb is wanting, there being no powder sent along with them, so they are rather weakened than any ways strengthened; for if another De Ruyter come (as he is advised), the little stock of powder will soon be blown away. Requests that his Majesty may

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be moved to send out three or four hundred barrels of powder, and three thousand snaphance muskets of a bastard bore, because the climate is hot and men are not so able to carry heavy muskets as in other parts. The Leeward Islands are very unprotected, and it will be hard to defend the shipping if timely supplies be not received. Three and thirty barrels of powder were spent in the dispute with De Ruyter wherein he was foiled in his attempt on the English shipping, and received himself very great damage, according to the report of some English prisoners landed on the Leeward Islands. He was more successful at the other islands, and carried off sixteen ships, there being no considerable forts, guns, or ammunition to defend them. If his Majesty would preserve the trade there, which is considerable, he must send out supplies and money to raise forts and pay men. There is absolute necessity that some of the King's ships of war cruise off the islands for the safety and encouragement of shipping. His Majesty is also requested to send colours and drums for the regiment he has permitted to be called his own. 4 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XIX., No. 60.*]

May 20. Barbadoes. 995. Duplicate of the preceding. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XIX., No. 61.*]

May 23. Boston. 996. Declaration of the General Court of the Massachusetts Protesting against the legality of the warrant of the King's Commissioners giving protection to John Porter, junr., a high offender against God, the King's authority and laws, and the peace of his good subjects here, who breaking prison, made his escape out of the hands of justice here. With mem. that it was published 24th May by Oliver Purchas, one of the Deputies of the Court, with sound of trumpet in the market place in Boston, at the Dock head, and at the cross way by Capt. Breedon's. *Annexed*,

996. I. Reply of the Commissioners to the General Court of the Massachusetts. Since they will needs misconstrue everything, and make use of that authority which the King hath given them to oppose that sovereignty which he hath over them, the Commissioners will not lose more of their labours upon them, but refer it to his Majesty's wisdom. For the better satisfaction of all concerned they desire their commission, the King's letters, and all the papers they have given in to the Court may be printed and published. 24th May 1665. *Printed in New York Documents. III., 95, 96. Together 3 pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XIX., No. 62.*]

May 23. 997. Two copies of the preceding. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XIX., Nos. 63, 64.*]

May 25. 998. Warrant to the Clerk of the Signet. Whereas for the advancement of Jamaica his Majesty has thought fit that commodities of that island brought into this kingdom be not burdened with impost or custom for five years from the 18th Feb. 1663, and has directed Gov. Sir Thos. Modyford to publish the same, it is his Majesty's pleasure that he prepare a bill to pass the Privy Seal containing a warrant to the Treasurer, &c. of the Exchequer to allow upon the accounts of the Farmers of the Customs all such sums as

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shall be abated by them during the said five years upon the importation of commodities of Jamaica allowed upon certificates of the Governor thereof. 1 p. [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol. XXII., p. 146.*]

May 26.
Boston.

999. George Cartwright to Samuel Gorton the elder at Warwick. These gentlemen of Boston would make the Commissioners believe that they verily think that the King hath given them so much power in their charter to do unjustly, that he hath reserved none to himself to call them to an account for doing so. They refuse to let the Commissioners hear complaints against them, so that at present nothing can be done in their behalf. Hopes shortly to go for England, where he will truly represent their sufferings and loyalty. His kind love to Wicks, Holden, and Green, whose solicitor he is resolved to be. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XIX., No. 65.*]

May 27.
Boston.

1000. Sir Robert Carr, George Cartwright, and Samuel Mavericke to Sec. Lord Arlington. Have already given their reasons for choosing rather to visit the other colonies first; will now give a brief account of their success. From Plymouth they went to Rhode Island and so to Connecticut; in all they were welcomed with great expressions of loyalty and joy, that Commissioners were sent to them to regulate what was amiss and assure them of the King's favour and protection. Heard of few complaints in Plymouth, it is certainly by much the poorest colony. In Rhode Island they had more complaints, yet they readily submitted, even the Governor himself, to be tried by them. "Some we put to arbitration, some we referred to the General Court, to the general satisfaction of them all." Morton's case at New London. "In all these colonies they freely consented that all administration of justice shall be in the King's name; that all householders shall take the oath of allegiance; that church membership shall not be considered in making freemen; that all persons of civil lives shall have liberty of conscience, so that they deny not their share of maintenance to the public minister fairly chosen by plurality of voices; that all laws and expressions in laws derogatory to the King (if any such have been made) shall be repealed and altered. From Connecticut they came through the Nanhyganset [Narragansett] country; met with one of the Sachems, who surrendered that country 20 years ago, and gave them that very deed. They received him and his into the King's protection, and named the country the King's Province, according to the King's command, though it be the only ground upon the main land belonging to the colony of Rhode Island. Have made those who were magistrates in the colony, justices of the peace in the King's Province. Coats presented to the Sachems, who send the King presents as tokens of their surrender, which they hope Col. Cartwright will deliver before long. Have met everywhere with complaints against the Massachusetts. Col. Nicolls came to their assistance at Boston the day before the General Court met, but their success there has not been answerable to what they had in the other colonies. Printed in *New York Documents, III., 96, 97.* 2 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XIX., No. 66.*]

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May 30.
Boston.

1001. R. Bellingham, in the name and by order of the General Court, to Sec. Morrice. In reply to the King's letter of 11th June 1664 [see *ante*, No. 751], commanding them to make restitution of the Province of Maine (now called Yorkshire), or otherwise without delay, to show reason for the contrary. The difficulties and pressures they met with, in the first beginning of their wilderness work and their members being small, there was then no need to seek out and settle the bounds of their patent, only they knew their grant was clear and extended three miles northward of the most northerly part or branch of Merrimack river. Commissions were given to credible persons and skilful artists by the General Court in 1652 and subsequently to discover exactly the northernmost part or branch of Merrimack river, who have set a bound mark and made their return upon oath, whereby their north line is clearly settled according to the patent. Their charter is dated 10 or 11 years before that of Sir Ferd. Gorges, which they conceive sufficient to confirm their right and possession of the place. Their grateful acknowledgments to the King for granting them this opportunity to plead their right. *Annexed*,

1001. I. Return of the Commissioners, Cpts. Simon Willard and Ed. Johnson, to the order of the General Court in the year 1652, laying out the northern line of the Massachusetts patent. 17th May 1665.

1001. II. Similar return of Jonas Clarke and Sam. Andrewes, of the northerly bounds of the patent upon the sea coasts. 19th Oct. 1654.

1001. III. Similar return of Serj. John Sherman of Water Town and Jonathan Juce, Student of Harvard College. 19th Oct. 1652.

1001. IV. Similar return of Peter Weare concerning the extent of the river Merrimack. 17th May 1665.

1001. V. Similar return of Richard Walderne of what he knows about the name of Merrimack river. 17th May 1665.

Certified copies by Edward Rawson which are again certified by Simon Robins and Rich. Walker. Indorsed, "Amongst the papers of Mr. Gorges and Mr. Hartlib." 7 pp. [Col. Papers, Vol. XIX., No. 67.]

May 31.
Boston.

1002. Ri. Bellingham, Governor, in the name and by the order of the General Court of the Massachusetts, to Sec. Sir William Morrice. In reply to his letter of 25th Feb. [see *ante*, No. 945]. They cannot acquit themselves of whatever transgression there was in their petition by laying it upon the contrivance of some few, it being the act of the General Court upon such considerations as their weakness then enabled them unto. "If anything in it were unwarily or unsuitably worded, the rudeness of a people inhabiting in a remote wilderness and their unskilfulness in actions of so high a nature as addressing their Prince craveth pardon for the same, and if it be judged an unseasonable and overforward act . . . we entreat it may be imputed to a passionate solicitude for our liberties . . .

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and we wish we had not so much cause to say that as before our sending that petition we received by sundry speeches and carriages of those gentlemen commissioned what we might expect from them, so their actings since have sufficiently showed that our fears were not causeless." They might instance acts where the Commissioners have sequestered the lands of his Majesty's subjects and secured their estates; they have protected one notorious malefactor that escaped out of prison and fled from justice, and now have summoned our Governor and Company whilst sitting in General Court to answer before them to the complaints of particular persons within their own jurisdiction, which tends not only to lay prostrate at once the whole authority of this Government and the administrations thereof, but also abridges them of the native privileges of Englishmen. Complaints against Samuel Mavericke, for calling them traitors again and again, and threats destructive to them. "Sir, it is the cry of the poor drawn from us by our fears and anxieties what we have before and still do present to our Lord the King, which we beg may not be imputed to us as a crime God knows it is the affliction of our souls to be thus constrained to dissent from gentlemen come among us in such a capacity as they are in, but when as self preservation doth enforce us, we shall be we hope both pitied and pardoned for the same." To all these [charges of the Commissioners] they reply in brief; to the first in reference to the case of Thos. Deane, to the second as to their oppressing their neighbour colonies by their power and undue extending their bounds and jurisdiction further than they ought, their letter to his Majesty's Commissioners with which was inclosed a map of the lands they conceive to be granted them by the charter. Thank his Majesty for again assuring them of their full and peaceable enjoyment of all their privileges and liberties granted to them by charter, which is all they desire, and crave pardon for what displeasure soever their unhand-some expressions may have occasioned. 2 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XIX., No. 68.*]

May 31. **1003.** Warrant to allow on account of the Farmers and Officers of Customs all moneys which have been or shall be abated by them or remitted, for five years from Feb. 18, 1664, on importation of commodities of the growth and production of Jamaica. [*Dom., Chas. II., Docquet, Col., p. 397.*]

June 1-5. **1004.** Gov. Sir Thos. Modyford to Sec. Lord Arlington. Sends copies of his letters of April 12 and 20, *Cal., ante, Nos. 976, 979*; also letter of M. Tracy, Viceroy of all the French King's possession in America, together with his answer, from which his Majesty may take the height of the French designs in these parts; also letter from M. Ogeron, Governor of Tortugas, who had a plantation here. Is confident his promise of satisfaction for what Moreau did was but to gain time until they are strong, and then they will do all the mischief they can, and will make it difficult for ships to come to Jamaica, but hopes Col. Morgan's presence will prevent this. The French themselves would rather live under the English way of government, as being more free, secure, and beneficial than their own.

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June 5.—Has just received his letters of 23 Nov., by Gainsford, and one from the Duke of York of 17 Nov., also his letter of 6 March, and has ordered the ships to go to Kinsale for instructions. His last letter, of 28 March, signed Arlington, gave Modyford much trouble, as he feared his correspondent was changed, until his brother informed him of his increase of honour. Has published his Majesty's declaration against the Dutch and the Act of Navigation. *Incloses,*

1004. I. Mons. Tracy to Gov. Modyford. Acknowledges the civilities of Lord Willoughby and the Governor of St. Christopher's; has ordered the restitution of wine taken from an English ship by Mons. D'Augeron, Governor of Tortuga; complains of the taking of a ship from the road of Guadaloupe which was taken to Jamaica. Port François, 1665, May 8. [*French.*]

1004. II. M. Ogeron, Governor of Tortuga, to Sir Thos. Modyford. Wrote last to the Lieut.-General to let him know that the King had given him the government of Tortuga and of the French on the coast of San Domingo. Since then they have seen M. de Tracy, and have spoken of the robbery of Moreau and of the wine that was sold at Tortuga, which Ogeron has been expressly enjoined to pay for, but as the storekeepers are poor, begs his Excellency to reduce each pipe of wine to 40 pieces, and give them time for payment. If his Excellency will answer M. de Tracy has been ordered to forward it. Tortuga, 1665, May 22.

1004. III. Gov. Modyford to M. Ogeron. Incloses copy of his answer to M. Tracy open, and requests him to send the same and to pay the small sum mentioned speedily to Mr. Beeston, if any kind of satisfaction is intended. Jamaica, 1665, May 24. *On same sheet,*

1004. IV. Gov. Modyford to M. Tracy. Promises civility and kindness to the French while they usurp neither on his Majesty nor his subjects' interest as Moreau did. Is glad M. Ogeron, whom he knows and esteems, has the command of Tortuga. Wentworth, who is said to have taken a galliot in Guadaloupe road, durst never since touch at Jamaica; if ever he does he shall be tried for a pirate and make restitution. The reparation offered for the 80 pipes of wine is so low that unless paid forthwith it cannot look like any manner of satisfaction. Jamaica, 1665, May 24. *Indorsed,* Carry to Hampton Court all Sir Thos. Modyford's late letters, and all relating to Barbadoes, which Mr. Williamson had order to lay together; also another copy of the above. *Together 5 papers.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XIX., Nos. 69, 69 1, II., III., IV.*]

June 2.
Albemarle
County.

1005. Tho. Woodward to Sir John Colleton, near St. James', London. Understands from Mr. Drummond and Mr. Carterett that the Lords Proprietors of Carolina have appointed him surveyor of Albemarle; he will endeavour to serve them faithfully. His opinion

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Shaftesbury
Papers.

concerning his instructions: The bounds of the county of Albemarle, 40 miles square, will not comprehend the inhabitants already settled there, and 1,600 square miles may be laid out. The boundaries which he conceives most convenient for this government, beyond which all persons for some time should be prohibited from seating. Thinks it very inconvenient to erect divers governments to have passage through one another's territories or inlets, as Maryland, having no inlet for shipping but through the Capes of Virginia. All these inlets so uncertain for shipping. There is an inlet at Wococock or Wococon, which hereafter may serve for another government between this and Cape Fear. Remarks on the proportions of land allotted, with the rent and conditions, which are by most people not well resented, and the very rumor of them discourages many who had intentions to remove hence from Virginia. Also on the experience of Lord Baltimore in Maryland, that men will remove from Virginia upon harder conditions than they can live there will prove a vain imagination, it being land only that they come for. Quotes from Sir Francis Bacon's Essay of Plantations: "Planting of countries is like planting of woods, for you must make account to 'leese' almost 20 years' profit, and expect your recompense in the end; for the principal thing that hath been the destruction of most plantations hath been the hasty drawing of profit in the first years." Thinks it will for some time conduce more to the profit of the Lords Proprietors to permit men to take up what tracts of land they please at an easy rent than to stint them to small proportions at a great rent, provided it be according to the custom of Virginia, which is 50 pole by the river side and one mile into the woods for every 100 acres. Rich men, which Albemarle stands much in need of, may perhaps take up great tracts, but then they will procure tenants to help pay their rent and will build houses, which poor men cannot compass, to invite them. Besides to have men of greater possessions in land than others, will conduce more to the well being and good government of the place than any levelling parity. To reduce planters into towns is here almost impossible. When the country is peopled and commerce increases it may more easily be effected. By appointing ports and markets, not only merchants but tradesmen and artificers will lay the foundations to superstructures of towns and cities, always provided a course be taken for procuring a coin, without which no town or market can well subsist; and this can no way be effected but by the balance of trade. He, therefore, most highly applauds their Lordships' design of making wine in this country, confident that if the value of the drink only within 20 years past brought into Virginia had been imported in silver, Virginia would have had more money for the number of her English inhabitants than most, if not the most, opulent countries have in Europe. Excuses his zeal to this place, which he has many years endeavoured and encouraged to seat. Requests him to entertain this truth for a maxim, those that live upon a place are best able to judge of the place, therefore the petition of the General Assembly will deserve his serious consideration. Mr. Carterett, their secretary, will answer all their expectations, for the Spanish proverb says, "*Que la buena*

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diligencia es la madre de la Buena ventura." Indorsed by John Locke. 2 pp. [Shaftesbury Papers, Section IX., No. 4.]

June 2.

1006. Commission from the General Court of the Massachusetts jurisdiction to Samuel Symonds and Thomas Danforth. To hold a county court for York, and obstruct his Majesty's Commissioners' proceedings in the Province of Maine. With note from Symonds and Danforth to Sir Robt. Carr, that they find they are obstructed and the trained bands summoned to attend the motions of the King's Commissioners, and that they cannot concur with him herein. 1665, July 4. 1 p. Two copies. [Col. Papers, Vol. XIX., Nos. 70, 71.]

June 3.

Boston.

1007. George Cartwright to Col. Nicolls. Mr. Dean's complaint against one of the King's Courts disapproved of by the Governor. Mr. Broadstreet's declaration that the Governor did not speak the sense of the house. Dean said he was commanded by a great Minister of State in England to put his cause to the Commissioners and it was now before them, and therefore he could not alter it, whereupon he was dismissed. Broadstreet and Major Denison have ordered some members of that Court to watch the Commissioners going, and when they come into the greater towns they are to keep Courts there, and to give order that none make any complaint or appeal to the Commissioners or obey any orders from them, "which, if it be true, will make our business short in the Eastern parts." Congratulations on his suitable reception at Rhode Island, their civility and loyalty to the King greater than in other places. Has sent by Winder the remainder of all their transactions. Begs him to let his brother Beresford have a place to plant in. Hears a strange ship has arrived at Sandy Hook which may be Capt. Philip Carteret; if there be a supply for them, prays for an order to receive his share in England. His service to Mr. Delavall and Capt. Needham. 1 p. [Col. Papers, Vol. XIX., No. 72.]

June 5.

Boston.

1008. George Cartwright to Col. Nicolls. News from Mr. Winslow, a gentleman of Boston, lately come from Barbadoes, who says, on 20th April Ruyter and 14 sail shot 500 geat shot into the town, yet killed only one negro, one Christian, and a dog; that there were 27 ships laden with sugar for England, one of the Guinea Company of 40 guns, in all 40 ships, amongst which Capt. Scarlet of this town had his ship shot through and through. The Dutch did much hurt amongst the ships, but were not able to take any away. They went from Barbadoes to the Leeward Islands, and what they will do he cannot imagine. Six ships and 1,500 men going from Jamaica to take in Curaçao, they are to victual themselves with tortoises. Sends papers by Winder. 1 p. [Col. Papers, Vol. XIX., No. 73.]

June 18.

Portsmouth,
at
Piscataqua.

1009. Samuel Mavericke to Col. Nicolls. On June 10 the Court adjourned till October; their last Act was making an order that the Courts usually kept by them at Piscataqua and in the Province of Maine should still be continued, and that none should take notice of any other authority but theirs, "and to that purpose we find orders given in every place we come." They were nobly treated at Salem by Capt. Curwin and Mr. Browne, and gallantly entertained at

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Ipswich by Major Darnison, Capt. Appleton, and others. Then to Newbury; Sir Robt. Carr and Col. Cartwright, went to Hampton, where they were very well entertained and made extreme welcome. The inhabitants expected they should have declared them freed from the Massachusetts Government, and that the Commissioners would have established the King's authority among them. They then went to Piscataqua. Much time spent in inquiring into Mason's right to the Province of Hampshire; most of the people acknowledge his right, although the Massachusetts have subjected it under their jurisdiction. Several persons yet living that were servants to Capt. Mason; Capt. Jocelyn, for several years his agent, gave them an account in particular of the whole matter and manner of the Massachusetts encroachment. The inhabitants of Dover, Exeter, and other towns summoned by the Commissioners to attend them, though commanded by the Massachusetts not to give any obedience, came generally in, showed them very great respect and love to the King; their entertainment has been very noble; when they have done here they will go to the Province of Maine and so onwards. The bearer, John Porter, to whom they gave protection at Narragansett, desires to shelter himself under Nicolls' protection. Their power disowned by the Massachusetts, any encouragement from the Commissioners might animate them to resist to blood shedding. The Massachusetts have spies everywhere upon all the Commissioners' actions and particularly upon their letters. $1\frac{1}{2}$ pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XIX., No. 74.*]

June 23.
York, Maine.

1010. Commission signed by Sir Robt. Carr, George Cartwright, and Samuel Mavericke, the King's Commissioners, for settling the affairs of New England. Appointing Francis Champernown, Robt. Cutt, of Kittery; Edw. Johnson, Edw. Rishworth, of York; Sam. Wheelwright, of Wells; Fran. Hooke, Wm. Phillips, of Saco; George Munion, of Casco; Henry Jocelyn, of Black Poynt; Robt. Jordan, of Richmond Island; and John Wincoll, of Newgewanack, justices of the peace within the Province of Maine; with power to any three to hear and determine all causes, both civil and criminal, and order all the affairs of said Province for the peace, safety, and defence thereof; and forbidding Gorges' Commissioners or the Corporation of the Massachusetts to molest any of the inhabitants of the Province of Maine with their pretences, or to exercise any authority within this Province until the King's pleasure be further known by virtue of their pretended rights. All who lay claim to any land in this Province by Patent to have them forthcoming by this time twelvemonth. *Also*, the oath to be administered to said justices of the peace. *Anneced.*

1010. 1. Commission from the General Court of the Massachusetts jurisdiction to Symonds and Danforth; *also*, note from Symonds and Danforth to Sir Robt. Carr. 2 July (? June) [*see ante, No. 1006*]. *Certified copies. Together 3 pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XIX., No. 75.*]

June 30.
Westminster.

1011. The second charter granted by King Charles II. to the Lords Proprietors of Carolina. The first charter dated 24 March,

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15 Chas. II. (*see ante*, No. 427), is recited, and the grant enlarged according to the bounds specified, viz., all that territory or tract of ground extending north and eastward as far as the north end of Carahutke river or Gulet, upon a straight westerly line to Wyonoake creek, which lies within or about the degrees of 36 and 30 minutes northern latitude, and so west in a direct line as far as the south seas, and south and westward as far as the degrees of 29 inclusive northern latitude, and so west in a direct line as far as the south seas aforesaid, with the patronage and advowsons of all churches and chapels. The tract of land hereby granted annexed to the Province of Carolina, and the Lords Proprietors empowered to constitute counties, baronies, and colonies within said Province; also to enact laws and constitutions, to erect courts of judicature, and to appoint judges, justices, &c., and to make orders and ordinances. License to all the King's liege people to transport themselves thither. Said Province to be of the King's allegiance. License to freight in every port, and to transport goods and merchandise, saving to the King the customs and duties, excepting certain goods to be custom free for seven years after the first importation of four tons of any of said goods. Power to erect and constitute ports, harbours, &c.; the subsidies to belong to the Lords Proprietors, who may assign, grant, or sell any part of the premises. Also power to confer titles of honour and to erect forts, castles, cities, towns, and other fortifications; to levy, muster, and train men and make war, and exercise martial law. Said Province and all the inhabitants to be subject immediately to the Crown of England. The Lords Proprietors empowered to grant liberty of conscience. In case of doubts or questions, the interpretation to be made most advantageous and favourable to the Lords Proprietors. *This Charter is printed in full in Trot's Laws of South Carolina, pp. XXXIII.-XLIV., see Col. Entry Bk., No. XXIV. [Patent Roll, Chas. II., Part 5, No. 6.]*

June 30. 1012. Copy of the second Charter granted by the King to the Lords Proprietors of Carolina. 27 pp. [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XXI.*]

[1665.] 1013. Note of the names of the eight Lord Proprietors of Carolina and of the bounds of the two patents granted to them by King Charles II., in the 13th and 15th years of his reign, viz., on 24th March 1663, and 30th June 1665. 1 p. [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XX., p. 407.*]

June ? 1014. Petition of Grace, widow of Capt. Wm. Pestle, to the King. For some allowance, her husband, who was master of H.M.S. Jersey, having been slain at the taking of Goree in Guinea, near Cape Verd, under Major Holmes. [*Dom. Chas. II., Vol. CXXIV., No. 147, Cal., p. 439.*]

July ? 1015. Petition of part of the inhabitants of Portsmouth and Strawberry Bank to the King's Commissioners for New England. For several years past they have been kept under the Massachusetts Government by an usurped power, whose laws are derogatory to the laws of England, under which power five or six of the richest men of this parish have ruled and ordered all officers, both civil and military, at their pleasures, and none durst make opposition for fear of great

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fines or long imprisonment. They have been denied in their public meeting the Common Prayer, Sacraments, and decent burial of the dead, and also the benefit of freemen. Hope the Commissioners will take them under their protection and government, and rectify these miscarriages. Signed by Francis Champernowne, Abraham Corbet, John Pickering, Anthony Bracket, Francis Drake, James Johnson, John Shirborne, Nath. Drake, Edward Clark, Sam. Fernald, Francis Ran, John Partridg, William Cotten, Richard Sloper, George Wallis, Mark Hunking, John Johnson, John Berry, John Frost, Joseph Atkinson, John Jones, Henry Savage, Francis Jones, William Hearle, Thomas Avery, George Walton, Sam. Roby, Edw. West, George Gray, Thom. Fallingsby, John Tanner, and George Drake. The parties we petition against are Joshua Moody, Master, Rich., and John Cutt, Elias Styleman, Nath. Fryer, and Bryan Penleton, merchants. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XLIX, No. 76.*]

July 1.
Weymouth.

1016. George Pley to Navy Commissioners. Barbadoes fleet of 30 sail with two of his Majesty's ships has arrived in Plymouth, with news of destruction of English ships and plantations in Newfoundland by De Ruyter, who came thither in the beginning of June, and, after he had done that mischief and victualled his fleet out of English ships, departed suddenly homewards, it is thought by the North of England. [*Dom. Clats. II., Vol. CXXVI., No. 7, Col. p. 459.*]

July 5.
Barbadoes.

1017. Gov. Fras. Lord Willoughby to the King. It has been his great trouble since coming into these parts that he could not serve his Majesty more. This has been owing to the distractedness of the times, giving encouragement to a disaffected party, who were nourished and brought up in the island in the time of the usurped powers, and who are always ready to stir up the people against his Majesty's just rights and authority there. Upon calling an Assembly in pursuance of his Majesty's commands to raise supplies for erecting and repairing the forts and providing fit defences for the island and shipping, Samuel Farmer, a very dangerous, active, and eminent man amongst the disaffected, was chosen a member and elected Speaker; who not only obstructed all things that were proposed for the above objects, but by insinuations and practices endeavoured to stir up sedition and rebellion against his Majesty's authority by engaging the Assembly to own a petition which he had cunningly framed and intruded upon them, rendering their meeting useless, so that the Governor was forced to dissolve them. Has since thought fit to send Farmer home to receive his trial before his Majesty and Council, by reason of the distractions and evil temper at present amongst the people of the island. Begs that he may be allowed to use the custom dues of four and a half per cent. for the expenses of building forts and keeping men to defend them, having no other means of paying for the same. 2 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XLIX., No. 77.*]

July 5.
Barbadoes.

1018. Governor Lord Willoughby to the Lords of the Council. Having no means of carrying out his Majesty's commands for repairing the forts, as his appropriation of the $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the customs

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had been petitioned against by the Earl of Carlisle's creditors, he called an Assembly, his commission strictly restraining him from laying any imposition upon the people without their own consents. But the country was so factious in its choice that these endeavours were rendered fruitless; for instead of providing for the defence of the island, the Speaker of the Assembly, Samuel Farmer, put in a petition to the Governor and Council, and told him it was a petition of right, and that therein he had followed the example of the best of Parliaments, and they refused to consider any other matter until their petition was answered, which was so scandalous and false and so much contesting with the King's authority as even utterly to subvert and destroy his Majesty's Government and just rights in Barbadoes. Wherefore after two days' respite, which did but confirm their former resolution, was forced to dissolve them. The chief promoter of these seditions is the said Farmer, whom Lord Willoughby has sent home to receive his trial before the King and his Council, as it would not be safe or proper to try him in Barbadoes in the present condition of affairs. *Incloses,*

1018. 1. Petition of the Representatives of Barbadoes to Governor Lord Willoughby. That contrary to certain statutes, divers of his Majesty's subjects in Barbadoes had been imprisoned without any warrantable cause by the law of the land given for their commitment, and had been there detained five weeks against tender of sufficient sureties for their enlargement, and no offence to this day proved against them; that others had been violently put out and disseised of their inheritances, others exiled, by the Governor's warrant only; others forced to attend as witnesses during the whole session, though they knew nothing against the supposed offenders; and others to their no small expense had been sued in the courts of common pleas not belonging to their precincts: all which grievances are supposed to be occasioned by the advice of his private Council working for their own ends. Pray that none of his Majesty's subjects may hereafter be unjustly imprisoned or detained, that none without judgment of his peers be put out of his possessions or disseised of his inheritance or exiled and banished without due course of law; that none be commanded to attend as witnesses at their own costs when they can say nothing material against the offender; that the courts may return to be kept in their due and accustomed precincts; and that the statutes may not hereafter be subverted by ordinance of Governor Willoughby and his Council, nor any of the doings before mentioned be made a precedent. "This petition was this day, 8 June 1665, read and passed by the Assembly, and ordered to be presented as it is. John Pococke, Clerk of the Assembly." *Indorsed by Lord Willoughby,* "This paper given me by the Assembly, with several allegations against myself, the 8th of June, and owned by Mr. Farmer to be of his own framing."

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1018. II., III., IV., V. Depositions of Anthony Lane, Josias Cox, John King, John Barwicke, and John Downell, sworn before Governor Willoughby. That after the Assembly was dissolved, Sam. Farmer read a petition to several vestries in the island for their approval, which he told them was a copy of what the Assembly had presented to the Governor.

1018. VI. Also Deposition of Edward Bowden, Deputy Secretary, that Farmer refused to sign a recognizance [*annexed*] to be bound over to the sessions to answer what was objected against him, and in the interim not to do anything against the Government; to which latter part he said he would be damned and rot where he was before he would acknowledge any such thing, for that the government was by ordinances made by his Excellency and Council against the laws, and which he would never own; and that he had put in a plea against it already, by which he would abide. 5 papers. 29, 30 June, 1, 5 July 1665.

1018. VII. Affidavit of Governor Lord Willoughby that the proofs and evidences to the papers annexed [the preceding depositions] had been taken before him. 1665, July 5.

1018. VIII., IX., X. Three petitions of the vestries of St. James, St. Thomas, and St. Joseph to Col. Henry Willoughby, Deputy Governor, and the Council. That by the blessing of God and the diligence of their ancestors many wholesome laws have been enacted which have served as bounds between the King's prerogative and the subjects' rights. That for the better settlement of the island it was divided into five precincts, and a court of common pleas appointed for each. It is now proposed to diminish the number of these, which will be attended with great expense to suitors, and with great damage to creditors if the judgments be avoided by writs of error. Prays that the courts may continue as formerly. *Three papers, signed by twenty-nine persons.*

1018. XI. Articles of high treason and other crimes and misdemeanours exhibited against Samuel Farmer by Governor Lord Willoughby. Barbadoes, 1665, July 5. *Farmer's answer to Lord Willoughby's accusations was read by himself in Council 16th March 1666. Together 18 pp. [Col. Papers, Vol. XIX., Nos. 78, 78 i. to xi.]*

July 12. **1019.** The King to the Wardens of the Mint. The office of Hampton Court. Assay Master is vacant by death of John Woodward and the absence of Thos. Woodward, his father, who, if alive, is at some plantation on York river in Virginia; John Brattle is to exercise the office during the absence of Thos. Woodward, with a fitting allowance, see Nos. 187, 1005. [*Dom., Chas. II., Vol. CXXVI., No. 92, Cal., p. 474.*]

July 12. **1020.** Warrant of the Massachusetts Government to the Constable Boston. of Portsmouth. To prohibit the inhabitants, summoned [by the Commissioners] to meet on the 13th, assembling, and to make return

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of such as neglect obedience hereto. Boston, 12th July 1665. *Annexed,*

1020. I. The Governor and Council of the Massachusetts to the King's Commissioners. When they departed refusing to treat further with the General Court, it was expected they would have ceased any further actings and would render an account to his Majesty of their negotiation, but they have since interrupted the ordinary proceedings of the Court of justice in Yorkshire against the King's express command, thereby stirring up the people to act contrary to their oaths and the wholesome laws here established. Have seen their warrant to the constable of Portsmouth for calling the people together; in the King's letter they will find they are directed in a more orderly method than they observe. Protest against their irregular proceedings and account themselves bound to provide against such unreasonable mandates.

1020. II. The King's Commissioners' reply to the Governor and Council of Massachusetts. Their letter is full of untruth and wanting grammar construction. The fixing, naming, and owning a bound house three miles north of Merrimac river, above 12 years together, by the Corporation of the Massachusetts, must necessarily determine the limits of said corporation, and answer all the false and fraudulent expositions of their charter. The King's last letter the ground of their warrant to Portsmouth and other towns. Not to suffer themselves to be so much misled by the spirit of independency; the King has not granted away his sovereignty over them, the supreme authority he has reserved for himself. The conditions on which his Majesty's clemency was promised to them, in his letter of June 1662, [see No. 314]. It is possible the charter they so much idolise may be forfeited; they must clear themselves of many injustices, oppressions, violences and blood complained of, and if they be Christians, as they profess, show obedience to the King's authority. The other colonies have set them good examples, even Rhode Island, who they so long despised and disowned, and lately derided for their submission to the King. Desire they will not contradict the orders they make in his Majesty's name, or molest those who obey them. Piscataqua river, 16 July 1665. *Mem.* Upon receipt of this reply the Governor and Council sent out warrants to several towns in the Eastward parts of the following tenor: To the constable of . . . To summon forthwith the deputies chosen for the year, or in case they have none, at once to assemble the freemen to choose them, to meet at Boston on 1st August next, at 8 a.m., "to consult in General Court with the Magistrates about the weighty occasions of the colony." Boston, 21st July 1665. *Together 3 pp. Printed in New York Documents, III., 98-100. [Col. Papers, Vol. XIX., No. 79.]*

July 16. 1021. Joseph Mason to Robt. Mason. Perceives by his letters
Piscataqua. that he has empowered General Nicolls for settling his Province

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grant; prays he may have good success in it. The Commissioners violently opposed by the Massachusetts Bay Government. One of the Commissioners returned for England in this ship. Generally the people here and in the Province of Maine are desirous to be taken off from the Bay Government. Desires he will make himself known to Col. Cartwright, who has taken great pains in perusing Robert Mason's papers, relating to his affairs. Here has been a public meeting before the Commissioners by their command to hear the King's letter read, when the people were informed they were out of the Bay's jurisdiction, and they promise speedily to settle the Government. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XIX., No. 80.*]

July 21.

1022. Sir Roger Bradshaigh to Williamson. One of the Barbadoes fleet richly laden was burnt the night before they were to have set sail through the drunkenness of the mariners; it belonged to Mr. Blundell of Ince. [*Dom. Chats. II., Vol. CXXVII., No. 47, Col. p. 485.*]

July 24.
Jamaica.

1023. John Style to [Sec. Lord Arlington]. Landed on 4th of June last, and has since been viewing the land and conceives in all things it exceeds England, for though the neighbourhood of Port Royal and Spanish Town is sandy, rocky, barren, and dry, and rains but seldom, there has been no rain there for seven or eight months, so that cattle are almost starved and provisions very scarce, 20 miles farther in the country there is grass plenty and rains and dews seasonable, with cattle and hogs fat, and English grain, besides sugar, cotton, and indigo. The climate is most healthy, the heat by reason of the constant breezes most temperate, so that it is not the country but the deboistness and intemperance of the people that bring evil report upon it. Finds the island so good and so profitable that he would resolve to end his days there had he not many engagements in England to forbid it; but has sent for two of his younger sons to bring grain from England with ploughs and tradesmen of all sorts, so they be sober persons, and has also sent advice to some farmers and husbandmen to transport themselves, but doubts whether it will be followed, "for such men are generally of the Israelites' temper, they had rather sit by their flesh-pots in Egypt (though with slavery and penury) than travel into the land of Canaan." A master of his trade of husbandry with 100*l.* stock, may live in greater plenty than his landlord in England with 100*l.* or 200*l.* per annum, and in a few years with industry and temperance acquire many hundred pounds estate. Doubts not himself in two years to have 500 head of horses, hogs, and cattle, by taming wild stock. Proposes that his Majesty, like the Kings of Egypt, Emperors of Persia, and Kings of England of old, should take a quantity of land in the island for stock and planting, for if 500*l.* stock will bring in 1,000*l.* per annum, 2,000*l.* invested by his Majesty would be most advantageous to him as well as to the island. His Majesty should also make himself sole merchant of the copper which is found within seven miles of the sea, as the King of France is of the salt, and the Emperor of Russia of the caviare in his dominions. Will make upon pawn of his life as good butter, cheese, and salt meat there as in England. So great is the scarcity of money, that unless there be free trade or war with the Spaniards, the colony

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will never flourish or hardly be kept. The island would take all the negroes of the Royal Company, if they would give 18 months credit, as the Dutch did formerly at Barbadoes. But why should not his Majesty as the Romans did send out a colony, one family from each parish, not your convict gaol birds or riotous persons, rotten before they are sent forth and at best idle and only fit for the mines. Such well-disposed people not to be sent as servants for a term, hateful to a free Englishman, but upon meat, drink, and wages, as in England, until they could make provision for themselves. These are the conditions he has authorised his son to offer, and he believes that the ice once broken and the advantage by experience confirmed, there will in short time be equal need to restrain by a law such people from coming as now to send them hither. That he may not altogether seem a brain-sick person refers to Col. Holles, Capts. Berkeley and Watson, Sir Reginald Forster, and Dr. Peter Mews, the King's chaplain. Believes his Honour remembers his name at Christ Church, where he was his fellow student, some two or three years his senior of Powell's standing. 8 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XIX., No. 81.*]

July 26.
Boston.

1024. Sir Robt. Carr, George Cartwright, and Samuel Mavericke to Sec. Lord Arlington. This Province [of New Hampshire] reaches from three miles north of Merrimack river to Piscataqua river and 60 miles into the country. Find many small patents in it, and the whole Province to be now under the usurpation of the Massachusetts. Col. Nicolls bound to attend De Ruyter's attempt against New York and not being here, the Commissioners left them as they found them under the Massachusetts Government, though very earnest to be taken under the King's Government, as will appear by their petitions herewith sent. The inhabitants of the Province of Yorkshire, formerly called Maine, weary of the unjust and partial actings of the Massachusetts, the Commissioners have taken into his Majesty's more immediate government, according to their petition, being assured it was the best expedient to procure the peace of the Province and end the differences between the pretending parties for the present, leaving the final determination to his Majesty. In this Province are five towns, Kittery, York, Wells, Scarborough, and Falmouth; all built by the seaside and five or six miles long at least, though they have but 30 houses in them, and those very mean ones. The places beyond Sagadahock given to the Duke of York by the King, they have appointed some to govern for the present, as there was great need. Upon three rivers, the East of Kennebeck, Shipscot, and Pemaquid, are three plantations—the greatest has not above 20 houses—and they are inhabited by the worst of men; they have no Government, and have fled thence from punishment: for the most part they are fishermen, and share in their wives as they do in their boats. An excellent harbour within Piscataqua river, large and safe; had an intent to have fortified it, but the Massachusetts prevented. This place deserves fortifying as well as any in New England. The Massachusetts have appointed a General Court on Aug. 1 to consider how to manage their opposition, for they intend to maintain the bounds of their patent as far as they

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have stretched them; to justify their own ways for admitting church members and freemen, though the King write never so often to the contrary. Some exceptions they may make to serve to delude the King with a show of compliance, for if writing will serve their turn (as they suppose), they can keep the business in agitation until the King and all his Secretaries there and all his good subjects here be weary of it. Unless his Majesty take some speedy course, they who have declared their judgments against the Massachusetts jurisdiction will be undone; it is the case of the loyal party here, as not long ago it was in England, though they be two for one yet they are so overawed that they cannot help themselves. The readiest and surest way is to take away their charter, which they have several ways forfeited, and King Charles I. was about to do in 1636 or 1637. And if his Majesty will assure the people they shall not be tied to religious ceremony the generality of them will be contented; but this without a visible force will not be effected. If his Majesty should now let these people rest, having so much declared themselves against his authority over them, those that are well affected will never dare hereafter to declare themselves, besides all the ill consequences which must necessarily follow. Those who have declared themselves loyal are very much threatened and in great fear, and have earnestly pressed the Commissioners to solicit his Majesty for their speedy defence and safety, that they may not be afflicted or ruined for showing their loyalty. Earnestly desire him to acquaint his Majesty with their desires in this, as also of having their children baptised and themselves admitted to the Lord's Supper. [*Printed in New York Documents, III., 101, 102.*]
Incluse.

1024. 1. Petition of the inhabitants of Portsmouth and Strawberry Bank, Dover, Exeter, and Hampton to the King. Were transported with joy and hope of settlement when they heard of his Majesty's care of those plantations, and desire the King to take them into his Royal protection and government and join them to the Province of Maine. Signed by Fran. Champernowne, Edward Hilton, Abra. Corbett, John Foulsham, Marke Hunckings, Thos. Walford, Henrie Sherburne, James Johnson, Robt. Burnum, Richard Sloper, Edward West, John Pickering, John Pottell, Francis Drake, Jo. Tanner, Francis Gray, Gorg Drak (?), Nath. Drake, Joseph Atkinson, John Shirborne, Antho. Brackett, Francis Ran, John Jackson, Walter Abetts, Phesant Eastwick, William Seavey, William Hearle, John Webster, John Jones, Francis Jones, Richard Scamond, William Cotton, John Widdon, Samuel Whiddon, James Jones, Thomas Footeman, Robt. Watson, David Hammdleton, James Harben, Phillip Chasley, Patrik Jameson, Daniell Blake, Symon Lea, James Oare, Jam. Smith, Patricke Denmarke, Will. Jones, Thomas Roberts, senr., Ralph Tamlay, Tho. Hanson, James Newth, James Buncker, Will. Follett, John Godard, Robert Huden, Ben. Hull, John Yorke, Richard York, John Hilton, John Huncking, and Tho. Avery.

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1024. II. Address of the bench in sessions at Wells for the Province of Maine to the King. Their gratitude for his Majesty's fatherly care of them after so long a death inflicted on their minds and fortunes by the usurpation of the Massachusetts power; and that the enjoyment of their restored happiness under his Majesty's immediate power may be preserved to them, and the insultings of others over them prevented for the future, they beg that Sir Robt. Carr may be and continue their Governor. *Signed by* Henry Jocelyn, Robt. Jordan, Edw. Johnson, Wm. Phillips, Fran. Hooke, Sam. Wheelwright, and John Wright (?).

1024. III. Petition of the inhabitants of the Province of Maine to the King. They have been long distracted by the several patents and claims made for title and jurisdiction, and are much afraid lest they be further entangled by Gorges in their lands. Though they have petitioned the King's Commissioners, yet they will not order the petitioners to be longer under his Majesty's immediate Government than till his pleasure be known. Pray that they may be continued under his own Royal Government without any dependence on any patent. *Together 6 pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XIX., Nos. 82, 82 I., II., III.*]

July 26. 1025. Copy of the above letter, but without the inclosures. 2 pp.
Boston. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XIX., No. 83.*]

July 31. 1026. Col. R. Nicolls to [Sec. Lord Arlington]. Could not foresee
New York. or prevent the loss of his letters in the *Elias*. The Martin carried the full accounts to the Lord Chancellor and Sir W. Coventry. Boston and Connecticut were joined in the treaty to engage their assistance against the Dutch if need had been; if he committed an error in consenting, hopes it is very pardonable. The uncertain conveyance of letters into England gives him much discouragement. No ship directly out of England or supplies arrived since the surrender, so that the soldiers and planters want necessities. Still hopes a place of this importance will fall into due consideration with his Majesty and Royal Highness. Begs the King's orders concerning Delaware; if neglected the trade there will be quite lost, and all the planters upon the river go naked if not supplied; at present all their provisions and maintenance for a foot company are sent upon his own account. Sir R. Carr was persuaded in the beginning of February to remove thence, and hath ever since followed his Majesty's Commission. Sends by Col. Cartwright, who he supposes is now at sea, all transactions in the colonies. Has sent a copy of the King's letter to each colony: have much less cause to apprehend De Ruyter than the privateers, though they do not apprehend either, for they have no ships to lose, no goods to plunder, but a ragged sort of a fort put into the best posture of defence possible, well fitted with cannon, no want of ammunition at present, and as many soldiers as will not lose his Majesty's interest but with their own lives. *Printed*

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in New York Documents, III., 103. 2 pp. [Col. Papers, Vol. XIX., No. 84.]

July,
Shaftsbury
Papers.

1027. Account of fees paid in passing a duplicate of the first charter of Carolina [March 1663], total 106*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*; also of those paid in passing the last patent for Carolina [June 1665], total 71*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.* 1 *p.* [*Shaftsbury Papers, Section IX., No. 5.*]

July.

1028. Copy of the preceding. [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XX, end of column.*]

Aug. 1.
Virginia.

1029. Gov. Sir Wm. Berkeley to the King. Hath listed every man that was fit to bear arms to be ready on the first "Al'Arme" with their small shot to assist and man the merchant ships in their harbours, but as yet have not heard of D'Ruyter or any other Dutch man-of-war on their coasts. Doubts not to be able to give his Majesty a good account of this place. In want of great guns for the forts they are erecting, but dares not at this time of exigency beg them of his Majesty, but will supply them the best they can out of the merchant ships. *With seal.* 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XIX., No. 85.*]

Aug. 1.
Virginia.

1030. Gov. Sir Wm. Berkeley to (Secretary Lord Arlington). Has commanded all colonels and captains to be ready with their men to secure the ships in harbour with their small shot. Has not yet heard of D'Ruyter or any Dutch man-of-war on their coasts, and believes he never shall, for they have listed 1,500 able horse for dragoons, and have ready besides 2,500 able men on the first Al'Arme. No enemy can manage their great guns half a mile within their thick woods. A defence not necessary till now, for they begin to make these rich commodities which may hereafter tempt the army of princes. Have made great and unexpected progress in silk, which they shall double every year till they make 100,000 lbs. weight yearly; in want of good wheels (the French call them mills) from Marseilles or Messina. Shall shortly make as much as 40,000 people in the world can do, for they are provided with innumerable trees, which in four or five years will come to their "perfectest." Have unsuccessfully laboured in flax, in which the Governor has lost 1,000*l.* sterling for want of experienced men; it would be worth the care of the Council table to send over 10 or 20 able flaxmen. Thanks for favours to his brother Lord Berkeley. 3 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XIX., No. 86.*]

Aug. 1.
Boston.

1031. Sir Robert Carr to the King. Has been told by letter from Col. Nicolls that his Majesty was unsatisfied with his actings in those parts. It strikes him with great amazement that he who served his Majesty's father and his Majesty so long and so faithfully should be condemned unheard. What he acted as a commissioner Col. Cartwright knows, what as a commander Col. Nicolls. Some perchance who sought their own profit more than the King's service have slandered him, but he cannot doubt of his Majesty's justice to him. 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XIX., No. 87.*]

Aug. 1.

1032. Order of the General Court held at Boston. That all fines imposed according to law for profanation of the Sabbath, contempt or

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neglect of God's public worship, reproaching of the laws and authority here established, according to his Majesty's charter, shall be to the use of the several counties as formerly, and that every person so refusing or neglecting to submit shall be corporally punished, and their fines remitted. The constable of Kittery is required in the King's name to publish this order at a public town meeting there. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XIX., No. 88.*]

Aug. 2.
Boston.

1033. Sir Robt. Carr and Sam. Mavericke to the Justices of the Peace and Magistrates of Rhode Island "appointed by us his Majesty's Commissioners to govern and regulate the King's Province until his Majesty's pleasure be further known." Revoking their previous order that all the inhabitants within the King's Province of Narragansett should quit the place by the end of September next, considering the time limited to be too short and prejudicial to said inhabitants, and ordering that all now in possession may so remain until the King's pleasure be further known. *Also* similar letter from Col. Nicolls concurring in the above order, dated from Fort James, New York, 15 Sept. 1665. 1½ pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XIX., No. 89.*]

[1665.]

1034. Mem. how the King's Province may be laid out without detriment to any colonies whatsoever. Bounded on the west by Pawcatock [Paucatuck] river, from thence on a north line to the Massachusetts line; on the north by the line of the Massachusetts; on the east by Pawtucket river and Narragansett bay; on the south by the sea. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XIX., No. 90.*]

Aug. 5.
Barbadoes.

1035. John Reid to [Sec. Lord Arlington]. Arrived in Barbadoes on 3rd current, after a tedious passage of 88 days from London and 63 from Plymouth without seeing any enemy. The island is no less pleasant than fruitful, but one great garden, and such plenty of all things that a man need not wish himself in London; it is not so hot as Spain in the dog days. Two or three frigates are wanted to scour the Leeward Islands, where are some Dutch privateers. 3 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XIX., No. 91.*]

Aug. 8.
Barbadoes.

1036. Gov. Lord Willoughby to the King. Is ashamed to think how unprofitable a servant he has been. By last fleet he sent home for trial one Farmer with articles against him; a very dangerous fellow, a great Magna Charta man and petitioner of right maker, the first that started up that kind of language here, which took so with the people that Willoughby did not think it safe to let him remain any longer in the island, where he set all the people into a flame, and brought them to think that they were not governed by his Majesty's Commission, or anything but their own laws, or rather their own wills, for they were beginning to dance after the Long Parliament's pipe, styling it the best of Parliaments, which was the doctrine of this John Cade. Hopes his disciples which are behind will not have any encouragement by his Majesty's lenity to Farmer, for the people as they are nearer the sun so they grow more productive of their evil humours and dangerous practices, which drove them to seek a livelihood in those parts. His commission is defective in several points, and by

1665.

exercising it any longer he will but lose ground; his back is at the wall, and good words and meek carriage beget little but contempt. No money can be raised without the people's consents, therefore nothing done but what they please. As they grow more rebellious and are not to be governed with an easy hand, hopes that when the Dutch have been chastised, so as to be no longer dangerous in these parts, he may have liberty to attend his Majesty for some few months at home, to inform him of what may concern his interest and greatness in the West Indies; for it were a pity not to improve to the height his considerable footing there by the right regulation of Barbadoes, which is a master wheel. Humbly proposes that if his Majesty is not satisfied with the Act for $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of all goods the growth of the island exported, his Majesty defer giving his assent or any answer thereto until he may wait upon him. 3 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XIX., No. 92.*]

Aug. 9.
Virginia.

1037. Thos. Ludwell to (Sec. Lord Arlington). Refers to his last letter, *see ante*, No. 975, but doubting in these times of hazard that it might miscarry, gives an account of what it contained. All are alarmed with De Ruyter's being at Barbadoes 20 April last, though they do not know what his success hath been. They are putting this country into a good posture of defence, but the works cannot be perfected without taxes, therefore if any complaints reach him for imposing them, he hopes they will be acquitted of blame. Sends duplicates of public papers before sent to Col. Moryson, their agent in England. 2 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XIX., No. 93.*]

Aug. 15.
St. Jago-
de-la-Vega.

1038. Minutes of a Council of War held at St. Jago de la Vega. The Carmahaly negroes having again begun to rob and kill, ordered that the island be put in a posture of war, and every regiment under military discipline be regulated by a court martial, to consist of one field and five commissioned officers, who are empowered to inflict punishment according to the Article of War annexed. $3\frac{1}{2}$ pp. [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XXXIV, pp. 135-138.*]

Aug. 16.

1039. Commission of the Justices of the Peace, commissioned by the King's Commissioners for regulating the affairs of the Province of Maine. Appointing John Wincoll, Captain of Militia for the town of Kittery. Signed by Henry Jocelyn, Francis Champernown, Edward Rishworth, and Edward Johnson. *Certified copy.* 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XIX., No. 94.*]

[Aug.]

1040. Fran Champernowne, Edw. Rishworth, and Edw. Johnson to the King's Commissioners at Boston or elsewhere. Understand from Capt. Rich. Thirston the indefatigable purposes of our imperious neighbours of the Massachusetts are still kindling the pursuance of their own resolved designs, and as we conceive as near as may be the dissolving of his Majesty's authority settled amongst us, a way we fear as remote from their own good as our present peace. Directions would be very acceptable to them, and to the people very useful. Are informed that a General Court order has reserved some of their liberties under restraint. If might overpower, they must be content to suffer till the King's pleasure and

1665.

authority be further understood. *Indorsed*, "A letter out of the Eastern parts a little before Sir Robt. Carr went thither," 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XIX., No. 95.*]

Aug. 22. **1041.** Order from the Justices of the Peace of the Province of Maine to the military officers there. Requiring them in the King's name to take care that the trained bands under their command be ready in complete arms at the first call of the drum for military service, to preserve his Majesty's laws and peace here settled against any who act violently by taking or attempting to take away any of his Majesty's subjects or interests whether of Record or Court Rolls appertaining to this Province, and commanding them by force of arms to apprehend all such persons thus presuming to act. *Certified copy.* 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XIX., No. 96.*]

Aug. 23.
St. Eustatius.

1042. Col. Theodore Cary to the Duke of Albemarle. In April last Lieut.-Gen. Edward Morgan set sail from Jamaica, with 650 men, commissioned by Sir Thos. Modyford to reduce the Dutch colonies in America. After struggling with many difficulties they arrived at St. Eustatius, where Gen. Morgan died through the illness and heat of the place, whilst the enemy was being pursued to the fort. The Gov., Peter Adrianson, sent three men with a parley, and having received a summons surrendered the fort. For better security it was determined in a full council of officers to send off most of the Dutch. The booty was then divided according to the custom of war, reserving for his Majesty's use the propriety of all lands and houses, the possession of the fort with the guns and ammunition. The dividing of the slaves has been rather tedious, but meanwhile a party of 70 men was dispatched and took an adjoining island called Saba, which though but small is yet convenient for its good store of provision, and both it and St. Eustatius being but 4 leagues from St. Christophers, are advantageous to his Majesty. A small garrison has been settled in each until further orders be received from his Majesty or Sir Thos. Modyford. Is now preparing to attempt the fort of Tortola or the Virgins, after which if his men continue in health and numbers fail not, will attack Curaçao, the strongest Dutch fort in the Indies, if not prevented for want of seamen, but the privateers are so untoward that without a frigate or two little can be expected except plunder and destruction. Requests that their want of arms and ammunition may be supplied, and that his Majesty may know that whilst they have fingers on their hands and hearts in their bodies they will continue ready to serve him. Begs his Grace to procure him some military command at Jamaica that may maintain him; the Lieut.-Governor's place is void, also he fears the Major's. *Incloses,*

1042 i. Summons to the Dutch Governor for the surrender of St. Eustatius. Demands the speedy surrender of the fortress, arms, and ammunition, the submission of the island to such taxes and duties as shall be imposed, and the supply of all necessary provisions for the English. These are the only terms can be offered, and if not accepted the "courage" of the soldiers will be put to trial, when the inhabitants

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may not expect any quarter but such as angry soldiers give those they take by assault.

1042. II. List of things found upon St. Eustatius. Twenty cannon, 131 small arms, 6 barrels of powder, 300 head of cattle, 50 horses, 500 sheep and goats, 5 sloops, 840 negroes and Indians, 50,000 lbs. of cotton, 6 good plantations with sugar works and several of cotton, little or no liquor. Seventy-six men, 42 women, and 132 children, all Dutch, were sent to St. Martin's, 19 men besides women and children, together with 61 English, Irish, and Scotch having taken the oath of allegiance were left on the island. The island is 40 furlongs in length and 16 furlongs in breadth. *Together 4 pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XIX. Nos. 97, 97 I., II.*]

Aug. 23. 1043. Col. Theodore Cary to Sec. [Lord Arlington]. Account of
St. Eustatius. the capture of St. Eustatius and Saba and of an intended attack upon Tortola and Curaçao. In want of two of his Majesty's frigates to countenance their design. *Incloses,*

1043. I., II. Duplicates of the summons and list above calendared. *Together 3 pp.* [*Col. Papers, Nos. 98, 98 I., II.*]

Aug. 23. 1044. Col. Theodore Cary to Sec. Lord Arlington. Duplicate of
St. Eustatius. the preceding on same sheet with a letter dated Nov. 1665 [see No. 1088]. *Indorsed,* Rec. 9 May 1666, "sends a narrative of the expedition against the Dutch plantations." 2 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XIX., No. 130.*]

Aug. Saba. 1045. Account of the booty, arms, and persons taken upon the Dutch island of Saba by the Jamaican forces. 85 negroes and Indians and a small quantity of cattle, stock, goods, and arms, whilst 64 English, Irish, Scots, and French took the oath of allegiance to his Majesty, and 87 Dutch and Indians were sent to St. Martin's. The Jamaican forces numbered 69 men. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XIX., No. 99.*]

Aug. 28. 1046. Gov. Fras. Lord Willoughby to the King. Has before inti-
Barbadoes. mated that his services would be more advanced if he were allowed to wait on his Majesty. Is now constrained by complaints of his being not only a useless servant, but also an unworthy and unprofitable one, by the ill disposing of his Majesty's revenue, to become an humble suitor to his Majesty to dispense with those commands he has imposed upon him in Barbadoes for some time, and grant him license to wait upon his Majesty to vindicate himself. Requests that the government may be entrusted for the time to his nephew, Henry Willoughby, who so lately successfully repelled De Ruyter's attack upon the island. 2 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XIX., No. 100.*]

1665 ? 1047. Commission appointing Henry Willoughby, William Willoughby, and Sir John Yeamans in the absence of Fras. Lord Willoughby, severally in the absence of either, Governors in chief of Barbadoes and the rest of the Caribbee Island. *Rough draft by Williamson.* 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XIX., No. 101.*]

1048. Draft of the above, corrected by Williamson. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XIX., No. 102.*]

1665.
Sept. 1.

1049. Orders of the Governor and Council of War in Jamaica. Whereas the Varmahaly negroes daily treacherously beguile and murder hunters and others; and for an encouragement to surprise and kill those sneaking and treacherous rogues, whoever shall bring to the Governor that Varmahaly negro commonly called the Sergeant-Major, dead or alive, shall have 30*l.* reward, 20*l.* reward for any other negro officer, and 10*l.* for any of the common negroes of that gang. Any servant or slave killing or bringing in one of those negroes shall be free; any Varmahaly negro bringing in one of his fellows shall be pardoned and set free; and any persons finding out the pallenque of said negroes, shall have and enjoy to their uses all the women, children, and plunder for their reward. 2 pp. [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XXXIV., pp. 138-140.*]

Sept. 2.
Excise Office,
London.

1050. John Champante to Sec. Lord Arlington. Has received, as Lord Willoughby's agent, a packet of letters for his Majesty and his Lordship. If his Lordship have any commands, if he will direct them to be left at the Excise Office in London, they shall be carefully delivered into the first ship sailing thence for the Barbadoes. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XIX., No. 103.*]

Sept. 6.

1051. Warrant for a pass for 100 gelding nags for Robert Vickres, merchant, of Bristol, to be transported to Nevis, or other his Majesty's plantations in the Caribbees. $\frac{1}{4}$ p. [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol. XXII., p. 267.*]

Sept. 9.
Boston.

1052. The Governor and Council of the Massachusetts to the Chief Sagganakers of the Mohawk Indians. Describe the depredations committed by five of their men armed, whom they have imprisoned and examined. Are willing to accept the answer they make, that they intended no hurt to the English, and that the Mohawks desired to live in amity with the English as formerly, but expect if they desire to continue friendship with the English that they will not permit their people to come armed or in great companies into any English towns or houses without leave from some of the magistrates; also, that the Indians forbid their people to rob or spoil the English or their corn or cattle; and that they distinguish between those Indians who live amongst the English and others, that none of their people kill, rob, or spoil any Indian that lives within a day's journey of Boston, who are generally clothed in English apparel and their hair cut after the manner of the English, these Indians being their friends and under their protection; complaints against any such will be punished as the fault deserves. Have released their men and delivered them all their arms and victuals for their journey, and sent them home with this letter, to which the Governor and Council desire an answer to be sent to Capt. John Pinchon, that lives at Springfield, upon Connecticut river. 2 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XIX., No. 104.*]

Sept. 10.

1053. Thos. Middleton to Samuel Pepys. The Royal Catherine has arrived at Cowes from Barbadoes laden with sugar sent as a present to the King from Lord Willoughby, being part of the $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Customs in Barbadoes; the captain is unable to venture further

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without a new cable; has, therefore, lent him one from the stores [*Dom., Chas. II., Vol. CXXXII., No. 62, Cal., p. 557.*]

Sept. 12.

1054. Prince Rupert to Sec. Lord Arlington. Encloses a relation of the condition of the country and fort of Goree in Guinea; the writer says it was victualled but for two months, and had no cargazon to trade with; he speaks of a design to drive the English out of the river Gambia, to which he says the Portuguese have offered their assistance; he also complains that the French only now trade above that place; in the postscript he gives notice of some English shipping come to the Gambia with ill news. Supposes it was of the last battle. [*Dom. Chas. II., Vol. CXXXII., No. 86, Cal., p. 562.*]

Sept. 14.

London.

1055. Wm. Rider, J. Bence, Geo. Cock, and Ellis Leighton to Joseph Williamson, Sec. to Lord Arlington, at Oxford. The factors of the Royal Company at Barbadoes advise that when Capt. Peperell arrived there with his prize the William and Susan, the owners arrested him "in an action of 500,000 lbs. sugar trover and conversion." Their factors were obliged to bail the captain in double the action, and petitioned Lord Willoughby to have the business heard in the Admiralty Court, but they would proceed nothing to the condemnation of the ship, or removing the case from the common law, "where they say we can expect no favour from a jury of their neighbours." Request him to move his Majesty for a command to Lord Willoughby to proceed no further against the bail of Capt. Peperell, to transmit the whole case to the King and Council, and that some of those merchants that have shown such contempt to the King's charter may be sent for home to answer it.

Jan. 2.—The above letter is a copy of one sent by Mr. Ald. Bence, which they confirm, and doubt not he has taken effectual care about. If not, he is desired to apply his best endeavours speedily to effect it, considering how prejudicial the loss of time may prove to the Royal Company. *Indorsed*, "Rec. 3 Jan. 6^g Ginney Comp." *Answered*,

1055. I. Proclamation of Gov. Lord Willoughby that he will hold a Court of Admiralty in Barbadoes on 17th June inst., 1665. June 13.

1055. II. Proceedings in the Court of Admiralty of Barbadoes on 17th and 24th June 1665 on petition of Thomas Colleton, Tobias Payne, and Nicholas Pepperrell, captain of the Charles, to restrain Nathaniel Kingsland and others from pursuing an action at common law for 500,000 lbs. of sugar against Capt. Pepperrell for seizing the ship "William and Susan" found trading on the African coast in contravention of the charter granted to the Royal African Company, and to transfer the suit for the condemnation of the "William and Susan" to the Court of Admiralty 17th June 1665. A citation having been issued the court adjourned to the 24th, when it having been shown that the "William and Susan" had been sent out of the jurisdiction of the court

1665.

to Jamaica, the court refused to take further cognizance of the matter, 24th June 1665. *Together 10½ pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XIX., Nos. 105, 106.*]

- Sept. 15. **1056.** The King's Commissioners to the Justices of the Peace and magistrates of Rhode Island. Duplicate of No. 1033. "Signed and approved by mee, R. Nicolls. 7^{ber} the 15th, 1665." 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XIX., No. 107.*]
- Sept. 22. **1057.** Warrant from Sec. Lord Arlington to Robt. Gyde, serjeant-at-arms, to take into custody Samuel Farmer for treasonable practices, and to bring him before the King and Council next week. *See his petition, No. 1068.* [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol. XXII., p. 275, Cal., p. 570.*]
- Sept. 22. Deal Castle. **1058.** Capt. Titus to [Sec. Lord Arlington]. Has received his Lordship's letter and warrant, but believes the prisoner is with his Lordship now, or else Capt. Parey who transported him is very much mistaken. Capt. Parey was so credulous as to dismiss the prisoner at Portsmouth upon his giving a bond for 5,000*l.* to repair to the King. Scarce ever saw such a warrant as Lord Willoughby's committing a man to close custody without specifying any crime or reason. In his Lordship's warrant there is no such omission, but it mentions high treason and other misdemeanors. Intercedes that the prisoner may be punished for the treason only. Has interest enough at Court to get his other faults pardoned. Protests he knows not the man's face, and is not over kind to the King's enemies, but reads that there is *in ulciscendo modus*, which morality allows us not to transgress. *Indorsed, Rec. 26th Sept. 1½ pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XIX., No. 108.*]
- Sept. 26. **1059.** Alderman J. Bence to Williamson. Sends petition on the Royal African Company's business with copy of counsel's advice. The ship Barbadoes, Capt. Heath, is arrived with news that our people are safe at Cape Coast Castle, and at Ardra have a number of blacks on their hands, and want shipping to take them off. The blacks are wary of the Dutch, and had the English a fleet there, they might easily have all again; prays that somebody may move the King to it. [*Dom., Chas. II., Vol. CXXXIII., No. 43, Cal., p. 573.*]
- Sept. **1060.** Petition of John Willoughby, Mayor and other merchants of Bristol, adventurers to Virginia, to the King. For a convoy to be sent to Virginia to escort back 24 ships which they have sent thither, a far greater number than they intended, but that the trade from London and other places is obstructed by the plague; these ships produce a large revenue in customs, and supply many mariners for his Majesty's navy, but the Dutch are making great preparations to surprise them in their way homewards. [*Dom., Chas. II., Vol. CXXXIII., No. 66, Cal., p. 577.*]
- Oct. 6. **1061.** Thos. Povey to Williamson. His brother is to attend the court upon some business which nearly concerns him; desires Williamson will give him such advice and assistance as may give him countenance in his applications; his affair relates to Barbadoes,

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and somewhat concerns our pretensions there. Is forced to delay his coming, waiting upon the slow advance of money, without which he dares not appear. [*Dom., Chas. II., Vol. CXXXIV., No. 47, Cal., p. 7.*]

Oct. 9.

1062. Commission from Governor Sir Thomas Modyford to George Reid. Appointing him Advocate-General in the Admiralty at Jamaica. In pursuance of an order bearing date at Whitehall 20th day of February 1665, said George Reid is hereby authorised to prosecute in the Admiralty Court, on behalf of his Majesty and of private men-of-war, all prizes brought into harbour, and captains and officers (of privateers) are required to produce all papers connected with such prizes, that their commissions may be examined and prize goods duly accounted for to the court. Also to take inventories of such goods, and see that his Majesty's 15ths and his Royal Highness's 10ths be deducted in specie, and paid according to the Governor's order. $1\frac{1}{2}$ pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XIX., No. 109.*]

Oct. 10.
St. Jago-
de-la-Vega.

1063. Minutes of the Council of Jamaica. Ordered that the tax for paying the troop belonging to St. Clarendon parish, be levied and paid according to former order. That the plantations of Eustatia and Saba, which were taken by forces from this island, be sold to Englishmen, reserving a rent and tenure to be held of his Majesty's lordship and dominion of Jamaica; said money and rents to be brought to account of the public use of Jamaica. Ordered that the Assembly be dissolved and a new one chosen. Major Robt. Bindlos to force the commanders of privateers in harbour, to give security not to carry off any person without a ticket from the secretary, which is only to be given to those who bring certificates from their field officer that they are free, unmarried, and without plantations. Courts of common pleas to be held from Oct. to Dec. next. That it be published in open court, that any white man who shall kill the negro Borson shall receive 20*l.*, and if any negro slave shall kill him he shall have his freedom. Commission and instructions to Captain Cox for collecting the King's quit-rents, read and approved. 3 pp. [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XXXIV., pp. 140-143.*]

Oct. 10.
Portsmouth.

1064. Summons for Abraham Corbett to appear before the General Court at Boston, complaint having been made that he in a disorderly manner hath stirred up sundry of the inhabitants to sign a petition or remonstrance against his Majesty's government here settled. *Copy certified by Abraham Corbett.* 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XIX., No. 110.*]

Oct. 10.
Virginia.

1065. Ten Acts passed at a Grand Assembly held at James City, Virginia, by prorogation from 20th Sept. 1664 to 10th Oct. 1665, but the titles only of those are given against which is written in the margin, repealed, needless, obsolete. *Printed in Col. Entry Bks., Nos. 89, 90, 91, see ante, No. 262.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. 88, pp. 60-62.*]

Oct. 13.
Bristol.

1066. Lt.-Col. Thomas Lynch to Sec. Lord Arlington at the court at Oxford. Two days since arrived a merchantman from Nevis, which says that the English from Jamaica have taken Eustatia and Saba

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from the Dutch, from whence they have carried about 1,800 negroes, most of which they have sold at St. Christopher's, and have left the islands in possession of the Dutch, who have sworn allegiance to his Majesty. That Col. Morgan has died by an extraordinary heat and surfeit, and that having raised 200 soldiers more, they intend for Curaçao. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XIX., No. 111.*]

Oct. 18.
St. Christo-
pher's.

1067. Governor Will. Watt to ——. Sends invoice and bill of lading for two barrels of indigo. But little news, only a small encounter lately had with the Dutch upon neighbouring islands, two of which were taken by a fleet of privateers from Jamaica, in the absence of Governor Watt at Barbadoes with Lord Willoughby, from whom he was receiving orders to said purpose; by which they lost the plunder of above 80,000*l.* The privateers took the profits, but put the prisoners, about 600 fighting men, upon St. Martin's Island, which is divided betwixt the French and Dutch and well fortified; which gave them occasion to boast of their intended cruelty to a small island under Watt's command, which had not 150 men upon it. But that danger is over, for with 160 men has possessed himself of their forts by storm and beaten them to the woods, their estates they had secured in the French quarters. Has had some trouble to prevent his soldiers entering after the plunder. Expects daily to hear the good news of Lord Willoughby's reducing the Berbices, Juhacepa, Bowrome, and Tobago, four more of the Dutch colonies, and his Lordship's commands for preparing for expedition against Curaçoa. Great want of ammunition; although 10,000 lbs. of powder and 1,000 firelocks have arrived in the French quarters of the island, cannot get one pound. Presents his humble services to Col. [Wm.] Willoughby; his Excellency and his son, Col. [Henry] Willoughby, in very good health. 2 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XIX., No. 112.*]

[Oct. 20.]

1068. Petition of Samuel Farmer to the King. It was petitioner's misfortune formerly to have been an eminent sufferer for asserting his Majesty's rights under the late usurpation, and to have his afflictions renewed in these times of his blessed restoration. Was imprisoned by Lord Willoughby at Barbadoes for 11 days, and without process, or being brought before his judge or accusers, and without being informed of any particular crime (though he often petitioned for it), was hurried on board ship and exiled from his wife and five children, his relations, and estate, to his great damage. Has scarce any acquaintance in England, nor by reason of his sudden expulsion from his estate any means to buy bread, save what he must beg or borrow from others; and yet he lies under the custody of a sergeant-at-arms until his cause be heard. Prays his Majesty to grant him a speedy hearing and trial, or else order his discharge, the fees of his commitment being already a burden too heavy for him to bear. *Indorsed, "Rec^d and read in Council, 20 Oct. 1665," 1 p. A copy of this petition is in Dom., Chas. II., Vol. CXXXIII., No. 25, Cal., p. 570.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XIX., No. 113.*]

Oct. 26.

1069. Warrant from the General Court of Boston to the Marshal of Dover and Portsmouth. To apprehend Abraham Corbet and bring

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him before the Governor or Magistrate at Boston. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XIX., No. 114.*]
- Oct. 30. **1070.** Intelligence given by M. Lethulier to Sam. Pepys. The Paragon Daletta, skipper Marcus Pietersen, belonging to the Lampsius of Zealand, equipped from Hamburg with 12 guns and 100 men, is bound for Surinam to do what spoil they can there. [*Dom., Chas. II., Vol. CXXXV., No. 106, Cal., p. 34.*]
- Oct. 31. **1071.** The King's pass for Sir Henry Creswick, or whom he shall appoint, freely and quietly to embark 50 nags in the Diligence of Bristol, Wm. Lloyd master, to transport to Barbadoes or other the Caribbee Islands. [*Dom., Chas. II., Vol. CXXXV., No. 112, Cal., p. 35.*]
- Nov. 1. **1072.** Mem. in the handwriting of John Locke. That the first payment of the rent for the Province of Carolina is to begin from the feast of All Saints 1665, and is 20 marks per annum. [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XXII., fly leaf at end of volume.*]
- Nov. 3. **1073.** William Newell to Henry Muddiman. Hears from Rochelle that a ship belonging to the West India Company was arrived there from St. Christopher's, bringing certain news that the Jamaica men had taken St. Eustache from the Dutch on Aug. 12. It is but three leagues from St. Christopher's, there is but one landing place in it, where but one or two men can go up at a time to an eminent place, on the top of which there is a fort which had 450 men, furnished with powder and guns by De Ruyter; yet 300 resolute men went and took them by force, turning out the Governor most shamefully, and all the Dutch; it is supposed they were drunk or mad, for there was no treachery by the Governor, as the hard usage he received proves: when the Dutch have lost one or two small islands more, they will not have a foot of ground in all America. [*Dom., Chas. II., Vol. CXXXVI., No. 17, Cal., p. 40.*]
- Nov. 6. **1074.** Sam. Farmer to Sec. Lord Arlington. Is ashamed to trouble his Lordship upon every light occasion, but is now necessitated to do so by the unexampled cruelty of his keeper. Feels the rather encouraged for that Sir John Knight told him Sergeant Gyde was ordered to allow Farmer to go abroad with his keeper as formerly. Has been kept close prisoner, and not suffered to go even to church, and cannot now stir abroad without his Majesty or his Lordship's particular order; nay he has been locked up in his chamber because he desired to learn his Lordship's pleasure in the matter. Prays for such relief as his Lordship shall be pleased to vouchsafe. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XIX., No. 115.*]
- [Nov. 15.] **1075.** Petition of Sam. Farmer to the King and Council. That he has been exiled from his wife, children, and estate, and kept prisoner upwards of 20 weeks, and fears his reputation suffers in his Majesty's esteem owing to certain articles exhibited against him for things done by the whole Assembly. Is confident he can return a satisfactory answer to these articles. Was an eminent sufferer under

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the late usurped powers, and now owing to his long absence from England his friends are few, and his means of subsistence less. His estate in Barbadoes, on which he has 200 slaves besides Christian servants, worth 20,000*l.*, so that it is not likely that he will fly from his estate and leave himself and his reputation utterly lost in his Majesty's disfavour, especially as he voluntarily appeared in court upon his first landing. Prays that his Majesty will not believe anything against him until he has been heard; that for the better clearing of his innocence he may have a copy of the charges, and afterwards a speedy hearing; and that he may be granted liberty upon bail to go to counsel and pursue his other occasions for manifesting his innocence. *Indorsed*, Received and read in Council, 15th Nov. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XIX., No. 116.*]

Nov. ?

1076. Petition of Sebastian Crespo, subject of his Catholic Majesty, to the King and Council. In 1664 there was taken from him in the West Indies, a ship called the St. Michell and St. Dominico, by Henry Castines, an Englishman, which was carried to Jamaica. Sir Thos. Modyford, by virtue of his Majesty's order, sent the 28th June 1664 to Cartagena to proffer the said prize; and petitioner having transported himself for Jamaica, to take possession of said ship, found it condemned for prize in the Court of Admiralty, by which it was sold, and bought in the name of Richard Richardson and another, being in reality for said Governor, who for an inconsiderable sum bought that which was worth 40,000 pieces of eight. Petitioner with the orders and process of the business appeared before his Majesty and Council and proved his justice, and on report of Sir Wm. Turner, his Majesty was pleased to order restitution of said ship and goods to petitioner, and to grant him a letter to the said Governor, as doth appear by the annexed copies. Petitioner having transported himself to Jamaica, said Governor dispossessed him of the aforesaid orders and letter, refused him any receipt, and only proffered by Samuel Barnard, his secretary, 1,000 pieces of eight for his debt; which petitioner refused, and is come to cast himself again at his Majesty's feet. Humbly prays that said Governor may be compelled to give satisfaction to petitioner, to the value of 4,700*l.*, which is the sum due to him, as appears by the report of Sir Wm. Turner. *Annexed*,

1076 I. Order of the King in Council. On reading petition and papers of Don Antonia de Villa Vitiosa, agent of the embassy of his Catholic Majesty to this court touching the ship St. Michael and Sancto Domingo, Sebastian Crespo owner, seized in June 1664 by an English ship, Henry Castines commander, by virtue of letters of marque from Lord Windsor, Governor of Jamaica; ordered that said petition and papers be sent to Sir Thos. Modyford, Governor of Jamaica, who is hereby required (the state of the business being as is set forth) to use his utmost endeavours for causing restitution to be made, and if it cannot be effected, to return an account of the whole matter with his opinion thereupon. Oxford, 1665, Nov. 10.

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1076. II. The King to Sir Thos. Modyford. Refers above petition and papers for his examination and recommends the whole matter to him, willing him to use all possible care in the retrieving and recovery of said ship and goods, or otherwise that entire and speedy satisfaction be made to petitioners. Oxford, 1666, Jan. 17.

1076. III. Draft of preceding letter with corrections in the handwriting of Williamson. *Together 4 papers.* [Col. Papers, Vol. XIX., Nos. 117-120.]

Nov. 15.
Boston.

1077. Warrant signed by Ri. Bellingham, Governor, and John Leveret, assistant, to the keeper of the prison in Boston. To take into his custody Abraham Corbet till the next General Court of election, that he may there appear and answer for his tumultuous, seditious, and disorderly carriages. 1 p. [Col. Papers, Vol. XIX., No. 121.]

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1078. Proposition that the Commanders of all ships bound for England coming from the Plantations should be ordered to get into the latitude of Cape Clear, 100 leagues short thereof, and from thence sail to Kinsale for intelligence, which will prevent the great charges of convoys. 1 p. *Two copies.* [Col. Papers, Vol. XIX., Nos. 122, 123.]

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Nov. 16.
Oxford.

1079. The King to Lord Willoughby, Governor of Barbadoes. Ships having been seized on their return from the Caribbee Islands by single capers of the Dutch, it is ordered that vessels return for the future in fleets; such fleets to set sail from Barbadoes on the last days of March, June, and September, and call at the Caribbee Islands for other vessels waiting there. Instructions to prevent masters of vessels sailing before these seasons. The fleets to make for the ports ordered, also, for the more orderly conducting and keeping company, commanders to be appointed admirals. For the better security of Barbadoes and the other islands the forts are to be repaired, and sufficient magazines of shot and shell provided, and careful watches kept, so that they may not be surprised as they were last year. The Jamaica fleet not to sail with the others, but it would be advantageous if the Surinam fleet could fall in with the Barbadoes fleet and come home with it. To proceed with the settling of St. Eustatius and Saba, scattering the Dutch inhabitants over other Plantations, whereby their labour may be of use without danger; and in case Tobago is still held by the Dutch to endeavour to reduce it the King's obedience. *Draft, with numerous corrections, by Sir Joseph Williamson.* 4½ p. [Col. Papers, Vol. XIX., No. 124.]

Nov. 16.
Oxford.

1080. Copy of the preceding. [Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol. XXIV., pp. 5-9.]

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1081. Proposals by merchants and traders to the Plantations. In consequence of an order to the Governor of Barbadoes that no ships should come from thence but in fleets, and in the month of June; that a convoy be immediately appointed for several great ships in the Downs bound for New England to fetch masts for the King's

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service and for other Plantations, to sail clear of the soundings where they may meet the Barbadoes fleet and other ships bound home. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XIX., No. 125.*]

Nov. 16.
Oxford.

1082. The King to Sir Tho. Modyford, Governor of Jamaica. Having observed that many ships in their return from the West Indies have become a prey to the Dutch, chiefly through coming scattering, whereas if there were a certain time fixed for their return care might be taken to secure the coast by ships employed for that purpose; his Majesty has thought fit to appoint seasons, viz., the 24th March, 24th June, and 24th September, at which only ships are to return from Jamaica to England and Ireland, unless employed for his Majesty's immediate service. All ships are to enter into bond to keep company and defend each other, and the Governor is directed to appoint one of the commanders admiral for the voyage, to compel any that shall be disobedient to the observance of his Majesty's commands, and to direct them that when near the coast of England, if they shall not have met any of his Majesty's ships of war in the soundings, to endeavour to touch at the first port of England for information. His Majesty cannot but notice his diligence and good order by which the Dutch Plantations of Sabia and Stacia have been reduced, and is full of hope shortly to hear of the like success against Curaçao, and assures him of his gracious acceptance of that service, desiring him to go on to root the Dutch out of all places in the West Indies, and where he shall have success to transplant the greatest part of them to Jamaica or other Plantations, which may have the benefit of their industry without hazard of revolt, leaving garrisons in the places reduced, especially Curaçao, if God give success. *Draft with corrections in the handwriting of Williamson.* 2 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XIX., No. 126.*]

Nov. 16.
Oxford.

1083. Copy of the preceding letter. $2\frac{1}{2}$ pp. [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol. XXIV., pp. 3-5.*]

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Nov. ?

1084. The King to the Governor of Maryland. Directions as to the time of sailing and the course that ships from Maryland are to take to meet convoys, that prevention may be had against a repetition of the great losses sustained last summer in their voyage homewards; none to sail before the 1st of April. *Draft with corrections in Williamson's hand.* 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XIX., No. 126*.*]

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Nov. 16.
Jamaica.

1085. Governor Sir Thos. Modyford to Lord Archingdale [Sec. Lord Arlington]. The greatest part of their small fleet has arrived at Statia, whereon Col. Morgan with 319 men landed, and after small opposition took the place, the good old Colonel leaping out of the boat, and being a corpulent man got a strain, and his spirit being great he pursued over earnestly the enemy on a hot day, so that he surfeited and suddenly died, to almost the loss of the whole design, but Col. Carey succeeded him, and about three weeks after sent Maj. Rich. Stevens with a small party and took Saba also. Besides other plunder they had 900 slaves, 500 are arrived at Jamaica, with many coppers and stills, to the great furtherance of this colony, being very brave knowing blacks. The distractions caused by the loss of Col.

1665.

Morgan and the too easy disposition of Col. Carey, to whose more large relation he refers his Lordship. Was much troubled that the main design against Curaçao was thus frustrated, and sent for the leading men of the privateers lately come in from Spanish quarters, whom he had obliged by not questioning them, and caused Major Byndlosse to hold correspondence with the old privateer, Capt. Mansfield, and to appoint a rendezvous at Blue Fields Bay, where it is calculated will be no less than 600 privateers, and they will forward the design of Curaçao, which he hopes will be the King's before this letter is in his hands. Recommends his Majesty to sell the plantations at Eustatia and Sabia, which may probably produce 5,000*l.*, to the English at St. Christopher's. The covetousness of some of the officers and soldiers, the reason of the loss of the design of Curaçao. Has received the joyful news of his Highness' glorious victory over the Dutch, and will himself do all he can against that ungrateful Republic, for which purpose he endeavours to dispose and inflame the minds of privateers and town dwellers of Port Royal, already very forward to suppression of that enemy; but please consider the militia is under no pay and the soldiers all but paper commissions, whereas in the actions of St. Jago de Cuba and Campeachy they had the countenance of the King's ships. Is glad his Majesty is pleased with his mean endeavours, having done his utmost for the advancement of his Majesty's affairs. Has suspended none of his Majesty's patents but that of Secretary (Povey's), who, leaving no fit deputy, or giving security, was dismissed by order of Council, [11 Nov. 1664, see *ante* p. 251], whilst that of Surveyor has expired by death, and that of Marshal, though very prejudicial, is still held by Lynch's deputy. Will govern himself according to the light he has given on the sense of his Catholic Majesty's Council at Madrid. Begs for full instructions as to what employment to give to the privateers after the suppression of the Dutch, whose name, he guesses, will ere three months expire, be forgotten in the Indies. Should not have encouraged Lynch in his design to Madrid; he has dissembled with Modyford, but hardly thinks him so base as to advance Spanish affairs against us. The Spanish prizes have been inventoried and sold, but the privateers plunder them and hide the goods in holes and creeks, so that the present orders little avail the Spaniard, but much prejudice his Majesty and his Royal Highness in the tenths and fifteenths of prizes. Some of the privateers are well bred, and he hopes with good handling to bring them to more humanity and good order, which once obtained his Majesty hath 1,500 of the best men in the world belonging to this island. Has conferred his Majesty's blank commission of Major of the Island upon his eldest son, who the Governor sent down to bring his mother and the rest of his family, but has too much reason to believe him shipwrecked and drowned, and therefore begs it may be conferred on his second son Thomas, who has lately arrived with his mother and 100 passengers. Supposes his Majesty may save the charge of a Deputy Governor, as being altogether needless, and fears he shall never again meet with one so useful, so complacent, and loving as Col. Morgan was; he died very poor, his great family having

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little to support them; his eldest daughter is since married to Serg.-Major Bindlosse, of good estate. Suggests a member of the Council being appointed Governor in case of his own death or absence. Has enjoyed as great a measure of health as ever he did in England, but must confess the island is very subject to agues and fevers, but these are brought on by intemperance, surfeiting, and carelessness, and are common, especially with the old army officers, "who from strict saints are turned the most debauched devils." The Spaniards who trade with the Royal Company at their first coming wondered much at the sickness of our people, until they knew of the strength of their drinks, but then wondered more that they were not all dead. $3\frac{1}{4}$ pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XIX., No. 127.*]

[Nov. 17.] **1086.** Petition of Sam. Farmer to the King and Council. That he was by Lord Willoughby imprisoned at Barbadoes and afterwards banished without any cause shown; and now sees it was for things done by the Assembly of which he was Speaker, which would amount but to misdemeanours and therefore bailable. Is now confined in a common gaol with felons, so that life itself is burthensome, and yet has always been an assertor of his Majesty's rights, and was Speaker of the Assembly that presented his Majesty with $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of all the produce of the island, which draws from petitioner yearly 200*l*. His large estate and voluntary appearance in court upon his first landing demonstrate that he will not fly from his trial. Prays the King to take his loyalty and sufferings into consideration, to release him from restraint and vouchsafe him liberty upon bond or recognizance to go unto counsel and pursue other occasions for manifesting his innocence; and that the sergeant's fees may be suspended until the case is heard. *Indorsed*, Read the 17 Nov. 1665. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XIX., No. 128.*]

Nov. ? **1087.** Petition of Sam. Farmer to the King and Council. That having received a copy of the articles exhibited against him, he is now prepared to make his defence. His imprisonment among infamous persons, without privacy of bed or chamber, is very grievous and chargeable to him; and his enforced absence from wife and family almost insupportable. But is most grieved by the hazard he runs of having his actions (always full of duty and loyalty) otherwise represented to his Majesty, as his adversary has a great advantage over petitioner, and has sent the testimonies of all such as could depose anything against petitioner. Prays for a speedy hearing, and that his Majesty will in the interim restore him from the borders of death to life, by enlargement upon his own bond, or at least with sureties, to appear whensoever commanded. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XIX., No. 129.*]

Nov.
Jamaica. **1088.** Col. Theodore Cary to Sec. Lord Arlington. Sends copy of his letter of 23 Aug. last [*see ante, No. 1042*]. Is sorry and indeed ashamed that he only acquainted his Lordship of the forts of Tortola and Curaçao, they being the principal places that were designed for. Shall not now relate his unhappiness in not effecting what he so earnestly endeavoured, or the occasion that sullied our begun victory.

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having with this sent a true and perfect narrative of the whole proceedings in that voyage, by which his Majesty will see his care and pains. Still assures his Lordship that had they two of the King's small frigates, it would be an easy work to reduce and keep for his Majesty, all the forts and places the Dutch have in these parts.

Incloses,

1088. 1. A True and perfect Narrative by Col. Theod. Cary, declaring the proceedings in the late expedition from this island of Jamaica against the Dutch under the management of Lieut.-Gen. Edward Morgan, until his death, and afterwards by Col. Theodore Cary. On a confirmation of the report of war having been declared with Holland, Sir Thos. Modyford gave Col. Cary a commission to raise a regiment under command of Lieut.-Gen. Edward Morgan. Ere they departed most of the seamen and soldiers mutinied and would not set forward until the Lieut.-General and himself promised that their commands should not take from them any part of their plunder, which should be equally divided. Sailed on the 16th May for the Isle of Pines, where the fleet was mustered, being in all nine sail, with 71 guns and about 650 men. Capt. Maurice Williams, the Lieut.-Gen., and himself in the Speaker, of 18 guns; Capt. John Harman in the St. John, 12 guns; the Civilian, 16 guns, Capt. Garrett Garretson; the Pearl, 9 guns, Capt. Robt. Searle; the Olive Branch, 6 guns, Capt. John Outlaw; the True-man, 6 guns, Capt. Albert Bernardson; the Susannah, 2 guns, Capt. Nath. Cobham; the Mayflower, 1 gun, Capt. John Bamfield; and the galliott, 1 gun, Capt. Abrah. Malarba. Lost the Susannah and Mayflower with 60 men, and soon after the Olive Branch, Capt. Outlaw, with 96 men, who went for Virginia. Proposal of the Lieut.-General to attack Tobago, but it was resolved that Eustatia should be the first place attempted. On July 17 made for their rendezvous at Montserrat, and were assured De Ruyter had left the coast, leaving only one frigate of 14 guns about the islands. At Montserrat the Lieut.-Gen. went ashore and was met by the Governor, Maj. Nath. Reade, and was provided with some sloops for landing, but left many stragglers behind. Found they were able to land 326 men, and it was ordered that Lt.-Col. Thos. Morgan should first land with his division, and Col. Cary with his to second him. Account of their landing at Eustatia on 23rd July, the ships being under the command of Capt. Harman. The enemy seeing them pressing on gave them a small volley, retreated, and presently fled. The Lieut.-General died, not with any wound, but being ancient and corpulent, by hard marching, and extraordinary heat, fell and died, and Col. Cary took command of the party upon himself by the desire of all. Summoned Capt. Peter Adrianson to surrender, whereon the Dutch marched out of the fort, leaving 11 great guns and ammunition. Consultations as to the

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division of plunder, sending the Dutch off the island, and leaving the English, Scotch, and Irish, who took the oaths of allegiance to his Majesty. Reasons for not attacking St. Martin's. Refusal of the soldiers and seamen to stir until the booty gotten at Eustatia was shared, and the delay caused through the officers and soldiers not being able to agree on the manner of sharing. While this was in agitation, which took up no little time, the *Mayflower* arrived, which with Maj. Stevens and Capt. Jas. Walker and 48 soldiers, in all 70 men, were sent to reduce the island of Saba, four leagues from Eustatia, which surrendered on the same articles. Differences between officers and soldiers, the seamen and their captains; the fleet came out upon the account of no purchase no pay, but the seamen and soldiers for the most part disowned any agreement but customary, and this would not please all. Recruits solicited from Col. Watts, Governor of St. Kitts, but no men could be got unless they would take Lord Willoughby's commission, "from which all our party dissented." On a muster not 250 appeared, and they grown so mutinous that they would not proceed, but on their own terms. Account of further disputes as to division of plunder. Consultation about carrying on the design for the Virgins and Curaçao, when it was resolved that considering the number and their conditions, they could not reasonably proceed further, so they departed, leaving Lt.-Col. Thos. Morgan, Governor of Eustatia and Saba. Met with a great storm which disabled and scattered the ships, but most of them since arrived at Jamaica, bringing 400 negroes; the *Speaker*, *Pearl*, and *Olive Branch* being still abroad. Those acquainted with the customs and manners of the privateers, and the natures of soldiers, may judge how Col. Cary passed his time amidst so great confusion as usually attends such parties, whose plunder is their pay and obedience guided by their wills. His greatest trouble was to return and not to effect what he intended when he first undertook the voyage. Account of the booty, also list of arms and ammunition, and the inhabitants sent off and remaining on the two islands. There were captured four colours, 20 guns, six barrels of powder, 192 small arms and ammunition, 942 Indians and negroes, besides horses, cattle, sheep, goats, and cotton. 320 Dutch were sent off the islands, and some, with many English, Scotch, and Irish, remained and took the oath of allegiance. Jamaica, 1665, Nov. 17. 20 pp. [*Col. Papers*, Vol. XIX., Nos. 130, 130 i.]

Nov. 20.
Boston.

1089. Sir Robt. Carr and Samuel Mavericke to Sec. Lord Arlington. The rumour that Col. Cartwright is taken by a Dutch privateer has put them into no little confusion; the original papers of all their transactions were with him and they fear lost, with other writings of concernment and the maps of the several Colonies.

1665.

Fearing miscarriage of the accounts they have sent from time to time of their proceedings, they send the inclosed papers and this cursory recapitulation of them. Have formerly given an account of what they did in the three southern colonies and with the General Court of the Massachusetts in Boston till May 30, which they sent by Capt. Harrison; copies of their further transactions they have sent to New York to Col. Nicolls. Proceedings concerning John Porter and his petition; they found the General Court at Boston presumptuous and refractory and could obtain nothing from them that might be satisfactory to the King's desires. Their declaration in answer to the Commissioners' summons touching the action of Thos. Deane and others in the case of the ship *Charles* of Olleroon. The commission to Symonds and Danforth to go to the Eastern parts and oppose the Commissioners in their proceedings. Their proceedings on receipt of the King's letter signifying the war with the Dutch and enjoining the Commissioners to look after the fortifications will be seen by their warrants to Portsmouth and other inclosed papers. Thus far was sent by Col. Cartwright an exact account of all proceedings, as may be seen by the copy of letter they sent by him [*see ante*, July 26, No. 1024]. Account of what has since taken place; the warrant sent by the General Court to the constable of Kittery, the Commissioners having then settled the Eastern colonies, beyond Piscataqua river under the King's immediate government till his pleasure was further known. The Massachusetts commission to Danforth, Lusher, and Leveret to go thither and reduce them to their Government, their petitions to the Commissioners, and Champenowne and Rishworth's letters are inclosed, as also Sir Robt. Carr's letter to Danforth, &c. Notwithstanding the General Court at Boston sent their peremptory summons to Corbet to appear before them to answer to a contempt. From hence they went to Dover to keep court; the Eastern people were informed they would come in a hostile manner, and therefore met at Kittery to have opposed them, if they came over the river, which was supposed was one cause of their speedy return towards Boston. Desire if Col. Cartwright have escaped that he be shown this account and the inclosed papers, for his further information. Corbet committed to prison, where he still remains, and the Commissioners can receive no satisfactory answer why. Commit it to his judgment what to think of the matter. *Printed in New York Documents, III., 106-108. Inclose,*
[N.B.—The following inclosures Nos. I.—XIII., have a cover which is indorsed, These are all the material transactions in the King's Province and in the Eastward since my parting with Col. Nicolls at Boston, May 26, 1665, and Col. Cartwright at Nantucket, Aug. 1, 1665.]

1089. 1. Report of the King's Commissioners to his Majesty on Duke Hamilton's petition. That no servant, agent, or planter was ever sent over to take possession upon the Patent of James Marquis of Hamilton. That the Massachusetts pretend to a part of that land by a grant from Charles I. Another part was granted to the colony of Connecticut by his Majesty, another part given by his

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Majesty to the colony of Rhode Island. They cannot find the 10,000 acres at the head of Sagadahock in the east, it having two streams but the head unknown, nor know they of any land Lord Gorges had there, of which the 10,000 acres were to be set out.

1089. II. Petition of John Porter, jun., of Salem a prisoner in Boston gaol, to the King's Commissioners. 1 April 1665. [*Calendared, ante, No. 969.*]
1089. III. Declaration of the General Court of the Massachusetts. Protesting against the legality of the King's Commissioners' warrant for protection to John Porter, jun. Also the Commissioners' reply, 23-24 May 1665. [*Calendared, ante, No. 996.*]
1089. IV. Commission from the General Court of Massachusetts to S. Symonds and Thos. Danforth, 2 June, and note from Symonds and Danforth to Sir Robt. Carr. 4 July 1665. [*Calendared, ante, No. 1006.*]
1089. V. The Massachusetts warrant to the constable of Portsmouth 12th July. Their letter to the King's Commissioners, 16th July; the Commissioners' reply and warrant by the Council to summon Deputies for holding a special General Court. 21 July 1665. [*Calendared, see ante, No. 1020.*]
1089. VI. Order of the General Court to the constable of Kittery. 1 August 1665. [*Calendared, see ante, No. 1032.*]
1089. VII. The King's Commissioners commission for Justices of the Peace, in the Province of Maine. York, 23 June 1665. [*Calendared, see ante, No. 1010.*]
1089. VII.* The King's Commissioners to Sec. Lord Arlington. 26 July 1665. [*Calendared, see ante, No. 1024.*]
1089. VIII. Petitions of part of the inhabitants of Portsmouth and Strawberry Bank to the King's Commissioners. [*Calendared, see ante No. 1015.*] Also of the inhabitants of Portsmouth and Strawberry Bank, Dover, Exeter, and Hampton to the King; and of the inhabitants of the Province of Maine to the King. 3 papers. [*Calendared, see ante, inclosures Nos. I. and III. of No. 1024.*]
1089. IX. Capt. Champernowne, Edw. Rishworth, and Ed. Johnson to the King's Commissioners. Aug. 1665. [*Calendared, see ante, No. 1040.*]
1089. X. Edw. Rishworth to Sir Robt. Carr. Has advised the gentlemen to the Eastward that the Magistrates of the Massachusetts are come to Strawberry Bank. Hopes for the continuance of his care of them till the issue of these vexatious molestations. York, 6 Oct. 1665.
1089. XI. Sir Robt. Carr to Danforth, Lusher, and Leveret, Commissioners of the Massachusetts. Requiring them not to molest those in Strawberry Bank, Dover, and Exeter that

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have petitioned his Majesty for liberty until the King's pleasure be further known. Kittery, 10 Oct. 1665.

1089. XII. Summons for Abraham Corbett to appear before the General Court at Boston, 10 Oct. 1665. [*Calendared, see ante, No. 1064.*]

1089. XIII. Warrant to the Marshall of Dover and Portsmouth to apprehend Abrah. Corbet, 26 Oct. ; also Warrant to the keeper of the prison in Boston to take Corbett into his custody. 15 Nov. 1665. [*Calendared, see ante, Nos. 1069, 1077.*] *Together 18 papers.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XIX., Nos. 131, 131 1.-XIII.*]

Nov. 20. **1090.** Sir Robt. Carr and Samuel Maverick to Sec. Lord Arlington.
Boston. Copy of the preceding letter with inclosures Nos. ix., x., and xi.
Also answered.

Edw. Rishworth to Sir Robt. Carr. Reports from Boston that the Massachusetts authority resolve to suspend any further actings towards them until the spring, and provided then the King's pleasure be not further known and declared they will bring us in with a powder. "If that be the way of their execution there needs be no great fear of death in those wars." Hopes to hear from him before his journey to the southward. Many thanks for his great care about their preservation and peace. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XIX., Nos. 132, 133.*]

Nov. 22. **1091.** H. Jocelyn, F. Champernowne, E. Rishworth, and others,
York, Justices of the Province of Maine, to Col. Nicolls at New York. The
Maine. daily frowns of our displeased and discontented neighbours of the Massachusetts upon us doth occasion some to fear, others to hope for a change among us, which causes authority to be weakened, peace to be interrupted, and good order to be neglected. Humbly request Sir Robt. Carr's presence amongst them in the spring, which they doubt not will be very effectual. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XIX., No. 134.*]

Nov. 26. **1092.** George Reid to [Sec. Lord Arlington]. Begs his Lordship
Jamaica. will admit his most submissive thanks for the singular favour among so many conferred on his family, of procuring him the patent for this island from his Majesty's High Commissioners, which has been confirmed by Gov. Sir Thos. Modyford. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XIX., No. 135.*]

Nov. 29. **1093.** Justices of the Province of Maine to Sir Robert Carr. Ex-
York. pressions of thankfulness ; must ever remain his perpetual debtors. The full appearance of the people at their last Court gave sufficient testimony of their being well satisfied with their present standing, persons of all parts generally appearing, Casco excepted, from whence came not one person. Mr. Munjoy hath not accepted his commission, from which he is now excluded. Request his further presence in the spring, his countenance would be very useful to them under these clouds of difficulty. Have presumed to solicit Col. Nicolls herein. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XIX., No. 136.*]

1665.

Nov.
(New York.)

1094. Col. Richard Nicolls to the Duke of York. Since his Royal Highness' letter of Feb. 11, he has not been sparing of toil or charges to put these parts into a posture of defence against the Dutch, though at the same time engaged in troubles with the Indians at Fort Albany, consequently many incident charges have arisen this summer, with all which he has struggled to the utmost of all his own moneys and credit, depending upon the promised supplies, the want whereof is a general calamity, but falls most heavily upon him, who is not able to support so heavy a burden any longer. Does not value the sight of his own ruin of fortune, but his reputation lies at stake, having so often (in confidence of a supply) assured the inhabitants of the care taken for their relief, who are now left naked to the rigour of the winter. The whole trade is lost for want of shipping, but the charge of four garrisons falls upon himself. Beseeches a speedy supply before they fall to extremities. Hears that Col. Cartwright is taken at sea, by whom his Royal Highness would have received full information of the state of these parts. Knows Cartwright's return to New England is very uncertain, therefore beseeches his Royal Highness to consider some fit person to succeed Nicolls in this government. Proposes Harry Norwood, whose temper would be acceptable both to the soldiers and country. Now the most refractory republicans acknowledge themselves fully satisfied with the method of government. His resolutions are to send over a copy of the laws this winter with the alterations made at the last general assizes, which, if his Royal Highness will confirm and cause to be printed at London, the whole country will be infinitely obliged. Have had a general joy and thanksgiving for the signal victory over the Dutch and preservation of his Royal Highness' person, the very news whereof has revived their spirits and is antidote both against hunger and cold. *Printed in New York Documents, III., 104. 2 pp. [Col. Papers, Vol. XIX., No. 137.]*

Nov. ?
New York.

1095. [Col. Richard Nicolls] to [the Duke of York]. About 10 days past Capt. Bollen showed him a letter from Lord Berkeley and Sir G. Carteret with a grant from his Royal Highness to them for all lands west of Hudson's river; wherein is comprehended all the improvable part of his Royal Highness' patent, and capable to receive 20 times more people than Long Island and the remaining tracts, in respect of quantity of land, sea coast, and Delaware river, fertility of soil, and fair hopes of rich mines, to the utter discouragement of any that desire to live under his Royal Highness' protection. Neither can he suppose that Lord Berkeley or Sir G. Carteret know how prejudicial such a grant would prove to his Royal Highness, but must charge it upon Capt. Scott, who was born to work mischief aimed at the same patent, and hath given out that he had injury done him by his Royal Highness; whereupon he betrayed Lord Berkeley and Sir G. Carteret into a design of ruining his Royal Highness' territory, which he has fully completed unless his Royal Highness take further order herein. Upon this tract several new purchases are made from the Indians since Nicolls' coming, and

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three towns beginning. Gave it the name of Albania, lying to the west of Hudson's river, and to Long Island the name of Yorkshire, as to this place the name of New York, to comprehend all his Royal Highness' titles. Presumes to propose that Lord Berkeley and Sir G. Carteret may have 100,000 acres along the sea coast, which is a most noble tract of land, but will cost them 20,000*l.* before it will yield a penny, and their children's children will reap the profit. Great have been the abuses of false reports, yet hopes to give a satisfactory account by word of mouth, but at present town and country cry out they will leave their dwellings if they cannot stay Nicolls from going to Boston, such are their apprehensions of a Dutch invasion. *A fragment. 2 pp. Printed in New York Documents, III., 105. [Col. Papers, Vol. XIX. No. 138.]*

Nov. 7
New York.

1096. [Col. Richard Nicolls] to [the Duke of York]. Notwithstanding the high and mighty threats of the West India Company of Amsterdam they do not live in so much apprehension of the Dutch as in hopes of the arrival of some English ships for the supply of trade and relief of the necessities of both officers and soldiers, for whose accommodation he has been more industrious than in all other actions of his life. What he has done towards the settlement of laws Mr. Coventry will show his Royal Highness. Has formerly rendered account of the settlement of bounds between his Royal Highness and the patent of Connecticut, made by his Majesty's Commissioners and the Governor and Council of Connecticut, wherein five towns were relinquished to Connecticut by virtue of their precedent grant from his Majesty, which determination was of great good consequence in all the colonies, though to the diminution of his Royal Highness' bounds; so that east of New York and Hudson's river nothing considerable remains to his Royal Highness except Long Island, and about 20 miles from any part of Hudson's river. Looks therefore upon all the rest as empty names and places possessed 40 years by former grants, and of no consequence to his Royal Highness, except all New England could be brought to submit to his Royal Highness' patent. The people of Long Island are very poor, but from this town is the great hope of all the benefit which can arise to his Royal Highness, and if his former proposals meet with a good answer, he can assure his Royal Highness that within five years the staple of America will be drawn hither, of which the brethren of Boston are very sensible. Yet such is the mean condition of this town (which is the best of all his Majesty's towns in America) that not one soldier has lain in a pair of sheets or on any bed but canvas and straw, which Nicolls beseeches may be supplied out of the King's stores, as Dunkerque was and Tangier is. *A fragment. Printed in New York Documents, III., 106. 2 pp. [Col. Papers, Vol. XIX., No. 139.]*

Dec. 5.
Oxford.

1097. The King to the Commissioners of New England. His Majesty warned them in his late letters to apply themselves to secure the King's Plantations from the hostilities of the Dutch, and having cause to apprehend that the French may break with his Majesty, the Commissioners are directed to observe the same cautions with them.

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and further to damnify the French to the utmost of their power in their adjacent Plantations, with as much privacy as they can; the whole management is left to them, "not being able to direct you particularly therein at this distance." *Signed by the King and countersigned by Sec. Lord Arlington, with seal.* 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XIX., No. 140; also Dom. Entry Bk., Vol. XXIV., No. 2.*]

Dec. 5.
Oxford.

1098. The King to [Governor of Barbadoes?]. His Majesty has in his late letters warned him to secure the island from the Dutch. *The remainder of this letter is a copy of the preceding. Draft partly in Williamson's hand.* 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XIX., No. 141.*]

Dec. 5.
Oxon.

1099. Sec. Lord Arlington to Lord Willoughby, Governor of Barbadoes. His brother will have advertised Lord Willoughby of the motives and reasons that have prevailed with the King to allow of the Governor's return home; will only say this one word, "that it is not an easy thing to persuade the King that you have done any [thing?] which you cannot very justly own, upon which assurance your Excellency may come hither with all quietness of mind to vindicate yourself and to shame those who have falsely aspersed you, towards which I shall be very glad to contribute all good offices on my part." The King has this day commanded Arlington to prepare a letter for his Majesty's signature, directing Gov. Willoughby to have a care of the French in all the neighbouring Plantations, since they have in effect broken with his Majesty, and further directing that he begin with them especially at St. Christopher's rather than expect what they will do upon our countrymen. 1 p. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XCIII., p. 55.*]

Dec. 5.
Boston.

1100. Sir Robert Carr to [Sec. Sir Wm. Morrice]. Upon the report of Col. Cartwright being taken by a Dutch privateer, again troubles him concerning his own business lest what he wrote before should not come to his hands. There is a tract of land lying from Coweset south and south-west to a river called Sagatucket running into the sea about Point Judith in the Narraganset country which he desires to settle upon. He knows the King's promise to him (Carr) "in your own house at a private music." The little he got at Delaware and for which he hazarded his life, he is told is given away and taken possession of. Begs his assistance to have the land above-mentioned granted to him by patent. If the King keep Delaware in his own hands it will make a very convenient trading place for the use of the King's Province. Advantages of the Eastern parts being under his Majesty's own Government; all the people very desirous he should be their Governor, and would have altered their petition to the King, but Col. Cartwright could not stay. If the King will take these Provinces under his own Government, Carr will serve his Majesty as faithfully as any he shall set over them; hopes he will stand his friend at this distance. Wishes the King would take some speedy course for redress of the grievances complained of and the suppression of the insolencies of these persons here. Hopes he will be his friend concerning the contents of the inclosed to Col. Cartwright, which he has left open for his

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perusal. The reason is something has been maliciously reported concerning him which has come to the King's ears, and made him displeased with Carr, but which he doubts not to clear himself of. If Col. Cartwright be taken, begs he will present the inclosed letter (in his stead) to the King. *Printed in New York Documents, III., 109, 110. Incloses,*

1100. I. Petition of John on behalf of his brother Daniel Hoare to the New England Commissioners. Details his proceedings for recovery of his brother's share of his estate, in partnership with Lieut. Richard Cooke, of Boston, merchant, but instead of justice was fined 50*l.* without any examination, or notice to answer any charge against him, and for want of payment sent to gaol. Prays that justice may speedily be administered without partiality in all the actions now depending.

1100. II. Sir Robert Carr to Col. Cartwright. If as is here reported it was his misfortune to be taken by a Dutch privateer, and the writings be lost, he refers him to their letters and papers sent by Thirston to Lord Arlington [*see ante, No. 1089*]. Commits to his discretion his inclosed letter and petition to his Majesty. Boston, 5 Dec.

1100. III. Sir Robert Carr to the King [*Cal., ante, No. 1031*]. Copy attested by S. Wheat. Boston, 1st Aug. 1665.

1100. IV. Petition of Sir Robert Carr to the King. His Majesty promised petitioner at his going for New England, that something there should be granted him for his advantage; that little which petitioner had gotten at Delaware with the hazard of his life is given to another. Prays he may have that tract of land in the King's Province lying from Coweset south and south-west to a river called Sagatucket, running into the sea about Point Judith, granted to him by patent; also that he may be entrusted with the Government of either the King's Province or the Province of Maine, or that which Mr. Mason lays claim to, if his Majesty keep them under his own Royal Government. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XIX., No. 142, 142 I.-IV.*]

Dec. 12. 1101. Duke of Albemarle to Sec. Lord Arlington. There is danger of the Dutch and French being beforehand at the island. Two ships should be sent from his Majesty to the Governor of Barbadoes about the business, to help transport men from one island to another. *Incloses,*

Information from a Dutch prisoner that the Dutch have several ships for Guinea; their private men-of-war are to be all in by the last day of January; the owner intends sending them to the West Indies to spend away their provision. They have a free trade to the French Plantations upon condition that they will transport their soldiers from island to island. [Dom., Chas. II., Vol. CXXXVIII., No. 107, Col., p. 98.]

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Dec. 12.

1102. Warrant (to the Commissioners of the Ordnance) for 300 barrels of powder and match proportionable to be delivered to John Champanty for Barbadoes and other the Caribbee Islands. $\frac{1}{4}$ p. [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol. XXII., p. 327.*]

Dec. 14.

1103. George Carr to (Sec. Lord Arlington ?) In obedience to his Lordship's commands, here are the transactions of the Commissioners in New England briefly set down, each colony by itself. The papers by which all this and much more might have been demonstrated were lost in obeying his Majesty's command by keeping company with Capt. Pierce, who was laden with masts; for otherwise in probability we might have been in England 10 days before we met the Dutch caper, who after two hours' fight took, stripped, and landed us in Spain. Hearing also some Frenchmen discourse in New England of a passage from the West Sea to the South Sea, and of a great trade of beaver in that passage, and afterwards meeting with sufficient proof of the truth of what they had said, and knowing what great endeavours have been made for the finding out of a north-west passage, he thought them the best present he could possibly make his Majesty, and persuaded them to come to England. Begs his Lordship to procure some consideration for his loss, suffering, and service. *Annexed,*

CONNECTICUT.—This colony thanked the King for sending Commissioners, and made great promises of loyalty and obedience, and submitted appeals to his Majesty's Commissioners, who determined some differences amongst them. All forms of justice pass in his Majesty's name. All that desire it may be free of their corporation. They will not hinder any from the sacraments, or using the Common Prayer-book, provided they hinder not the maintenance of the public minister. They will amend anything that hath been done derogatory to his Majesty's honour. The bounds between the Duke's Province and Connecticut were mistaken by wrong information, for it was not intended they should come nearer Hudson's river than 20 miles. Have nothing to say against Duke Hamilton's patent, but that their writings were burnt, and they bought that land of Lords Say and Brooke, and others, and his Majesty has confirmed it to them; they never knew the late Marquis Hamilton had a grant of it, for he never sent any to take possession of it. Their eastern bounds are "a line drawn westward from the midst of the ford in Pawcatuck river, near to Shawe's house; their northern bounds is the south line of the Massachusetts, which as they complain is stretched much too southerly." They have many good rivers and harbours, many scattering towns, and a scholar to their minister in every town or village, but no place fortified except Seybrooke Fort, which is much gone to decay, and for the most part they are rigid Presbyterians.

RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.—They thanked the King for sending Commissioners and made great demon-

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strations of loyalty and obedience. Approved that appeals should be made to his Majesty's Commissioners, who having determined some causes, referred others to their General Court, Governor, and others, some of which they again remitted to the Commissioners. All proceedings in justice are in his Majesty's name. All who desire it are admitted freemen. Liberty of conscience and worship allowed to all who "live civilly." Anything in their laws or practice derogatory to his Majesty's honour, they will amend. The Marquis of Hamilton's patent takes in all Rhode Island colonies, and about half of Connecticut. The Nanhygansetts Sachems in 1664 by writing surrendered themselves, their people and country, to the late King's protection; two of which Sachems surrendered themselves, people and country, before the Commissioners, and delivered the very deed made in 1644, which had been carefully kept by Mr. Gorton, &c., whereupon the Commissioners entered upon the country in the King's name and named it the King's Province, have taken the natives into his Majesty's protection, and appointed justices of the peace to govern it, for this country is almost all the land belonging to this colony, and therefore they have ordered that the magistrates for the colony should be justices of the peace for the King's Province. The Sachems thankfully received two coats in his Majesty's name, and in acknowledgment of their subjection are to pay yearly on the 29th May two wolf skins; and did now send "two caps of peag and two clubbs inlaid " with peag for a present to the King, and a feather mantle " and a porcupine bagg for a present to the Queene, which " were all taken by the Dutch." One of these princes named Pessius, desired that no strong liquors might be brought into that country, for he had had 32 mē die of drinking it. These Indian princes gave a long petition complaining of violence and injustice from the Massachusetts, amongst others that they had caused them to be fined, and then took their whole country in mortgage (according to the remonstrance sent to his Majesty); but there could be no redress, the Massachusetts refusing to let the Commissioners have the hearing of appeals. Their western bounds are determined with Connecticut; their northern must be the Massachusetts' southern line, which they complain to be too southerly; their eastern bounds with New Plymouth could not be determined, Rhode Island claiming a thread of land three miles broad all the length of the mainland next to Nanhygansett Bay, which New Plymouth could not part with, whereupon the Commissioners appointed the water to be the natural bounds of each colony till his Majesty's pleasure be known. William Breton, Deputy Governor of Rhode Island, having bought, desires he may continue to possess, a farm on that thread of land, though it fall within New Plymouth; and

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Dr. Alcock, having bought Block Island for 400*l.*, desires he may not be dispossessed, he submitting to the government of Rhode Island: both these petitions to the King lost. This colony, which now admits all religions, even Quakers and Generalists, was begun by such as the Massachusetts would not suffer to live amongst them, and is generally hated by the other colonies, who endeavoured to suppress them, supporting other Indians against the Narragansets. The Commissioners of the united colonies disposed of great part of this country, pretending they had conquered it from the Pequid Indians; but evidence being made that the Narragansett had conquered it first, and that the right was in him who sold it to the Rhode Islanders, his Majesty's Commissioners determined it for the latter. The Massachusetts maintained Punham, a petty Sachem, 20 years against this colony and his chief Sachem, and with armed soldiers besieged and took prisoners Messrs. Gorton, Howden, Wykes, Greene, and others, put them in chains at Boston, and took 80 head of cattle from them. This could never be acknowledged a colony, till his Majesty's charter was published, though in 1643, finding the King gone from London, they took a charter from the Lords and Commons, which was more than Newhaven pretended to, or Connecticut could show, yet these two were admitted colonies in their great combination and Rhode Island slighted. Nanhycansett Bay is the largest and safest port in New England, and fittest for trade. There are two scattered towns besides two upon the mainland and four small villages. Only limestone is found, and the Governor and magistrates serve at their own charges. Here is the greatest number of Indians, yet they never had anything allowed towards civilising and converting them. There is no place of strength fortified. The best English grass and most sheep are in this Province, the ground being very fruitful, ewes bring ordinarily two lambs, corn yields 80 for one, and in some places has grown 26 years together without manuring. Not any places for the worship of God, there being so many sects, but they sometimes associate in one house, sometimes in another.

NEW PLYMOUTH.—Thanked the King for sending Commissioners, made great promises of loyalty and obedience, and submitted appeals to the Commissioners. All forms of justice are in his Majesty's name. Sometimes constrained to compel men to be freemen, so far are they from hindering any. None hindered from enjoying the sacraments, or using any form of worship not against Christianity, provided they contribute to the maintenance of the public minister; and will amend anything derogatory to his Majesty's honour. The colony is seated upon a neck of land, the barrennest part of the country. Were the first planters in New England, though the Massachusetts got the first

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charter, and have much straightened them, by stretching their line too much westward. Said they were too poor to renew (their charter), whereupon the Commissioners offered to get it renewed at their own charge, if they would let his Majesty choose one of three, whose names themselves (the colonists) should send to the King, to be their Governor, and this to be done every three or five years. The Commissioners thought if this had succeeded well in the first colony visited, it might have been a good example; but the General Assembly, with many thanks and great protestations of loyalty, chose to be as they are. They have about 12 small towns, one saw mill, "one bloomery for iron," neither good river, nor good harbour, nor any place of strength; and are so poor, that they are not able to maintain scholars for their ministers, but are necessitated to make use of a gifted brother in some places.

THE MASSACHUSETTS.—This colony was the last and hardliest persuaded to use his Majesty's name in their forms of justice. At the first coming of the Commissioners, were many untruths raised and sent into other colonies; as that the King had sent to raise 5,000*l.* yearly for his use, &c., whereupon Major Hawthorne made a seditious speech at the head of his company, and the late Governor another at the meeting-house at Boston, but neither were so much as questioned for it by their magistrates. The Commissioners visited all other colonies before this, hoping that their submission would have abated the refractoriness of this, which the Commissioners much feared, and that the assistance of Col. Nicolls would have prevailed much, but nothing could prevail with them to let the Commissioners hear so much as those particular causes, Mr. Deane's and the Indian Sachem's, which the King had commanded them to take care of; yet they proclaimed by sound of trumpet that the General Court was the supremest judicatory in that Province, and that the Commissioners pretending to hear appeals was a breach of the privileges granted by the late King, and confirmed by his Majesty's own letter; by which they have silenced about 30 petitions for justice against them, but which were lost at sea. To elude his Majesty's desire that men civil and of competent estates be admitted freemen, an Act has passed that a housekeeper 24 years old bringing certificates of civil life, orthodoxy in faith, and paying 10*s.* at a single rate, may make his desire known to the Court when it shall be put to the vote. The Commissioners have found that scarce three in 100 pay 10*s.* at a single rate, and that a church member, though he be a servant and pay not 2*d.*, may be a freeman. None admitted but members of their church to the Communion, or their children to Baptism; yet they marry their children to such, if they be rich. Mr. Jourdain imprisoned and barbarously used for baptizing children. Those whom

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they will not admit to Communion, they compel to come to their sermons, by forcing from them 5s. for every neglect, yet these men thought their own paying of 1s. for not coming to prayers in England an insupportable tyranny. They have put to death and banished many Quakers on pain of death, and then executed them for returning, and have beaten some to a jelly, and been exceeding cruel to others, and say the King allows it in his letters to them, yet they pray constantly for their persecuted brethren in England. Many things in their laws derogatory to his Majesty's honour, the Commissioners desired might be altered, but nothing as yet done. Amongst others, who ever keeps Christmas Day is to pay 5*l*. A map of their territories made by guess at their direction; in it Fort Albany is claimed, and beyond it all the lands to the South Sea: by their south line they intrench upon New Plymouth, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, and on the east they have usurped Capt. Mason's and Sir Ferdinando Gorge's patents, and say the Commissioners had nothing to do betwixt them and Mr. Gorge, because his Majesty had commanded them either to deliver possession to Mr. Gorge or give his Majesty reasons. The Governor sent a warrant to forbid the towns to meet to hear his Majesty's letter read concerning the fortifying of the harbours, or to do anything commanded by the Commissioners, and sent an unbecoming letter to the Commissioners, both of which were lost at sea. Col. Whalley and Goff were entertained and feasted in every place after they were told they were traitors and ought to be apprehended. They were furnished at Cambridge with horses and a guide, and sent to Newhaven for security. Capt. Daniel Gooking being reported to have brought over and to manage their estates, the Commissioners seized his cattle in the King's Province for his Majesty's use, but he refused to answer before the Commissioners, so no more was done in it. Capt. Pierce, who transported Whalley and Goff into New England, may say something to their estate. They of this colony say that Charles I. granted them a charter as a warrant against himself and successors, and so long as they pay the fifth of all gold and silver ore they are not obliged to the King but by civility. They hope by writing to tire the King, the Lord Chancellor, and the Secretaries, and say they can easily spin out seven years by writing, and before that time a change may come; nay some have dared to say, who knows what the event of this Dutch war may be. They furnished Cromwell with many instruments out of their corporation and college, and solicited him by one Mr. Winsloe to be declared a Free State, and now style and believe themselves to be so. They demand what taxes they please. Some few soldiers they keep at the castle; the Governor has 100*l*.

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yearly, every magistrate 30*l.*, &c. They convert Indians by hiring them to hear sermons, which the more generous natives scorn, and appointing rulers over tens, twenties, fifties, &c., but the lives, manners, and habits of those converted cannot be distinguished from those who are not. This colony, which has engrossed the whole trade of New England, is the richest. It hath many towns but not one regularly built within its just limits, which are "Seconnet Brook on the south-west, and Merrimack river on the north-east, and two right lines drawn from each of those two places, till they come within 20 miles of Hudson's river, for that river is already planted and given to his Royal Highness. Boston, the chief town, is on a peninsula in the bottom of a bay, which is a good harbour and full of fish. It was fortified this year 1665 with two block houses. The houses are generally wooden, the streets crooked, and neither days, months, seasons, churches, nor inns are known by their English names. At Cambridge they have a wooden college, with a brick pile of two bays for Indians, where the Commissioners saw but one. It may be feared that this college may afford as many schismatics to the church and the corporation as many rebels to the King as formerly they have done, if not timely prevented. In this Colony, too, the King has very many loyal subjects, who petition the Court for owning his Majesty, and since for complying with his Commissioners. Are sorry that so few (for there are scarce above eight of the most factions) should carry on so strong a faction, but they are so overawed they can do nothing to remedy it. They only say it is now with them as it was with the King's party in Cromwell's time. In Boston lie 10 iron guns, taken from the French fort in Cromwell's time, which would do well at Piscatoquay to defend the mouth of that river where the masts are laden. On Sept. 10, 1664 was published by order of the Court a paper to deter all from making any complaints to the Commissioners. The commodities are fish, sent to France, Spain, and the Straits, pipe-staves, masts, fir-boards, pitch, tar, pork, beef, horses, and corn, which they send to Virginia, Barbadoes, &c., and take tobacco and sugar for payment, which they send for England. There is good store of iron made in this Province. Their way of Government is Commonwealth-like; their way of worship is rude, and called congregational; they are zealous in it, for they persecute all other forms. [*This Report so far as it relates to the Massachusetts is printed in New York Documents, III., 110-113.*]

NEW HAMPSHIRE was granted to Capt. Robert Mason about 1635, and was to begin on the sea coast three miles easterly of Merrimack river, and reaches to Piscatoquay and 60 miles of that breadth up into the country, but now it is usurped by the Massachusetts, who pretend it is within their bounds,

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and that the people petitioned to be within their protection ; differences of opinion made a division amongst them, and some few who were for congregational churches did petition for their assistance, by which occasion, partly by force, partly by composition, they have engrossed the whole and named it Norfolk. When Massachusetts charter was first granted the mouths only of the rivers Charles and Merrimack were known, for they durst not travel far up the country, and a house was erected three large miles north from Merrimack, which for 17 years was called and known to be their bounds, and in that time was this patent granted to Capt. Mason. Mr. Wheelwright banished out of the jurisdiction of the Massachusetts. Mr. Mason and Mr. Cradock, first Governor of Massachusetts, who lived in London, agreed that the Massachusetts should have the land granted to Capt. Mason about Cape Anne, and Capt. Mason that beyond Merrimack river granted to the Massachusetts. This agreement was sent to Mr. Henry Jocelin to get recorded at Boston, but hearing Capt. Mason was dead he went not ; of this he made affidavit before the Commissioners, who forbore to do anything about the limits of this Province till this might be more fully proved, though the generality of the people petitioned to be taken from under the Massachusetts tyranny, as themselves styled it. The Massachusetts have since divided the land into several townships, very large and thin, three being on Piscataquay river, which is a very good harbour, and very capable of fortification. Excellent masts are gotten, and dry docks might be made ; above 20 saw mills upon this river ; great store of pipe-staves are made, and great store of good timber spoilt.

MAINE begins at the eastern side of Piscataway and reaches to Kennebeck river, and was so named and granted to Sir Ferdinando Gorges by Chas. I., but was usurped also by the Massachusetts, who named it Yorkshire. One gentleman, who refused to submit to the Massachusetts and suffered great losses, showed the Commissioners a warrant which the Massachusetts made, to have him brought to Boston alive or dead. Upon petition of the inhabitants, the Commissioners took this Province under his Majesty's protection and government and appointed justices of the peace to govern them. The inhabitants afterwards petitioned that they might always continue under his Majesty's immediate government, with Sir Robert Carr for their Governor. An Indian Sachem also, who lives near the great lake from whence flows Merrimack river, petitioned his Majesty to take him under his protection ; both petitions were lost at sea. But few towns, and much scattered, and rather farms than towns. In Casco Bay are very many islands, two outlets to the sea, many good harbours, and great store of fish, oysters, crabs, and lobsters. In all

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these Provinces are great store of wild ducks, geese and deer, strawberries, raspberries, gooseberries, barberries, bilberries, several sorts of oaks and pines, chestnuts and walnuts, sometimes for four or five miles together; the more northerly the country, the better the timber is accounted.

KENNEBECK.—Upon the north-east side of Kennebeck river, upon Shipscot river, and upon Pemaquid, eight or ten miles asunder, are three small plantations belonging to his Royal Highness, the biggest of which has not above 30 houses, and very mean ones too, spread over at least eight miles. The people, for the most part fishermen, never had any government, and most of them have fled from other places to escape justice. Some of opinion that as many men may share in a woman as they do in a boat, and some have done so. The Commissioners have appointed the best in each place to be justice of the peace, and have ordered three of those next them in Maine to join with them in holding sessions. In these parts are the best white oaks for ship timber. All the lands granted to his Royal Highness in these northern parts of New England, except these three plantations, are also granted to Sir Thomas Temple in the patent of Nova Scotia. *Indorsed*, Mr. Madder, Mr. Mayo, at Boston; Mr. Elliott, at ; Mr. Mayhew, at Martin's Vineyard; Mr. Brown, at Sudbury; Mr. Hubbard, at Hingham; Mr. Hubbard of Ipswich; Mr. Woodbridge of Newbery; James Oliver of Boston; John Porter; Maj^r Hawthorne. 15½ pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XIX., No. 143.*]

[Dec. 14.] **1104.** Extract from the above, touching the Narragansett country. *Indorsed*, Extract out of the Report from his Maj. Commiss^{rs} for the affairs of New England in the year 1665. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XIX., No. 144.*]

Dec. 15. **1105.** Warrant to the Solicitor-General. To prepare a grant under the Great Seal of the office of Surveyor-General of the Plantation of Virginia, void by the death of Thomas Loving to Edmund Scarburgh, Esq., with all fees, &c. belonging thereto during the term of his life. ½ p. [*Dom. Entry Bk., Vol. XXII., p. 344.*]

Dec. 22. **1106.** Warrant to the Attorney-General. To prepare a grant of full power and authority to Sir Wm. Berkeley, our present Governor of Virginia, Sir Chichester Wrey, Sir John Denham, and Wm. Ashburnham, cofferer of the King's House, for renewing and putting in execution the powers and privileges contained in a former grant of the late King Charles I., giving Sir Wm. Berkeley license "to gather, make, and take snow and ice with this our kingdom of England and dominion of Wales, and to preserve and keep the same in such pits, caves, and cool places as he should think fit," saving to the King's loving subjects liberty to make and preserve snow and ice necessary

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for their own proper use. 1 p. [*Dom. Entry Bk., Vol. XXII., p. 340.*]

Dec. 23.

1107. Sir John Knight to Williamson. His son has received from my Lords some packets which he has sent to Lord Willoughby with direction to cast them into the sea in case of danger; has ordered him to send the other for New England with the first to Barbadoes under a cover to Lord Willoughby, to be sent on from thence. [*Dom., Chas. II., Vol. CXXXIX., No. 103, Cal., p. 113.*]

Dec. 29

to

1666.

Feb. 12.

1108. Relation of the Governor of Canada's march with 600 volunteers into the territories of the Duke of York in America. On the 29th December last M. Courcelle marched with near 600 men to take revenge on their inveterate enemies the Mohawks, for their murders and spoils for many years exercised in Canada upon the French and Indians of those parts, who being taken alive were usually tortured and eaten or burnt. All which furnished the French with heat enough to march over the Frozen Lake of Canada and snow 4 feet deep by the use of Indian snow shoes, "which hath the very form of a racket tied to each foot," their provisions being laid in slight sledges drawn by mastiff dogs. By the mistake of his guides he encamped on the 9th February within two miles of the small village of Schonectade, 20 miles in the woods beyond Fort Albany, in the territories of his Royal Highness, and three days march from the first castle of the Mohawks. Here the French encountered a party of the Mohawks, who drew 60 of them into an ambuscade, 11 were slain and divers wounded; the report whereof was brought by the Indians, with the heads of four of the French, to the Commissary of Schonectade, who immediately despatched the news to Fort Albany, whence next day three of the principal inhabitants were sent to M. Coureelle to inquire his intentions of bringing such a body of armed men into his Majesty's dominions. The Governor replied that he came to destroy his enemies the Mohawks, without intention of visiting their Plantations, and had not heard of the reducing of those parts to his Majesty's obedience; but desired he might be supplied with provisions for money, and that his wounded might be succoured at Albany; to all which the emissaries freely consented. On the 12th February with great silence and diligence the French returned towards Canada. The cause of this sudden retreat is not known, "but surely so bold and hardy an attempt (circumstances considered) hath not happened in any age, all which vanished like false fire," and has given new courage to the Mohawks, who pursued them to the Lake, but only took three and found five others dead with hunger and cold, and, "according to their manner brought the crowns of their heads away." Those who observed M. Coureelle, saw him disturbed in mind that the King was master of these parts, "saying that the King of England did grasp at all America, but he did believe to see the Dutch the masters ere long." He inquired what garrison or fort was at Albany, and was told a captain and 60 English soldiers, with 9 pieces of ordnance, and that Capt. Baker had sent for 20 men from the Sopes. Thus finding his men tired, the Mohawks resolute, the goodwill of the English doubtful, because

1665.

reports were strong that France and Holland were united against England, M. Courcelle returned nothing effected. The two prisoners taken by the Mohawks tell them that this summer another attempt will be made on their country with a greater force. 4 pp. *Printed in New York Documents, III.*, 118, 119. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XIX., No. 145.*]

1665.

1109. Petition of Robert Swanley to the King. Is Deputy-Governor, under the Duke of York and Lord Baltimore, of his Majesty's dominions of Newfoundland, where many of his subjects are planted, who cannot subsist but by supplies from other parts, and must inevitably perish if they have not a supply of necessary provisions. Having engaged his whole estate in those parts, petitioner prays for a warrant for eight seamen, and as many landsmen as are needful, to sail his ship, the Terranova, to Newfoundland, for the support of the Plantations. 1 p. *Indorsed*, 1665. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XIX., No. 146.*]

1665 :

1110. "The general description of America, or the New World"; Discovery, description, and situation. The natives of America at this day are described as of three sorts; their manners, religious customs, and mode of warfare. Account of Virginia, where in 1659 were about 80,000 inhabitants; of Long Island, New England, which contains 27,000 fighting men; Plymouth colony, about 2,500 fighting men; Connecticut, 4,300; New Haven and Providence Plantations, with about 5,400 men. Description of the Bermudas, the Bahamas: "since I petitioned for these islands, which was six years ago, and my abilities hindered my prosecution, Capt. Sayle and others obtained a patent," went to an island he called Illethuria, where his ship was wrecked, but the people saved. "I saw him after his escape in a small boat of three tons, recovering Virginia, where he procured a pinnacle of near 25 tons, with which he carried relief to those he left on the islands;" but understood afterwards from said Sayle that none of them knew the place or were ever there before. Of Hispaniola, Cuba, "their delicatest fare in this island is partridges, which are in great abundance; the Spaniards breed them up tame and esteem them the sweetest eatable flesh in the world." St. John de Portorico, Santa Cruz, Virgin Islands, Virgin Gorda, Blances, Anagada, Sombririo, Anguilla, St. Martin's, Sustas (St. Eustatius), St. Bartholomew, St. Christopher's—"this ground is so populous that ground can hardly be obtained"—Nevis or the Snows, Barbada, Redendo, Montserrat, Antigua, Marigalante, Dominica, Matinina, Santalusa [Sta. Lucia], Guadeloupe, Dodos Sanctos, and Deseada. *Indorsed by Williamson*, Our Plantations in America. 9½ pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XIX., No. 147.*]

1665 :

1111. Petition of the Royal African Company to the King. The advantages to the King's subjects both here and in the Plantations by the Guinea trade have most clearly appeared by that one year's trade enjoyed by the Company: had they not been injured by the violence of the Dutch, they might in a few years have been able to give the King in any time of necessity such assistance as the States

1665 ?

of Holland now have from a Company with them, whose wealth was built upon the ruins of the King's subjects. Besides employment of ships, vending of native manufactures, and furnishing the Plantations with negroes, it hath and will bring the King supplies of silver and gold in great quantities, which he had not from any other commerce. But the Company being so injured, there is wanting timely supply; there is 17,000*l.* owing from members, of which the King's part is 7,600*l.*; if this be paid in, the rest will undoubtedly follow. Petitioners pray, therefore, that direction may be given to the Lord Treasurer, that he may find out some way to give an assignment for 7,600*l.* upon anything most convenient to the King's affairs and petitioners' occasions. [*Dom., Chas. II., Vol. CXLII., No. 1, Cal., p. 136.*]

1665 ?

1112. Petition of Lieut.-Col. Amand La Louhé to the King. Served the King and his father faithfully in the civil war; was Governor of Fort Latour, in Nova Scotia, for the King, till it was surrendered to the French king; coming from Nova Scotia last winter with his family was taken by the Hollander, and lost in the ship his whole estate; but is encouraged by the King's promise formerly made him at Bordeaux, and prays for the privilege of importing 20 ton of French wine yearly to this city without paying custom or excise during his life. [*Dom., Chas. II., Vol. CXLII., No. 137, Cal., p. 153.*]

1665 ?

1113. Extract from a letter. There were yesterday four young men scourged by the hangman through Edinburgh, burnt behind the ear, and delivered up to be sent to Barbadoes, for abusing James Scott, minister at Ancram, in time of sermon. [*Dom., Chas. II., Vol. CXLIII., No. 28, Cal., p. 171.*]

1665 ?

1114. Statement that Mary Wood and Capt. Provis, prisoners, who have had the King's pardon, are yet in prison for mere want of money to discharge their fees. Pray for an order to discharge them, and hope her Majesty the Queen Mother will send them to her Maryland. [*Dom., Chas. II., Vol. CXLIII., No. 77, Cal., p. 178.*]

1666,
[Jan. 11.]

1115. The King to the Duke of York. Finding it necessary that more than ordinary provision be made for the safety of the Caribbee Islands, &c., it is his Majesty's pleasure that he forthwith give order that two convenient frigates, well furnished, be sent to Barbadoes for their security. *Draft in Williamson's handwriting.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XX., No. 1.*]

Jan. 11.

1116. Copy of preceding. [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol. XVII., p. 165.*]

Jan. 11.

1117. Duke of Albemarle to Sec. Lord Arlington. The ships for the Barbadoes are pitched upon; his Royal Highness (the Duke of York) is to give them instructions what to do. Doubts, if Lord Willoughby be come away, the young man that is his Deputy will not go through with the business; and wonders that at such a time as this Arlington should give Lord Willoughby leave to come away. [*Dom., Chas. II., Vol. CXLIV., No. 96, Cal., p. 199.*]

1666.

Jan. 12.
Excise Office,
London.

1118. Jo. Champante to Joseph Williamson at Oxford. Sends letters from Surinam, also letter from the Governor of St. Christopher's, by which he may perceive now there is like to be war with France, how necessary it is to supply those islands with arms. Begs he will be instrumental, with Lord Arlington, in getting an order for the 3,000 firelocks his Majesty promised, and Mr. Willoughby and himself have so long pressed for. Is informed that his Majesty has appointed new Governors for Nevis and St. Christopher's, but hopes the contrary, his Majesty having already given that power to Lord Willoughby. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XX, No. 2.*]

Jan. 20.
Oxford.

1119. Warrant to Edward Earl of Clarendon, Lord Chancellor, to cause Letters Patents to be passed under the Great Seal to the effect following:—His Majesty grants to Edmund Scarborough the office and place of his Majesty's Surveyor-General of the Plantation of Virginia, with all the fees, profits, and advantages thereunto belonging, and therewith heretofore usually received and enjoyed. "Recepi 19 March, 1666." [*Privy Seals, 19 Chas. II., No. 366.*]

Jan.

1120. Mem. of a grant to Edm. Scarborough of the office of Surveyor of Virginia for life, as Thomas Loving had it. [*Dom., Chas. II., Vol. CXLVI., No. 81, Cal., p. 226.*]

Jan. 23 to
March 15.

1121. Journal of the Assembly of Barbadoes. Names of the Representatives, viz.: Col. Richard Hawkins and Thos. Pargiter for St. Michael's; Constant Sylvester and Edward Pye, St. George's; Henry Sweete and Henry Wallrond, St. John's; Capt. John Turner and John Jennings, St. Philip's; Maj. Nath. Kingsland and Lt.-Col. Rich. Buckworth, Christ Church; Humphrey Hooke and Thos. Peade, St. Thomas's; James Wallwyn and Lt.-Col. Jno. Reade, St. James's; Ralph Fretwell and John Bawdon, St. Andrew's; Humphry Waterman and John Holder, St. Joseph's; Symon Lambert and Maj. Sam. Tidcomb, St. Lucy's; and Col. Richard Baily and Lt.-Col. Wm. Yeamans, St. Peter's; John Jennings, Speaker; and Capt. Robert Arundell, Clerk. On the indisposition of Governor Lord Willoughby, the Assembly adjourned to 1st of Feb. The oath then administered to the Clerk of the Assembly. Feb. 2. Reasons for the Governor calling this Assembly, viz., to consider the putting the island into a posture of defence; reducing the laws to a certainty; and the sending addresses to his Majesty. Request of the Assembly for freedom of debate without prejudice to their persons or estates, granted. Col. Edm. Reade and Mr. Wardall, of the Council, appointed to view, with the Assembly, the condition of the forts. They also viewed the magazine and ammunition, and desired the Governor to lay before them what he required from them to effect the requisite defence of the island. Feb. 8. His Excellency desires that the four seaports be forthwith fortified, and that the laws concerning the militia be amended and reinforced. In answer to which, the Assembly conceive that the charges of fortifications should be defrayed out of the custom of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. given to his Majesty by the Act of 12th Sept. 1663, but being sensible of the decay of the forts and of the mean store of ammunition, conclude that the four ports be speedily

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fortified, and consent to lend on the security of the customs, such a sum of sugar as may answer present necessities. And that traders and artificers may be induced to come to the seaports, it is moved that the Courts of the several Precincts be held according to former constitutions; and the Assembly will forthwith take the laws military into consideration. Feb. 9. Answer of the Assembly to the Governor's discourse upon the consideration of the $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Orders for regulating debates, the penalties being from 12*d.* to 2*s.* sterling. Anyone absent from a sitting above a quarter of an hour without license to pay 2*s.*; the Speaker to keep the chair for three sittings, and then the House to proceed to a new election. Sixteen members and the Speaker to make a House for the passing of any law. Feb. 10. Debate on the Governor's proposal to raise 500,000 lbs. sugar for public use. The Assembly desire intelligence on the condition and dangers of this island, and that his Excellency's patent, the mandamus of June 1660, and his commission to his President and Council be recorded. Feb. 15. John Jennings again chosen Speaker. Thos. Kendall to be satisfied for 8*l.* disbursed for the public. The Speaker to draw up a letter of thanks to Sir John Colleton for the guns, &c. by him procured from his Majesty for the public. Feb. 16. The Assembly desire that his Excellency's commission to the late President, now in the custody of Lt.-Col. Walrond, be recorded in the Secretary's office. Feb. 17. A paper sent from his Excellency, in which he complains of the Assembly insisting upon having all things pass by papers. Has taken time to consider whether he should return any answer to their interrogation. The King is not only their King but their Proprietor, having purchased them by paying a great sum for this island, on which account his Governor might have prayed an aid from them in this great war against the Dutch. Is but a servant and accountable to his Majesty, and dare not say what the King may think himself obliged to do, but what the King is obliged to do by the Act of the $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. he will as far as in him lies see performed. Answer of the Assembly: They declare that they desired the country might know what was needful for them to do in case his Excellency should not apprehend the whole public charge was to be defrayed out of the $4\frac{1}{2}$, which they conceive to exceed "all could be ever meant to be given or asked in any time by way of aid or otherwise." They conceive they cannot concede to the demand of 500,000 [lbs. of] sugar, but for ammunition and repairing the forts, offer to lend on security of the Customs 500,000 lbs. of sugar, or immediately to raise 300,000 lbs. to be sent off, and the produce returned in powder and arms to be distributed to the several parishes. March 15th. The Assembly desire that his Excellency's Commission, "being the principal of all Records, Acts, Statutes, and proceeds in this island, and of all matters tending to the security of their estates transacted since his last arrival," be recorded in the Secretary's office; because they do not consider his answer of the entry of it in the office of Custos Rotulorum to be sufficient; and because they do not understand his Excellency's expression "concerning the reducing the Courts;" they desire to know "whether they are returned according to the laws of this island as formerly con-

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stituted," or otherwise appointed now by his Excellency and Council; it being the earnest desire of the Assembly that the Courts may be settled as formerly they were by law, and that neither that law nor any other may be destroyed by any Ordinance of his Excellency and Council. *Indorsed*, Assembly of Barbadoes, sent to Mr. Farmer. 12 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XX., No. 3.*]

1666 ?
Jan. 24.

1122. Thomas Kendall to Sec. Lord Arlington. Encloses a letter from Sir Thos. Modyford: is certain Arlington knows that there are two men-of-war bound for Barbadoes; the General tells him they will depart suddenly; hopes therefore Arlington will write to Sir Thos. Modyford by them, for there is often consignment from thence for Jamaica. By reason of the embargo there are like to go no ships for that place for a long time. [*Dom., Chas. II., Vol. CXLVI., No. 21, Cal., p. 218.*]

1666.
[Jan. 29.]

1123. Petition of Sir William Berkeley on behalf of the colony of Virginia to the King. Sets forth reasons against a petition presented to his Majesty for altering the usual way of trade and commerce with Virginia, which can be no ways advantageous, but will be most destructive to the future growth of the colony, and points out the frauds in the customs of tobacco, which at 50s. a hogshead should amount to 100,000*l.* sterling. Prays greater burdens may not be laid upon them than upon other Plantations to whom ships come at all times of the year. *Indorsed*, Delivered Jan^y 29, 1665(-6). 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XX., No. 4.*]

Jan. 29.
Barbadoes.

1124. Governor Lord Willoughby to the King. Was endeavouring to do his Majesty service by making some attempt to take from the Hollanders the island of Tobago, which lies betwixt this island and Guiana, where Lawrence Hyde and himself have a joint interest; for which he had fitted out six vessels with 350 men, but some privateers from Jamaica had taken the place some days before. Found them resolved to pillage, but came to an agreement with them for a plantation near the fort, where were four or five guns planted, and has left there 100 men till he shall receive his Majesty's further pleasure. If his Majesty will grant him a lease for 31 years of the island and all its profits, with privilege of free trade as in Jamaica, will undertake the settling of it, and hopes that in revenue it will not fall much short of Jamaica. If his Majesty resolve to dispose of the island some other way, desires to be reimbursed his charges for the shipping and garrison. 2 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XX., No. 5.*]

Jan. 29.
Barbadoes.

1125. Governor Lord Willoughby to (Sec. Lord Arlington). Gave an account in his last of privateers of Jamaica taking Eustatia and Saba near St. Christopher's, since which some have rambled as far as Tobago, for they are all masters and reckon what they take to be their own, and themselves free princes to dispose of as they please. When Willoughby demanded the islands for the King's use, being within his commission, their answer was that they took them by Sir Thos. Modyford's commission, and would own no other; and they keep them still. Again intreats his Majesty's order how to

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behave in the like case in future. Had set out six sail with 300 or 400 men to take it (it being inhabited by Dutch, and lying in the way to Guiana near Orinoco, where Sir Walter Raleigh was), but the Jamaicans had taken it a few days before. He demanded the island for the King, and at length they condescended to leave the fort standing with four or five guns and the Governor's house, on condition that he would give them liberty to sell their plunder at Barbadoes; which he did, thinking the place should be preserved till he should know his Majesty's pleasure. Has desired his brother to wait on his Lordship; who likewise has a letter for the King about it. The island was pretty well settled, and stocked with negroes, cattle, and horses; but because his purse could not purchase them, the privateers untiled the houses and destroyed all they could not carry away, "which hath been their custom in all places." Desires to know his Majesty's pleasure with quick dispatch, for he is at great charge in maintaining the 100 men in the fort. "Our planters here are in great quandaries and begin to look very blue upon it, because few or no shipping comes at us, especially from England, which makes them very doubtful all is not well;" besides they are a little frightened with news that the French are joined with the Dutch. If so, it will be absolutely necessary that some frigates be sent, for the French are daily strengthening themselves, and "if they begin first, they will carry all before them." *Indorsed*, "Received 9 May 1666," also with a summary of contents. 3 pp. [*Col. Papers*, Vol. XX., No. 6.]

Jan.

[Barbadoes.]

1126. John Reid to (Sec. Lord Arlington). Hopes his Lordship and relations are all in good health "after the general calamity of that city." Has given his masters the Royal Company a large relation of their affairs, but believes his Lordship will be at the Court of Assistants when it is read. No prizes have appeared in these parts. Two small frigates with the Governor of Jamaica's commission and only 80 men, took Tobago from the Dutch: they found 18 sugar works, but demolished all and brought away the copper and what else was good. Lord Willoughby set out 300 men to take it, but finding the work done, they took Boromeo "and Issikebb" (? Paramaribo and Essequibo): believes both forces will join to take Barbicius (Berbice) and Curaçao, and then they will have all the Dutch trade in the West Indies. Some Dutch men-of-war lie to leeward; a couple of small frigates would secure these parts. Has desired Mr. Lye to receive his salary as sub-Commissioner: the Lords promised him 200*l.* a year; beseeches his favour in its recovery: it is for his wife's maintenance and "to put her in an equipage to come hither." This island will now supplicate his Majesty for a custom house: if it be granted, begs for a place in it, which he could discharge without prejudice to the Company's business. *Indorsed*, Barbadoes, Jan. 1665(-6). 2 pp. [*Col. Papers*, Vol. XX., No. 7.]

Jan. ?

1127. Memorial of [John] Reid. For his salary of 200*l.* per annum, as Sub-Commissioner for prizes of the Caribbee Islands,

1666.

granted from the Supreme Commissioners. 28th January 1665, *see ante*, No. 919. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. [*Col. Papers*, Vol. XX., No. 8.]

Feb. 1.

1128. Speech of Governor Lord Willoughby on the meeting of the Assembly on 1st February 1666. Stating his reasons for not being doubtful of good success in their consultations and for having called them together [*see Journal, ante*, No. 1121]. That the King has granted him licence to return home, and which Lord Willoughby shows the Assembly, lest some may doubt it is the order to send him home, so much talked of to be brought by the new Governor. Explains that he procured his license only to attend to his own particular concerns, but that he will not budge from them so long as the least show of danger threatens the island. 5 pp. [*Col. Papers*, Vol. XX., No. 9.]

Feb. ?

1129. Minutes by Joseph Williamson. "Send for Champante." Taking notice of the King's letter of 5th December to instruct Lord Willoughby, Governor of Barbadoes, forthwith to fall upon all the French Plantations near him with the best face he can, and to begin with St. Christopher's: preparations to be made with the greatest secrecy, the Government only to be privy to it. The same to Jamaica and to the Governors of Massachusetts, Connecticut, and to Sir T. Temple. To apply themselves to root out the French or Dutch in all the neighbouring Plantations. 1 p. [*Col. Papers*, Vol. XX., No. 10.]

[Feb. 8.]

1130. The King to Fras. Lord Willoughby, Gov. of Barbadoes. His Majesty warned him on 5th December last to be watchful of the proceedings of the French, and to prepare to take all fitting opportunities of beginning with them. Since then war has been openly declared in France, with a more professed conjunction with the Hollanders; his Majesty warns him to begin by seizing any parts held by the French, and has sent two frigates, the Hope and Coventry. Thinks it best that he principally attempt the reducing the French part of St. Christopher's, and recommends corresponding privately with the English Governor, and taking measures with his concurrence in reducing it. *Draft with corrections by Williamson.* 1 p. [*Col. Papers*, Vol. XX., No. 11.]

Feb. 16.

1131. Grant from Cæcilius Lord Baltimore, absolute Lord and Proprietary of the Provinces of Maryland and Avalon, to his son Charles Calvert, of the office of Lieut-General, Governor and Commander-in-Chief and Admiral of the Province of Maryland. With power to summon assemblies of freeholders to make laws, subject to the assent of Lord Baltimore, his heirs and assigns, as near as may be to those of England, and in no way repugnant to Lord Baltimore's rights, or contrary to an Act of Assembly made in the 19th year of his dominion in anno 1650, entitled "An Act concerning Religion;" also power to grant land to all such persons as Lord Baltimore shall direct by warrant. All former Commissions granted to said Charles Calvert or any other in relation to any of the offices or powers hereby granted are revoked. Given in the four and thirtieth year of

1666.

our dominion over our said Province, Annoq. Dom. 1665. 3 sheets. [Col. Papers, Vol. XX., No. 12.]

[Feb. 22.] **1132.** The King to Sir Thomas Modyford, Governor of Jamaica, and to Lord Willoughby, Governor of Barbadoes. His Majesty has warned him to secure the island against the hostilities of the Dutch; and now having cause to apprehend that the French may break with his Majesty, warns him to use the same circumspection towards them; and further authorises him to damnify them to the utmost of his power in their adjacent Plantations, particularly in St. Christopher's, where they are most strong, and likely to seize that part of the island belonging to English subjects. *Draft in the handwriting of Williamson.* 1 p. [Col. Papers, Vol. XX., No. 13.]

[1666.] **1133.** The King to the Governor and Council of the Colony of the Massachusetts and the rest of the United Colonies of our good subjects in New England. Has signified his pleasure to the Captain-General of the Caribbee Islands that he keep a constant correspondence with them; and it is his Majesty's pleasure that they likewise be in all things assisting to said Captain-General, with victuals, arms, ammunition, &c., and with such number of men as shall be agreed upon, either for defence of those colonies, or for dispossessing the subjects of the French King or of the United Provinces. *Two copies.* 1 p. [Col. Papers, Vol. XX., Nos. 14, 15.]

Feb. 22. **1134.** The King to the Governor and Council of Connecticut. Has by former letters directed them to put themselves in the best way of defence against the assaults of French and Dutch, and for securing the coming of all ships to England. And because the time is now more favourable than ever to deliver themselves from their unquiet neighbours, the King authorises them to apply themselves with all their force and skill to reducing the French and Dutch islands and plantations, and especially Canada. Must leave the effecting of this to their prudence, since it is impossible at this distance to instruct them, and has required Sir Thomas Temple, Governor of Nova Scotia, to be assisting therein. Directions for publishing the inclosed declaration of war against France. *Mutilated. Annexed,*

Extract of his Majesty's declaration against the French. *Together 2½ pp.* [Col. Papers, Vol. XX., No. 16.]

[Feb. 22.] **1135.** Draft of the preceding letter in the handwriting of Williamson. *Indorsed,* Letter to the Massachusetts and Connecticut. 1 p. [Col. Papers, Vol. XX., No. 17.]

Feb. 22. **1136.** The King to Sir Thos. Temple. Sends declaration of war against the French King, which he is required to have so lemnly published [in Nova Scotia]. Is commanded to apply himself by all ways and means to annoy, damage, and destroy the French as well as the Dutch, and to reduce their colonies and Plantations near to him to his Majesty's obedience, and more especially the French in Canada, about which the colonies of Massachusetts and Connecticut have been enjoined to correspond with

Whitehall.

1666.

him. *Countersigned by Sec. Lord Arlington.* 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XX., No. 18.*]

[1666.]

1137. The King to [Sir Thomas Temple, Governor of Nova Scotia]. Refers to his Majesty's letter of 22nd February last, with declaration of war against France, in which "Wee enjoined our Colonies of the Mattachusetts and Connecticut in New England to join and correspond with you." Has thought it not amiss to quicken their resolves, that the French may not prevent them, as his Majesty has reason to believe they will endeavour to do; and considering the more immediate danger to which Barbadoes and the other Caribbee islands are exposed, and that his Majesty cannot yet spare supplies from home,—his Majesty recommends it to him to consider with his neighbour colonies of some fit number of forces to be speedily sent to the relief and defence of said islands. *Draft, with corrections by Williamson. Indorsed, To New England, 2 pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XX., No. 19.*]

Feb. 22.
St. Jago de la
Vega.

1138. Minutes of the Council of Jamaica. Present: Gov. Sir Thos. Modyford, Maj.-Gen. Thos. Modyford, Lieut.-Cols. John Coape, Robt. Bindloss, Wm. Ivey, Robt. Freeman, and Thos. Ballard, Major Thos. Fuller, and Col. Henry Archbold. Resolved that it is to the interest of the island to have letters of marque granted against the Spaniard. 1. Because it furnishes the island with many necessary commodities at easy rates. 2. It replenishes the island with coin, bullion, cocoa, logwood, hides, tallow, indigo, cochineal, and many other commodities whereby the men of New England are invited to bring their provisions, and many merchants to reside at Port Royal. 3. It helps the poorer planters, by selling provisions to the men-of-war. 4. It hath and will enable many to buy slaves and settle plantations, as Harmenson, Guy, Brimacain, and many others who have considerable plantations. 5. It draws down yearly from the Windward Islands many an hundred of English, French, and Dutch, many of whom turn planters. 6. It is the only means to keep the buccaneers on Hispaniola, Tortugas, and the South and North Quays of Cuba from being their enemies and infesting their sea-side plantations. 7. It is a great security to the island, that the men-of-war often intercept Spanish advices, and give intelligence to the Governor; which they often did in Col. D'Oyley's time and since. 8. The said men-of-war bring no small benefit to his Majesty and Royal Highness, by the 15ths and 10ths. 9. They keep many able artificers at work in Port Royal and elsewhere, at extraordinary wages. 10. Whatsoever they get the soberer part bestow in strengthening their old ships, which in time will grow formidable. 11. They are of great reputation to this island and of terror to the Spaniard, and keep up a high and military spirit in all the inhabitants. 12. It seems to be the only means to force the Spaniards in time to a free trade, all ways of kindness producing nothing of good neighbourhood, for though all old commissions have been called in, and no new ones granted, and many of their ships restored, yet they continue all acts of hostility, taking our ships and murdering our people, making them work at their fortifications and then sending

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them into Spain, and very lately they denied an English fleet bound for the Dutch colonies wood, water, or provisions. For which reasons it was unanimously concluded, that the granting of said commissions did extraordinarily conduce to the strengthening, preservation, enriching, and advancing the settlement of this island. 4 pp. [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XXXIV., pp. 143-147.*]

[Feb. 23.]

1139. Petition of Samuel Farmer to the King in Council. His Majesty had appointed the 26th of this inst. Jan. for hearing the complaints of Lord Willoughby against petitioner; but his Majesty's sudden removal from Oxford no way permitting it, prays the King to prefix some other day; notice being left at John Champante's house, who is Lord Willoughby's agent, as petitioner has already been at expense in summoning him and others. *Indorsed, Recd.* 23 Feb. 1666. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XX., No. 20.*]

Feb.

1140. [Sec. Lord Arlington?] to Executors of Sir Martin Noel. Asks their compliance with his request about the dispatch of Don Juan Ximenes de Bohorques, whose business the King has so far taken into his particular cognizance as to order the writer to see it terminated; they must contribute their assistance, as Mr. Litcott cannot advance such a sum without first receiving what is due from them. The impediment formerly alleged by them of not daring to go into Sir Martin's house is now over, and it cannot be for their advantage to let the King see slow compliance with what he has so earnestly recommended. Their speedy compliance will bring them no prejudice, and delay will in a great degree prove injustice to this poor gentleman, whom the King desires to go with the Earl of Sandwich, and his departure will be very speedily. Having told them how much the King concerns himself therein, expects they will see what it becomes them to do, not only in obedience but in relation to some of their interests. [*Dom., Chas. II., Vol. CXLIX., No. 84, Cal., p. 277.*]

Feb. 23.]

1141. Request that the Baronet's Warrant granted to Robert Carr, and left by him when he went to Newfoundland in Lord ——'s hands may be filled in the name of John Nelthorpe. [*Dom., Chas. II., Vol. CXLIX., No. 2, Cal., p. 264.*]

Mar. 1.
Jamaica.

1142. Governor Sir Thos. Modyford to the Duke of Albemarle. Will only add to this Narrative(*annexed*) that every action gives new encouragement to attempt the Spaniard, finding them in all places very weak and very wealthy. Two or three hundred privateers lately on the coast of Cuba, being denied provisions for money, marched 42 miles into the country, took and fired the town of Santo Spirito, routed a body of 200 horse, carried their prisoners to their ships, and for their ransom had 300 fat beeves sent down. Many of their blacks would not go back, but stay with our men, and are willingly kept for guides. "They are since closed with the other part of the fleet bound for Curaçoa." All this was done without order from hence, under colour of Portugal commissions, under which if not reduced they will prey upon the Spaniards, and in time be totally alienated

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from this place, which we must prevent or perish, and no expedient but commissions against the Spaniard can do it. *Annexed,*

1142. I. Examinations of Captains John Morris, Jackman, and Morgan taken before Sir Thos. Modyford, Governor of Jamaica, 20 Sept. 1665, concerning an expedition against the Spaniards in the Bay of Mexico, composed into a Narrative and addressed to the Duke of Albemarle. Having been out 22 months and hearing nothing of the cessation betwixt the King and the Spaniard, they sailed in January last according to their commission from Lord Windsor to prey upon that nation, up the river Tabasco, in the Bay of Mexico, and guided by Indians marched with 107 men, 300 miles to avoid discovery to Vildemos, which they took and plundered, capturing 300 prisoners; but on returning to the mouth of the river they found that their ships had been taken by the Spaniards, who soon after attacked them with ships and 300 men. Account of the fight in which the Spaniards were beaten off without loss of a man. They then fitted up two barques and four canoes, took Rio Garta with 30 men and stormed a breastwork there killing 15 and taking the rest prisoners, crossed the Bay of Honduras, watering at the Isle of Rattan, took the town of Truxillo and a vessel in the road, and came to the Mosquitos, where the Indians are hostile to the Spaniards, and nine of them willingly came with them. They then anchored in Monkey Bay near Nicaragua river, up which they went in canoes, passing three falls, for a distance of 37 leagues, where began the entrance to a fair laguna or lake, judged to be 50 leagues by 30, of sweet water, full of excellent fish with its banks full of brave pastures and savannahs covered with horses and cattle, where they had as good beef and mutton as any in England. Riding by day under keys and islands and rowing all night, on the fifth night by the advice of their Indian guide, they landed near the city of Gran Granada, marched undiscried into the centre of the city, fired a volley, overturned 18 great guns in the Parada Place, took the sergeant-major's house, wherein were all their arms and ammunition, secured in the Great Church 300 of the best men prisoners, "abundance of which were churchmen," plundered for 16 hours, discharged the prisoners, sunk all the boats, and so came away. This town is twice bigger than Portsmouth with seven churches and a very fair cathedral, besides divers colleges and monasteries, all built of freestone, as also are most of their houses. They have six companies of horse and foot besides Indians and slaves in abundance. Above 1,000 of these Indians joined them in plundering and would have killed the prisoners, especially the churchmen, imagining that the English would keep the place, but finding the English would return home, requested them to come again, and in the meantime have

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secured themselves in the mountains. A few of them came away and are now in Martin's vessel, who fearing his entertainment, being a Dutchman, has put into Tortugas. At the end of the lagoon they took a vessel of 100 tons, and an island as large as Barbadoes called Lida, with a fine neat town which they plundered. The air here is very cool and wholesome, producing as the inhabitants told them all sorts of European grains, herbs, and fruits in great plenty, that five leagues from the head of the lagoon is a port town on the South Sea called Realleyo, where the King (of Spain) has ships built for trading between Panama and Peru, and that there is a better passage to the lake by Bluefields river to the north-east, and another to the south-east through Costa Rica, almost to Porto Bello, a country inhabited by creolians, mulattos, and Indians, whom the Spaniards dare not trust with arms. The Indians are driven to rebellion by cruelty and there is no reconciling them. They told them also of a city called Legovia, where are many sheep with excellent fine wool. By comparing this relation with maps and histories it appears that this country is in the middle of the Spanish dominions in America, dividing Peru from Mexico, both lying very convenient to infest by sea, but being environed with impassable hills, rocks, and mountains, very difficult if not impossible to be attacked by land. The wealth of the place is such that the first plunder will pay the adventure, being well supplied with commodities and food and free from vermin; the assistance of the Indian and negro slaves if well handled will be very considerable; the creolians will not be long obstinate, when they feel the freedom and ease of his Majesty's Government; 2,000 men some say 500 may easily conquer all this quarter; the Spaniards in their large dominions being so far asunder they are the easier subdued. This place can be reached in eight or 10 days' sail; the proper time to attempt is between March and August, the rest being rainy months when the rivers are high and the strength of their streams not to be stemmed. Has represented this matter to his Grace, being convinced that if ever the reason of state at home require any attempt on the Spanish Indies, this is the properest place and most probable to lay a foundation for the conquest of the whole. $3\frac{1}{2}$ pp. [*Col. Papers*, Vol. XX., No. 21.]

Mar 1.
Jamaica.

1143. Copy of preceding letter and also the inclosure, which is imperfect, wanting a few lines at the end. *Two Papers.* 5 pp. [*Col. Papers*, Vol. XX., Nos. 22, 23.]

March 1.
Jamaica.

1144. Governor Sir Thos. Modyford to the Duke of Albemarle. Since the above a letter has arrived from his brother Sir James of June 1 (1665), inclosing one from his Grace, giving the Governor latitude to grant or not to grant commissions against the Spaniards. Receiving advice that the French forces are very much increasing

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at Tortuga and the south-west of Hispaniola, thought it high time to send a declaration thither, importing his intentions to grant commissions against the Spaniard, which the old privateers assure him will undoubtedly bring back the English and most of the Dutch and French to this port, where they have a better market for their goods. To this end he assembled his Majesty's Council and put the question with the result and reasons here enclosed; and lest delay might too firmly fix them to the French service, who daily threaten war, has caused the enclosed declaration to be published at Port Royal [*wanting*], which hath given infinite contentment to the inhabitants here, and copies to be sent to Tortuga. Meantime is framing a new form of commission and instructions for them whereby they will be better commanded by their officers and more strictly obliged to his Majesty's service, and his Government here; which will be ready against their coming in and the return of the fleet now beating up with about 600 privateers for Curaçao. *Incloses,*

1144. I. The resolutions above referred to of a Council held at St. Jago de la Vega, 22nd February 1666. *Cal., see ante, No. 1138.*

1144. II. Form of commission from Governor Modyford to Privateers at Jamaica. All prizes to be brought into Port Royal and there to be proceeded against according to law. Dated in the 18th year of Charles II., 1665-6. *Together 3 papers. 5 pp. [Col. Papers, Vol. XX., Nos. 24, 24 I., II.]*

March 1. 1145. Examination of Thos. Hilman, mariner, of Bristol, before Sir John Erle and Sir John Knight. Was lately taken in the Nathaniel, of Bristol, by a Dutch caper of 30 guns and brought into Rochelle: before being taken, cast overboard the letter to the Governor of Barbadoes from his Majesty. There are at St. Martin's and other places about 12 French men-of-war, five reported to be bound for Madagascar, one of them carrying 56 guns, the rest from 40 to 50; they are making levies and preparation for war; there are 6,000 soldiers in St. Martin's and thereabouts. There are 14 Dutch capers, the greater part carrying from 22 to 34 guns, of which eight are now at sea, and the rest ready to set sail to attend the return of the English ships from Virginia and Barbadoes. 16 English have lately been taken and brought into Rochelle by the Dutch capers, and about 100 seamen, who were at first kept prisoners, but afterwards released, and are in great distress, many entering the service of the King of France to keep themselves from perishing; the gunners of most of the French ships are Englishmen; more soldiers are still raising in the island of Scilly. [*Dom., Chas. II., Vol. CL., No. 2, Cal., p. 279.*]

[March 2.] 1146. Petition of William Willoughby to the King in Council. Whereas his Majesty has appointed Friday next the 9th inst. for hearing the complaint of Lord Willoughby against Samuel Farmer; petitioner having very urgent occasions which require his absence at that time, prays his Majesty to appoint some other day. *Indorsed, "Reed. 2nd March to be heard this day fortnight." ½ p. [Col. Papers, Vol. XX., No. 25.]*

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March 8.
Jamaica.

1147. Gov. Sir Thos. Modyford to Sec. Lord Arlington. Has received his Majesty's letters of 16th Nov. [*see ante*, No. 1082], and communicated the latter part touching the reducement of Statia and Sabia, to several who had been active in that service; whom he found so inflamed with those princely expressions that they will never think any service too hazardous that his Majesty shall expect from them. Acknowledges himself overpaid by his Majesty's gracious acceptance of his endeavours. Will observe his Majesty's orders touching the merchants that sail hence, hoping they may meet the convoy; but as to going in fleets, it will be rare from hence, for if a single ship be ready once in three months, it is as much as usual. Our privateers have chosen Capt. Edward Mansfield their Admiral, and in the middle of January sailed from the South Keys of Cuba for Curaçao, under the Governor's commission; having meantime, without his order, taken *S^{to} Spirito*, because the Spaniards would not sell them victuals. They are wasted much in numbers, many being gone to the French, where Portugal commissions are of force against the Spaniard; so that was fain to send one Capt. Beeston, a good discreet person, to confirm them in their loyalty, and since has received a letter signed by all their officers, professing much zeal to his Majesty's service, and a firm resolution to attack Curaçao. Supposes he has heard of the taking of Tobago from the Dutch by two captains of this island, Searles and Stedman. Has at large written the Duke of Albemarle what he has been necessitated to do touching reducing the remaining privateers hither again, to whom his Lordship was pleased to refer him for orders. 1 p. [*Col. Papers*, Vol. XX., No. 26.]

March 8.
Jamaica.

1148. Governor Sir Thos. Modyford to Sec. Lord Arlington. Copy of the preceding annexed to his letter of 16th Nov. 1665. 1 p. [*Col. Papers*, Vol. XIX., No. 127.]

March 15.

1149. Josiah Child to Navy Commissioners. In pursuance of contract for New England masts, has freighted the *Lady*, Edm. Harrison master, to sail for Piscataqua and return thence with masts for his Majesty's service; begs protection for the ship, master, and 16 mariners, and privilege for the ship's wearing the King's Jack, as hath been customary for others on the like employment. [*Dom., Chas. II., Vol. CLI., No. 24, Cal., p. 301.*]

March 16.
Whitehall.

1150. (Sec. Lord Arlington) to Sir Thos. Modyford, Governor of Jamaica. Sir Thos. is not unacquainted with the great injustice which the Spaniard Don Juan de Ximenes de Bohorques has suffered in the taking of his ship the *Sto. Christo* by the captain and others of the *Hopeful Adventure* of Jamaica, with circumstances of inhumanity scarcely credible from Englishmen, and to the great scandal of the nation. At which, and the shuffling delays used in making reparation, his Majesty is infinitely offended, and requires him to examine the allegations of Bohorques' petition, of which copy is sent, and if true to use his utmost endeavours in procuring the ships and goods to be forthwith restored; and if not successful to the petitioner's satisfaction, to return his opinion on the whole business

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to his Majesty and the Board; in which the Lords will be very severe for the ill fame such notorious oppressions bring upon his Majesty's Government, and that good correspondence his Majesty has so much given him in charge to maintain with his Catholic Majesty's subjects. In case a full and speedy reparation be not made, his Majesty is resolved to give a very effectual one. *Draft with corrections in Williamson's hand. Incloses,*

1150. I. Complaint of Don Juan Ximenes de Bohorques, cavalier of the order of Callatrava, a Spanish subject, against the executors of Sir Martin Noel. In September 1664 his ship, the Santo Christo of Burgos, serving as "Patach" to the galleons bound for Spain, parted company in a hurricane, and was captured by a privateer and carried to Jamaica. But before the capture Don Juan had consigned his goods to an English merchant, Lyteott, who was on board, nominally for the account of Sir Noel; and the Governor, Sir Thos. Modyford, having sent them to England to Sir Noel, his executors refuse to give them up.

1150. II. The King's order of reference on petition of Don Juan Ximenes de Bohorques concerning the capture of his ship Santo Christo by Capt. William Maurice, of the Hopeful Adventure. Directing Sec. Lord Arlington to write to Sir Thos. Modyford, requiring him to examine the allegations of the petition, and which if he find true to use his utmost endeavours to procure restitution thereof, and if not successful to report upon the whole business to the Privy Council. Oxford, 1665, Nov. 10. *Together 3 pp.* [Col. Papers, Vol. XX., Nos. 27, 27 I, II.]

[March 16.] 1151. Samuel Farmer's answer to Lord Willoughby's accusation, read by himself in Council, 16 March 1666 [see *Lord Willoughby's letter to the Privy Council, dated 5 July 1665, ante, No. 1018.*] Is accused of being an enemy to regal government, a seditious opposer of his Majesty's authority, and a stirrer up of rebellion; but will endeavour to show that he has on all occasions with great hazard of life and fortune been a bold asserter of his Majesty's rights. Was for this cause charged by the rebels with high treason, imprisoned, and had undoubtedly suffered death had not the Parliament authority at that instant determined by the usurpation of Cromwell. When the island was subdued by the Parliament forces under Sir George Ayseue, Farmer was dismissed the Assembly, and made incapable of holding public employment. His endeavours to deliver Bristol to Prince Rupert miscarried, and Yeamans and Bowcher were hanged. Lord Willoughby, 16 years since, was received as Governor on consenting to proclaim his Majesty, and passed an Act to maintain himself against any power whatsoever, without reservation of allegiance to his Majesty. Farmer felt bound to acquaint Lord Willoughby with the evil consequences that might follow, but the Governor was very angry and would not forbear publishing said Act. On arriving in Barbadoes in 1663 the Governor promised Farmer (then Speaker of the Assembly) any favour he could show

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him, and desired him to persuade the Assembly, for a confirmation of their estates, to raise an imposition of 10 per cent. on commodities exported, but Farmer replied it was as much as the clear profits of the whole island, and he supposed the Assembly would give about half, after which the Governor never showed him the least respect. By the Act giving $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to his Majesty for ever Farmer pays 200*l.* per annum. The Assembly then offered Lord Willoughby 300,000 lbs. sugar yearly out of an excise on foreign liquors, but the Governor refused to confirm the Act, the reason being that the Governor received the sugar, yet never published the Act. The Assembly was then dissolved and no other called for two years; during which time divers were imprisoned without any proof to this day against them; others were disseised of houses and lands and exiled without any process of law, or the concurrence of the Council or Assembly, and the Assembly were obliged to petition against an Ordinance which subverted a statute law establishing the Courts. Their reasons for doing so. Farmer does not conceive it an offence to petition against the subversion of their laws, but he never excited others to set their hands to said petition, nor has it anything of sedition in it. It was never his intention to bring his Majesty's Government into reproach, nor yet the Governor, nor did he ride to and fro before the election to the ends alleged, but he knows no offence in telling people what person he thought fit to be elected, such being the usual practice in England. Has been chosen Speaker in other Assemblies, not above three voices being given for any other. Touching the supply demanded for fortifications, the Assembly could not forget that they had given his Majesty $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on condition that he would provide for the fortifications and all other public disbursements whatsoever, and they knew that out of 20,000*l.* received by Lord Willoughby, the Governor had not disbursed anything worth naming for that purpose, or that his Majesty had had one penny of it. Their great guns and powder were sent by Lord Willoughby to Surinam, Sta. Lucia, and other places, so that when De Ruyter came, all their ships had been taken if their own industry and a scant wind had not miraculously preserved them. Under other Governors they were never one month without an Assembly, but had now been near two years without meeting, so felt it their duty to present their petition [*see ante*, No. 1018, inclosure I.], when they were immediately dissolved. Being a churchwarden of St. Thomas', he was desired by the vestry to inform them why the Assembly was dissolved; he showed them a copy of the aforesaid petition, and persuaded them that Lord Willoughby would doubtless avoid such miscarriages in future, so that they departed contentedly away; but not one word was spoken that could be wrested to the sense of raising a mutiny. The Governor immediately published a Declaration, that whoever should enter any plea against the Courts by him erected, or procure hands to any petitions for alteration of anything by him settled, should be judged an enemy to the public peace. He also proclaimed articles of war to the great amazement and terror of the inhabitants, which drove many persons of most eminency in that island to prepare for a speedy removal. Meantime

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it was determined to send Farmer to let his Majesty know the condition of his distressed subjects. Knows not whether the Governor knew of his intentions, but the next day, on Sunday, he was seized by a warrant from the Governor with three others of the Assembly; but finding no witnesses against them, the Council ordered their discharge, whereupon two were released, and the other two might have been if they would have entered into recognizances of 2,000*l.* to appear at the next sessions, meantime to act nothing against the present Government; to this latter they refused, for should his Majesty command any alteration in the Government their recognizances might be forfeited. Was then hurried by a guard of soldiers aboard the Governor's own ship without being allowed to make any provision for the voyage; and was constrained to lie for seven weeks in the open air on the quarter deck, the very seamen wondering that he could survive it. Thus he was banished from wife, children, and estate, without any process at law, or crime meriting the same, and also against the order of the Governor and Council. On the ship touching at the Isle of Wight, he attended twelve days at Salisbury his Majesty's return from Lord Ashley's, and was committed to the custody of a sergeant-at-arms, who demands 60*l.* fees. These, with other disbursements, lie very heavy upon him here, where he has no means of supply; besides the unimaginable damage he sustains in the neglect of his plantations during his absence. *Indorsed*, "Mr. Farmer's answer to the Lord Willoughby's accusation. Read by himself in Council, subscribed and delivered, March 16th, 1665(-6)." 4 pp. closely written. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XX., No. 28.*]

1152. The case of Samuel Farmer, late Speaker of the Assembly of Barbadoes, against Governor Lord Willoughby. This is a printed summary of his case read at the Council March 16, 1666, with a few particulars added. Lieut.-Col. Robert Sanford is the name of the person banished by Lord Willoughby, who is accused of choosing his own creatures for Judges of the new Courts, and allowing them arbitrarily to condemn the inhabitants in great sums, utterly denying them any legal trial by their peers. That the Gov. made an Ordinance whereby he seized the goods of the inhabitants, and converted them to his own use. After being in custody of the serjeant-at-arms, Farmer was committed to the common gaol amongst felons at Oxford, for six weeks. He so acquitted himself in his defence at the Council Board that Lord Willoughby's brother and counsel had nothing to reply, whereupon Farmer was ordered to give security in 2,000*l.* to attend his Majesty in Council when summoned, not to depart the kingdom without licence, and to discharge the fees to the serjeant. It is now full 17 months since he has been imprisoned and under bail not to return to wife, family, and estate, only for discharging his duty as Speaker. Prays for discharge of his bonds, and reparation if innocent or condemnation if guilty. "The Lord Willoughby (now lately) disobliges the inhabitants of Barbadoes; telling them they have lost their freedoms and liberties as Englishmen, and obstructs them in making their addresses to his Majesty for relief; thereby driving them (if it were possible) into rebellion. He doth the like

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at Surinam; where his own Council (joining with the Assembly) have sent him 19 of their grievances; signifying unto him that they will quit the colony "if he speedily relieve them not." *Printed*, 4 pp. [*Col. Papers*, Vol. XX., No. 29.]

[March 20.] **1153.** Proposals of some Planters of interest in his Majesty's Plantations in America, under five heads. That his Majesty's subjects of St. Christopher's are in great danger, by reason the French are possessed of one half thereof, and will doubtless beat off the English, if they are not so served themselves. That the islands of Nevis, Antigua, and Montserrat are in the like danger. It is offered that a course be speedily taken for supplanting the French. That orders be given for raising volunteers in Barbadoes, Nevis, &c. And that for encouragement herein security be given for the payment of 50,000*l.* sterling for reducing St. Kitts, the undertakers to have the enemy's land and stock to themselves, whereof a considerable part to be freely given to the soldiers. *Indorsed*, 20th March 1665-6. "Propositions for St. Christopher's, &c., per Captain March." 1 p. [*Col. Papers*, Vol. XX., No. 30.]

[March 20.] **1154.** Similar proposals under 10 heads. That for effecting same order be taken for raising 600 foot at least at Montserrat, 1,000 from Nevis, and that the Governor of St. Christopher's and all bearing arms there assist therein. That four or five men-of-war and some merchantmen be appointed for transporting these men, and that Commissioners be appointed to manage the whole affair, and one of them be Commander-in-Chief, and afterwards Governor for three years. That the commanders of ships observe the orders of said Commissioners for four months after their arrival at Barbadoes; and that 1,400 firelocks, 600 pikes, and 100 barrels of powder, with shot, be sent hence. *Indorsed*, 20th March 1665-6, with an abstract. [*Col. Papers*, Vol. XX., No. 31.]

[March 20.] **1155.** Copy of the preceding proposals. *Indorsed by Williamson*, St. Christopher's. 1 p. [*Col. Papers*, Vol. XX., No. 32.]

March ? **1156.** Proposals for an agreement between his Majesty and G[eorge] M[arsh] for the reduction of St. Christopher's. 1. That command be given to Lord Willoughby to raise or permit G. M. and (*left blank*) to raise 1,000 men in Barbadoes, 600 in Montserrat, 300 in Antigua, and 1,000 in Nevis, and all bearing arms in St. Christopher's; and to press ships for conveying the soldiers to St. Christopher's, which ships as well as his Majesty's ships now going thither, shall observe the orders of G. M. and — for four months. 2. That commission be given to G. M. to command said forces for reducing that part of St. Christopher's now in possession of the French, and to be Governor for three years certain. 3. That commission issue to said G. M. and — to make sale of all the lands, negroes, and chattels to his Majesty's use. 4. That articles be drawn by which his Majesty sells said lands, &c. to said G. M. and —; in consideration whereof they shall ship to the value of 50,000*l.* to England to his Majesty's use, within 12 months after reducing said island. 1 p. [*Col. Papers*, Vol. XX., No. 33.]

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March ? **1157.** Memorandum by Joseph Williamson concerning an agreement between the Duke of Albemarle, Lieut.-Gen. of his Majesty's forces, and Sec. Lord Arlington [*struck through and* "the parties to these presents" *substituted*] for the reduction of that part of St. Christopher's now in possession of the French to his Majesty's obedience. *Draft with corrections. Indorsed, Articles upon the subduing of St. Christopher's, 2 pp. [Col. Papers, Vol. XX., No. 34.]*
- March ? **1158.** [Memorandum by Joseph Williamson, being the draft with corrections of an agreement between his Majesty and George Marsh for the reduction of the French part of St. Christopher's. With secret article for payment to the King of 50,000*l.* sterling out of the lands, negroes, and stock taken from the French, to be paid by G. M. within twelve months after reduction of said island; also for a Commission of Governor of same to G. M. for three years, and letter to Gov. Lord Willoughby to permit 1,000 men to be raised in Barbadoes. 2 pp. [Col. Papers, Vol. XX., No. 35.]
- March. **1159.** Articles of agreement made [*sic.*] day of March, 18 Car. II. [1665-6], between the Duke of Albemarle, Lieut.-General of his Majesty's forces, and Sec. Lord Arlington, on behalf of his Majesty, and George Marsh, Squire of the Body to his said Majesty, in accordance with the proposals of G. M. for the reduction of the French part of St. Christopher's, *Calendared, ante, No. 1156. Draft with corrections in Williamson's handwriting. Indorsed, Articles Lieut.-General Lord Arlington and Mr. Marsh. 3 pp. [Col. Papers, Vol. XX., No. 36.]*
- March. **1160.** Fair copy of preceding. Also of Joseph Williamson's mem. concerning the same [*No. 1157*], who has written in margin, "Never concluded." 6½ pp. [Col. Papers, Vol. XX., No. 37.]
- March 24.
[Barbadoes.] **1161.** An Act for the raising a present sum of goods for the needful public use of this island (Barbadoes). Read and passed this 24th March 1665-6. Ordered by the Governor and Council to be laid aside, and not to be passed, April 14, 1666. 4½ pp. [Col. Papers, Vol. XX., No. 38.]
1666. **1162.** Mem. in the handwriting of Joseph Williamson that Tobago is an island belonging to the Dutch, and was taken from them 1665-6 by Captains Searle and Stedman, set out from Jamaica by virtue of a general commission against the French and Dutch. [Col. Entry Bk., No. XCII., p. 341.]
- 1666 ? **1163.** Mem. by Williamson that the isle of Providence is situate near the main of America off the kingdom of Veraguas, almost in the direct way between Porto Bello and the Havannah in the isle of Cuba. [Col. Entry Bk., No. XCII., p. 343.]
- March 28. **1164.** Petition of the Royal African Company to the King. Have resolved, in order to the preservation of the trade of the Gold Coast, to send thither present supply of men, ammunition, and merchandise,

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notwithstanding their great losses. Can set out but two ships of their own and two more licensed, to go as an united force offensive and defensive to preserve what is now in their possession, and also to attempt any forts or factories taken from them by the Dutch. This force not being sufficient for the design, pray that they may have the Golden Lion, as formerly, to be the admiral of their fleet. [*Dom. Chas. II., Vol. CLII., No. 34, Col., p. 320.*]

April 3.
Westminster.

1165. Warrant to the Treasurer and Officers of the Exchequer. Whereas his Majesty has thought fit that the commodities of Jamaica, be not burdened here with any impost or custom, for the term of five years from the 18th Feby. 1664; and has directed Governor Sir Thos. Modyford to publish his Majesty's intentions by proclamation there. His Majesty's hereby requires them to allow upon the accounts of the Farmers of his Customs, all such sums as during said five years have been or shall be abated by them, upon the importation of any commodity of said island; same to be allowed upon the certificate of the Governor. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XX., No. 39; also Patent Roll, 17 & 18 Chas. II., part 3, No. 8.*]

April 4.

1166. Speech of Governor Lord Willoughby to the Assembly of Barbadoes. His reasons for calling them so suddenly together again are not as they might have thought to dissolve them, but to do something for the defence of his Majesty's dominions in these parts, for though they met near three months ago nothing is yet done. France has declared war against England, and the Danes have made a league with the Dutch, and all may be taken out of their hands, and then no need to contend who shall carry the purse or manage the sword. Earnestly recommends to them the speedy dispatch of the Act for the sum agreed on for the levy (*see No. 1161*), as it now lies before them, but to trust only men free from faction and foreign engagements, so he may give account to the King by the fleet now bound for England, which he has stayed to give them this opportunity. 3 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XX., No. 40.*]

April 4.

1167. Answer of the Assembly of Barbadoes to the above Speech of Governor Lord Willoughby. They desire not to be misrepresented in point of their loyal affection, being ready to sacrifice lives and fortunes for his Majesty's interest, therefore have laid before him an Act for the levy of 8 lbs. of sugar per acre, &c. for purchasing powder and arms, and making powder here, which only receives delay by his Excellency; also another Act for raising labourers for erecting breastworks at the landing places; which will amount in effect to near a million and a half of sugar; whereas the Governor says 500,000 lbs. would serve. They cannot but be sensible, that no stock has been found from the $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to repair the forts, or stock the magazine, and now it is expected that all neglects should be supplied by this Assembly without question or satisfaction. Lastly the Assembly desire that those Acts may be passed, which will satisfy the world of their readiness to lay out themselves for his Majesty. If his Excellency have any exception to those Acts, they will consent reasonably to alter them; and if the Acts pass,

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the Assembly further offer to expend on the fortification of the four seaports 300,000 lbs. of sugar as his Excellency shall appoint, and leave themselves to his Majesty's judgment whether to be sustained by the country or allowed out of the $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. 2 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XX., No. 41.*]

April 6.

1168. The King to the Duke of York. Upon suit of the Royal African Company, his Royal Highness is commanded forthwith to give order to bestow upon them the ship *Golden Lyon* taken from the Dutch on the coast of Africa, with her tackle and furniture. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol. XVII., p. 180.*]

April 9.
New York.

1169. Col. Nicolls to Sec. Lord Arlington. After long expectation of the King's further directions for the settlement of Delaware river, for which he hears not of any patent yet granted, till which time it must remain under his care, to his great charge. Complaints of the little probability of paying the arrears to all the poor officers and soldiers in this expedition, unless his Majesty will graciously look upon them who have spent two full years in his service. This express will come by Mr. Stocke, to whom, as recommended by his Lordship, he "gave a colours," and for his own merits made a Commissary, to whose report he refers, well knowing that my Lord Baltimore can never make good his pretences within 20 miles of any part of the river by the lines mentioned in his patent. The variation of the compass in point of latitude may be justly argued and proved to be a degree and a half in these parts from England. His Royal Highness has granted to Lord Berkeley and Sir George Carteret (amongst other tracts of inevitable prejudice to this colony) all the east side of Delaware river; and by the unskilfulness of the informers, the west side of the river, now seated with Swedes, Finns, and Dutch, is so crushed between Lord Baltimore's patent and Lord Berkeley's indenture, that the inhabitants cannot subsist in so narrow a compass, and if some course be not taken to rectify these great mistakes, New York, Delaware, and Lord Berkeley's interest will destroy each other; but if the King and his Royal Highness will grant to Lord Berkeley the tract recovered from the Burgomasters of Amsterdam, all interests will be fully preserved. Has written to his Royal Highness, the Lord Chancellor, and Mr. Coventry as to the general interests of this colony in regard to the inhabitants, who are three parts Dutch, and have their estates and relations interwoven with friends in Holland. New comers of our own nation at first "are blown up with large designs," but not knowing the knack of trading here, meet with discouragements, and stay not to become wiser. Sends copies of transactions at Boston; the originals were sent with Col. George Cartwright; his Majesty will read the sophistry of the Massachusetts, "until such time as we did press them to a positive obedience, and then they do unmask themselves." The King's instructions printed for the information of the people, but they neither have nor will publish any parts of the whole, except their furious proclamation. They and all the other colonies are at a stand to see what reproof his Majesty will send over. Hears Col. Cartwright was put ashore in Spain, but hopes he hath been so happy as to give his

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Majesty a particular verbal account. Sir Robert Carr now here. Mr. Maverick still at Boston with some few of his old friends. Though Sir Robert for private ends did not answer just expectations, yet he has followed his commission to the best of his skill, whereof Col. Cartwright has had experience. Dares not presume to find out a way to bring down the pride of the Massachusetts, yet it is evident that the situation of this place will draw in short time most of their trade hither, where he has begun to set up a school of better religion and obedience to God and the King, from which small beginnings a reformation may proceed, if it shall please God. Begs for a speedy consideration of the necessities of the soldiers and country; for himself he is utterly ruined, and without very great supplies cannot make an honest defence of his Majesty's interest if attacked by a foreign force. Took so much trial last year of our neighbours of Connecticut that he cannot depend on any better hands than those few which he brought with him, who are dispersed into four garrisons, the nearest 100 miles distant, the furthest 250. The Commissioners have neither money nor credit left to follow their trust, but ride at anchor till the storm of their necessities is blown over by his Majesty's supplies. Hears that the privateers of Jamaica have taken several islands from the Dutch and good store of booty, but have left Curaçao, which if not taken, the thorn will still be left in the foot of all the Leeward Islands, for to that island all the negroes from Guinea are brought and sold to the Genoese, and were the Dutch driven thence, their trade in Guinea would not be half so considerable, and the Spaniards would soon court the Royal Company with pieces of eight. *Printed in New York Documents, Vol. III., pp. 113-115. 5 pp. [Col. Papers, Vol. XX., No. 42.]*

April 9.
New York.

1170. Sir Robert Carr to Sec. Lord Arlington. Since Col. Cartwright's departure, Mr. Mavericke and himself have several times sent copies of all the papers they could come by, of their transactions, and now finds Col. Nicolls has sent those which passed between them and the General Court of Boston. A year ago the inhabitants of Warwick in the King's Province, were several ways damnified by one Pumham, an Indian, who with his company had seated themselves on Warwick Neck, and were encouraged to keep it from the lawful owners by the Massachusetts Bay Government. An order was made for their removal, but Pumham was unwilling to submit, and to have forced him to obey the order would have occasioned trouble, so concluded with Pumham for 20*l.* more to quit the Neck and the King's Province, and never return. Pumham still making no preparations for departure, Sir Robert went to Warwick again, in February last, and found Mr. Eliot, a minister of Roxbury, had written to Pumham. This, with other actions, puts it out of question that the Massachusetts are as unwilling to let the people in these Southern parts rest under his Majesty's Government as them of the Eastern in the Province of Maine. Sends papers concerning Pumham's removal, who with his company are now removed, and all are well satisfied about it. We are in a very sad condition, being in a very poor country, and our credits nothing at Boston. For his own particular has sent several times to him, which he

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hopes will be taken notice of. Has given a hint that if his Majesty has not already disposed of Delaware, it would be a considerable place for a trade to belong to his own Province, and beneficial to the inhabitants. Sends papers from which he perceives the fears of the Justices of Maine still continue. *Incloses,*

1170. 1. Letters, &c. of the King's Commissioners concerning the removal of Pumham and the Indians with him from Warwick Neck. 1665, April 7, to 1666, March 1, as follow, viz. :—

Sir Robt. Carr, Col. George Cartwright, and Sam. Mavericke to the Town of Warwick. Warwick, 1665, April 7.

Receipt of Cheesechamut, eldest son of Pumham, for 30*l.* from the gentlemen of Warwick, and promise, on behalf of his father, upon receipt of 10*l.* more, to remove with the rest of his company to quit the King's Province. 1665, Dec. 28.

Sir Robert Carr to Mr. Gorton, Captain Houldon, and the rest of the inhabitants of Warwick. From Mr. Smith's trading house. 1665, Dec. 28.

Certificate that Sam. Gorton, senior, Capt. John Green, Walter Todd, James Green, and John Potter, of the town of Warwick, delivered 10*l.* to Pumham. 1666, Jan. 3.

Order of Sir Robert Carr to Pumham, pretended Sachem on Warwick Neck, and his adherents, to remove from Warwick Neck. 1666, Feb. 24.

John Eliot to Sir Robt. Carr. Roxbury, 1665, Nov. 9.

Sir Robt. Carr to John Eliot of Roxbury. Warwick, 1666, Feb. 28.

Roger Williams to Sir Robt. Carr. Providence, 1666, March 1.

Together 7 pp. Indorsed, Letters to and from the Commissioners concerning Rhode Island and the King's Province. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XX., No. 43, 43 i.*]

April 10.
Whitehall.

1171. The King to the Colonies of New England. His Majesty has received full information from his Commissioners of their reception in the several colonies of New England, in all which they have received great satisfaction but in the Massachusetts, and is fully informed of all proceedings. Upon all which it is very evident that those who govern the Massachusetts believe that the Commission is an apparent violation of their charter and tending to the dissolution of it, and that his Majesty hath no jurisdiction over them, and no appeals against their judgments can be made to the King from their judgments, "which would be a matter of such high consequence as every man discerns where it must end." His Majesty therefore recalls his said Commissioners, to the end he may receive a more particular account of his Plantations and of their differences with those of the Massachusetts; and he commands the Governor and Council of the Massachusetts forthwith to make choice

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of four or five persons to attend his Majesty, whereof Richard Bellingham and Major Hawthorne to be two; and when all allegations or pretences on behalf of said colony shall be heard, the King will make it appear how far he is from the least thought of invading or infringing in the least degree the Royal Charter granted to the colony. His Majesty further commands that the government of the Province of Maine continue as the Commissioners have left it, until his Majesty shall further determine. Also that the Governor and Council of the Massachusetts immediately set all persons at liberty who have been imprisoned only for petitioning or applying to his Majesty's Commissioners, and that no man hereafter be imprisoned or molested for showing respect to them. The bounds of the several colonies, particularly the temporary bounds between New Plymouth and Rhode Island, to be observed until the King's determination be made known. *Countersigned by Sec. Sir William Morrice. 3 pp. [Col. Papers, Vol. XX., No. 44.]*

April 10. **1172.** Copy of the preceding letter. *Indorsed, Read at the* Whitehall. *Committee, May 1, 1666. [Col. Papers, Vol. XX., No. 45.]*

April 10. **1173.** The King to the Governor and Council of Rhode Island. Cannot but let them know how much his Majesty is pleased with the good reception they have given his Commissioners and their dutifulness and obedience to his Majesty. Their carriage seems to be set off with the more lustre by the deportment of the colony of the Massachusetts. His Majesty assures them he will never be unmindful of their loyal and dutiful behaviour, and promises his constant protection and Royal favour. *1 p. 2 copies. [Col. Papers, Vol. XX., Nos. 46, 47.]*

April 10. **1174.** The King to the Commissioners for New England. The account of their proceedings has given his Majesty much content and satisfaction. Is sorry that any of his loyal subjects there should so mistake their own true advantage as to give his Majesty cause of displeasure; but since the Massachusetts colony has been wanting in duty and respect to the King's Commissioners, his Majesty could not choose but resent their deportment, and has accordingly declared his just dislike thereof, and sent express commands for the Governor and others of that colony to attend the King, and answer their proceedings. Has therefore thought it requisite that the Commissioners should likewise return, which they are hereby required to do unless private occasions shall induce any of them to remain, which the King is willing to permit. *1 p. [Col. Papers, Vol. XX., No. 48.]*

April 10. **1175.** Entries of the above letters from the King to the Colonies of New England, to the Commissioners for New England, to the Governor and Council of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, to the Governor and Council of Connecticut, and to the Governor and Council of New Plymouth. [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol. XIV., pp. 82-84.*]

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April 10.
Fort James,
New York.

1176. Col. Richard Nicolls to Sec. Lord Arlington. In consideration of the good service done by Sir Robert Carr, Capt. John Carr, and Ensign Arthur Stock, in reducing Delaware from the Dutch to the King's obedience, the Commissioners have conferred on them the houses and lands belonging to the Dutch principal officers. Recommends to him therefore by Mr. Stock to procure a grant in confirmation thereof, that is to say: the Governor Inniosa's island, to Sir Robert Carr; the Scout's house and land, to Capt. Carr; and the Dutch Ensign Peter Aldrick's land, to Mr. Stock, of which they have had possession ever since the taking of the place. *Printed in New York Documents. III., 115. 1 p. [Col. Papers, Vol. XX., No. 49.]*

April 10.

1177. Don Juan Ximenes de Bohorques to Sir Thos. Modyford, Governor of Jamaica. In reference to his ship the *S^{to} Christo* of Burgos, which was taken by Capt. Maurice Williams. His Majesty thinks it reasonable that he should have restitution, to which end he was pleased to issue the enclosed order, and "Lord Arlington doth acquaint you with no less." Desires him to send to London what belonged to himself, in pieces of eight, bills, or cocoa and sugar, consigned to Giles Lydcott, or the Conde de Molina, Ambassador of Spain, and entreats that right may be done in reference to goods belonging to others and which were by his Honour publicly sold. *3 pp. [Col. Papers, Vol. XX., No. 50.]*

April 10.
Maryland.

1178. The titles of twenty-seven Acts made at a session of Assembly begun April 10, 1666, by Governor Charles Calvert, viz.:—1. An Act for recording the Journal of the Lower House. 2. Prohibiting trade with the Indians for any flesh, dead or alive, except deer and wild fowl. 3. For making highways and the heads of rivers, creeks, branches, and swamps passable for horse and foot. 4. Concerning outlawry. 5. For appointing coroners in each respective county. 6. For confirmation of the articles of peace made with the Indians. 7. Explaining an Act for the Muster Master-General's fees. 8. For empowering the Governor and Council to make war or peace with any Indian enemy beyond the bounds of this Province. 9. Prohibiting foreign engrossers. 10. Prohibiting commissioners, sheriffs, and clerks to plead as attornies in their respective county courts. 11. Prohibiting the office of clerks and sheriffs to be officiated at one and the same time by one and the same person. 12. For the clerks' fees and allowance for jurors in civil causes. 13. For the repeal of an Act of encouragement to Wm. Smith in his undertaking the country's work at St. Mary's. 14. For building a prison at St. Mary's. 15. Against hog stealers. 16. For repeal of part of a branch of an Act for an addition to the Secretary's fees. 17. Touching payment of debts in the year 1667. 18. For encouragement of trade. 19. Giving passes to persons that are to depart this Province. 20. Providing against runaways and all such as shall entertain them. 21. Limiting servants' fines. 22. Additional Act to the Act for the publication of marriages. 23. Limiting ordinary keepers. 24. Providing for payment of the 25 lbs. of

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tobacco per pole in the cessation year to the Lieutenant-General. 25. For the reviving certain laws in this Province. 26. For the publication of all laws within this Province for the future. And, 27. For the burgesses' expenses and other public debts. All said laws passed under the Great Seal of the Province, 14th June 1666. *Together* 29 pp. [*Col. Entry Bk.*, No. LIII, pp. 99-127.]

April ?

1179. Relation of the loss of St. Christopher's. The Proclamation of War coming to the hand of Col. Watts, Governor of the English part of St. Christopher's, he according to former agreement gave the French three days' warning, receiving meantime the assistance of 600 or 700 men mostly from Jamaica that had taken the Dutch islands. The French then desired 40 days' respite to consider of fighting or leaving the island, and being refused departed with much terror. But next morning at break of day they fell upon the English where they thought them weakest, and ran on burning and destroying till charged by one company; their General was killed and the whole body of 700 or 800 gave back, but the captain of another [English] company receiving a slight hurt in his foot cried to retreat, and the French rallying totally defeated them and overran all that part of the island. Meantime the English Governor with 1,000 men fell on the French at the west end, but lighting on a strong house wherein were about 200 French lay long pelting at it till the Governor was killed. Col. Morgan, commander of the Jamaica men, was shot through both legs, and most of the stout commanders killed and wounded; and the rest having spent their ammunition made a disorderly retreat, and spiking the guns and taking down the colours of an English fort, retired to their homes in confusion, giving up all for lost. And though they were three for one of the French with 600 or 700 waiting for orders, the next in command to Governor Watts sent to the French for articles, and the generality of stout men who were against it being charged on pain of death not to fight, embarked for Nevis with many negroes and goods, leaving the rest to what articles the French made, which were in general performed, and in some particulars much time and favour showed more than was agreed on. The island was inhabited by French at both ends, and the English in the middle were divided by mountains through which was only passage for foot men. *Annexed,*

1179. i. The result of the Council of War, M. Le Chev. de St. Lawrence, President in Chief, being the articles above referred to. St. Christopher's, 1666, April 10 (*sic*).

1179. ii. Oath to be taken by the English to the King of France. To acknowledge no other Prince but his Most Christian Majesty, and so long as they are under his subjection to be his faithful servants, renouncing obedience to all others, and serving said King against all others, and also against the King of Great Britain so long as he is enemy to the King of France. *Together* 4 pp. [*Col. Papers*, Vol. XX., Nos. 51, 51, I, II.]

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April 11.

1180. Articles betwixt the English and French on St. Christopher's, upon the invasion of the French and surrender of the English. Having deliberated on the demand of the English gentlemen for a treaty, the council of war, President the Chevalier St. Lawrence, have resolved: (1.) That they acknowledge his Most Christian Majesty for their Sovereign, and give their oaths to him. 2. They shall have no Governor but the French. 3. Surrender forts, artillery, and fire-arms. 4. Volunteers, vagabonds, and loose persons shall depart the island, and Lt.-Col. Lovering, Major Crook, Capt. Cook, Capt. Jeffrys, Mr. Herbert, and Lieut. Robert Clarke, shall be sent for hostages to the camp at Scindy Point. 5. All English inhabitants shall continue in peaceable possessors of their goods. 9. And may embark with their families and moveables (negroes and beasts not included) and dispose of their immoveables, whensoever they please. 7. They shall live in the liberty of their conscience, but not to have temples or make any assemblies whatsoever, or to commit any act whereby the Catholics may be scandalized. *Signed by Chevalier de St. Lawrence. 1½ pp. Two copies. [Col. Papers, Vol. XX., Nos. 52, 53.]*

April 11.

Nevis.

1181. Gov. Jas. Russell to Sir John Knight in Bristol. Received his letter by Capt. Dapwell, and sent copy to Col. Watts, Governor of St. Christopher's, and also his Majesty's proclamation of war against the French. Watts wrote the next day that he was in arms, and could withstand the French, but desired assistance, whereupon Governor Russell sent him 400 men; but at this instant has received letters thence that the French fell on first and on the windward side of the island, and have cut off almost all; that we have received very considerable loss at the leeward side; and that the French general, his deputy, Col. Watts, and many more considerable persons are killed. They write for further aid, but at a council of his officers they were unanimous that this island cannot spare any further strength. Implores him to acquaint his Majesty with their miserable condition, and to send speedy supplies of great guns and ammunition. 2 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XX., No. 54.*]

April 12.

Whitehall.

1182. Sec. Sir Wm. Morrice to the Commissioners for New England. Doubts not that his Majesty's letter of the 10th inst. will be very welcome to them; neither is his Majesty content to acknowledge their merits only in good words, but has thought fit to send them 200*l.* a piece in goods in the ships now bound for New England, and given them leave to return home as soon as convenient, with liberty to remain if more suitable to them. Sends two copies of the signification of his Majesty's pleasure concerning the Massachusetts, one to be delivered to the Massachusetts, and the other to be kept by the Commissioners. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XX., No. 55.*]

April 12.

Whitehall.

1183. Copy of preceding letter. [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol. XLV., p. 85.*]

April 13.

Worcester House.

1184. Lord Chancellor Clarendon to Col. Nicolls. Has never omitted any opportunity of writing, but has cause to believe that many of his letters have miscarried. Hopes Col. Carteret has given him an

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account of all that has passed since his arrival after many misfortunes, and then he will find his friends have not been unmindful of him. Knows not whether this will come by a ship which is bound for New York, or by another freighted by merchants on the Duke's desire, in which there will be commodities on the Duke's account for the benefit of the soldiers. Knows not what to say of the demeanor of the Massachusetts colony, and is very glad the other colonies have behaved so dutifully, but what sense his Majesty has of the behaviour of those of Boston, Col. Nicolls will find by the inclosed [*the letter calendared No. 1171 is here referred to*], and if they do not give obedience to it, we shall give them cause to repent it, for his Majesty will not sit down by the affronts which he hath received. Though the Commissioners are recalled, any wishing to reside there may do so. Hears Mr. Maverick resolves to stay, but it will be necessary for some of the Commissioners to be here when those from Boston shall arrive. Hopes Col. Carteret will be here, and then his Majesty will be able to put an end to all disputes. Supposes that the ship which brings this will carry what is sent by his Majesty for the Commissioners. Nicolls' friends at Roehampton believe he has travelled long enough, and say he intends shortly to return. Hopes then that some others will receive encouragement by his example, and look a little abroad and employ themselves in doing good for their country. *Printed in New York Documents, III., 116. 2 pp. [Col. Papers, Vol. XX., No. 56.]*

April 20.
Barbadoes.

1185. Narrative of the proceedings of the late Assembly by Governor Lord Willoughby That in January last he summoned an Assembly and showed them that the present necessity of fortifying the island was the main cause of their meeting. Having viewed the fortifications the Assembly agreed that there was a visible necessity for a present complete defence, but that the King out of the $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. ought to bear the charge. A Bill was then prepared by the Council for a levy of 500,000 lbs. of sugar, but to this the Assembly replied, they could not concur without breach of their trust; yet in the same breath passed a Bill for raising twice as much, to be disposed of by three of their own members; who were empowered to purchase 3,000 firelocks and 100 barrels of powder, the rest to be kept for such public occasions as said three members should judge fit. This excluded the Governor and Council, not only from the trust, but from all knowledge of the uses of this great levy. They were informed that there would be a greater magazine in the hands of three private men "whose affections to his Majesty's Government we have reason to doubt" than in his Majesty's magazine, which would lead to nothing less than to draw the militia from the King into the hands of his subjects. Notwithstanding a faction overruled the clear meaning party, and after three months spent in vain, the Governor ordered the Bill should not pass. By this time the Assembly found it needful to vindicate their loyal intentions by private scattered papers, with reflections on himself and Council, yet had not the luck to convince any one moderate man that they loved his Majesty so well as to trust him further than necessity compelled them. *2 pp. [Col. Papers, Vol. XX., No. 57.]*

1666.

April 21.
Barbadoes.

1186. Governor Lord Willoughby to the King. Dares not make use of his Majesty's license to return home, for, for want of timely advice of the war with the French, he and all the people are in a maze what to do, the French King having for many months been reinforcing his islands, so that Willoughby much fears that St. Christopher's and other islands may be lost. Has done his best, but has neither ships of war, arms, nor ammunition. Has stopped the fleet bound home to transport men, and sent his nephew with it, else would nobody have gone, but is sure they neither will nor can fight, being so pestered with lading. Knows his Majesty's interest is so concerned that "better he and I, and as many of our name as ever was born, should be sunk and perish, than those islands lost." Hopes his Majesty will a little more consider his interest in these parts than to let them lie thus exposed. The Hollanders by De Ruyter ranged the coasts of Guinea and made attempts on this island, and is not his Majesty more powerful than they, and these islands more considerable than 20 coasts of Guinea? Humbly thanks his Majesty for his good belief in him, by his justice done upon Farmer, as also in those accusations by Craddocke, and the unknown and not to be heard of Thomas Newton; for the clearing of which Willoughby would have come with this fleet, but in a time of so great action and distraction he durst not leave the islands. Beseeches that supplies of shipping, men, arms, and ammunition may be sent. *Indorsed with a summary.* 3 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XX., No. 58.*]

April 21.
Barbadoes.

1187. Gov. Lord Willoughby to (Sec. Lord Arlington). Received the King's order of 16th Nov. 1665 on 21st Dec., with a packet for Sir Thos. Modyford at Jamaica. Has sent orders to the Governors of the Leeward Isles to have their shipping in readiness to sail along with the fleet from hence, and to touch at the several islands, though it be out of their way and more dangerous, because of men-of-war and ships of the French Royal Company that are there, for few or none of the fleet are ships of any reasonable force. Thinks it would be much better for the ships from the Leeward Isles and from hence to take a direct course and rendezvous at the Western Isles, where are good harbours and forts to secure them; desires speedy orders thereon. Not having received advice from the Leeward Isles for three months, has stopped the fleet to raise men for the assistance of St. Christopher's, with his nephew to command them; but never went people upon a slenderer account, having only three small privateers upon no purchase no pay to conduct them. Cannot but "admire" that places of such consideration as these islands are to the King should be so left to look to themselves. Complains that advice is not given when wars are proclaimed. The King of France stronger in these islands than the King of England, except in Barbadoes. Has advised long ago for shipping, arms, and ammunition, and double the force now will not do that which half would have done. The French islands so much reinforced that if his Majesty intends to do anything upon them he must send a good force of shipping, well fitted and furnished, with some numbers of well disciplined men. The life of this business lies in the speedy dispatch of it. *Indorsed, "Sir John Colleton."* 3 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XX., No. 59.*]

1666 ? **1188.** Humble desires of Lord Willoughby to be presented to the King. That Barbadoes and the other Caribbee Islands are in great danger from the attempts of Dutch, French, and other enemies, and the insurrection of slaves, by reason of their great want of ordnance, arms, ammunition, and ships of war; the Dutch sending privateers that way, and the French having landed 3,000 fire-arms in one of their colonies, and their viceroy having a ship of above 60 brass guns to attend him. Prays that 20 reaching pieces of ordnance, with all necessaries, and other arms and ammunition, colours, and drums may be sent for his Majesty's regiment of foot in Barbadoes, and desires that his Majesty will appoint some way for defraying the charge of repairing the forts and building new ones, and keeping in pay soldiers and gunners; two or three good frigates are also desired. $1\frac{1}{2}$ pp. *Two copies.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XX., Nos. 60, 61.*]

1666 ? **1189.** Request of Will. Willoughby. That his Majesty will grant licenses to three advice boats to go to Barbadoes with a master and seven men in each. That the merchant ships bound for Barbadoes may not proceed without the East India merchant for convoy. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XX., No. 62.*]

1666. **1190.** Licence to Samuel Lee to pass and remain some time in America, the Caribbee Islands, and other western parts, for the improvement of his knowledge by a search and collection of the rarities as well of art as nature in the remoter part of the other world. [*Dom., Chas. II., Vol. CLIV., No. 48, Cal., p. 361; also Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol. XXIII., p. 80.*]

April 26. **1191.** Sir Wm. Clarke to Williamson. The Amity has brought in a Dutch ship of eight guns and 22 men taken off the Wells; she was bound for the West Indies, and had in her Capt. John Deene, Governor of Kechovorell, river of Osequell, on the coast of America; she was laden with bricks, iron, and tiles for building, with beads and knives for the Indians, and with provision of beef and pork. [*Dom., Chas. II., Vol. CLIV., No. 67, Cal., p. 365.*]

1663, June, **1192.** A Dr. and Cr. account with the Lords Proprietors of to Carolina, each of the eight Lords Proprietors having as per Cr. side 1666, April. subscribed 75*l.*, making a total of 600*l.* The amount on the Dr. side is 600*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.*, and includes payments for this book of 4*s.* 3*d.*, a monthly salary of 4*l.* to Mons. Laprerey [engineer and surveyor for Carolina], 10*l.* for parchment and wax for engrossing and sealing Sir Wm. Berkeley's commission [see No. 555], 10*s.* to Sir Rich. Browne's clerk for the King's order for abrogating Sir Robt. Heath's patent [see No. 525], 106*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* for charges of the Carolina patent [see No. 427], 24*s.* for a dinner to M. Samford and Vassall about a treaty with them concerning Carolina [see Nos. 849, 860], 40*l.* for engraving a great seal [see No. 527], 284*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.* for arms and ammunition towards the settlement of Port Royal [see No. 879], 5*s.* for the docketts of two patents to send Governor Drummond, 71*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.* Mr. Westlake's fees for the last patent. 2 pp. [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XX., end of volume.*]

1666.

May 1.
Virginia.

1193. Governor Sir Wm. Berkeley to Sec. Lord Arlington. Hath marshalled the 26 merchantmen into a squadron, but all of them are not able to encounter three well prepared men-of-war; they hope a convoy will meet them on the coast of Ireland. Live after the simplicity of the past age; indeed unless the danger of our country gave our fears tongues and language we should shortly forget all sounds that did not concern the business and necessities of our farms. As we are farther out of danger so we approach nearer to Heaven with our prayers that his sacred Majesty's enemies may either drink the sea or lick the dust. 2 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XX., No. 63.*]

May 1.
Virginia.

1194. Thos. Ludwell to Sec. Lord Arlington. That in regard of the hostile force of many and potent enemies against the safety of the three kingdoms, their fears at this distance are almost insupportable. Sends copy of their latest laws and public levies to Col. Moryson to present to his Lordship, with two orders of the General Court, concerning the repayment of the 2s. per hogshead upon the tobacco lost last year, and the stop of the ships till the first of April, a month longer than his Majesty's restriction, that they might be a sufficient fleet to defend themselves, though they could not now dispute their liberties with two men-of-war of twenty guns. *Indorsed, Answered* Nov. 24, 1666. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XX., No. 64.*]

May 1.

1195. Certificate of the Captains of the merchantmen at Point Comfort in Virginia, of Gov. Berkeley's great care of them in ordering their stay till the end of April, they being not ready till that time nor all the ships come up to them. Signed by Nicholas Lux, Admiral, John Scott, Vice-Admiral, and William Coulton, Rear-Admiral. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XX., No. 65.*]

May 3.

1196. Orders of Sir Wm. Berkely, Governor of Virginia, to the fleet of merchantmen bound for England. Constituting Nicholas Luxe, Admiral, John Scott, Vice-Admiral, and William Coulton, Rear-Admiral, and ordering them (according to their bonds) to keep together till they come to Cape Clear, and if they meet with no convoy there to make to the next coast of Ireland. *Two copies.* 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XX., Nos. 66, 67.*]

May 7.
Mount Hope.

1197. Eleise Pokonoahkit [King Philip?] to the Chief Officer of the town of Long Island. Understands that "Ne negrat" will come over to their neighbouring Indians for tribute for conquering them. Sends these few lines to tell them not to pay any more tribute to Ne negrat till the honoured Commissioners have the hearing of it, but to strengthen themselves against his coming. Will not lay hands on them as he did before, both English and Indians are his friends, and Block Island Indians will not join with Ne negrat. "Writin by me John Sasonion." $\frac{1}{2}$ p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XX., No. 68.*]

May 7.

1198. Warrant to pay 800*l.* to George Cartwright for the use of his Majesty's Commissioners employed for the visitation of the colonies in New England. [*Dom., Chas. II., Docquets, Cal. p. 383.*]

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The warrant for a Privy Seal is dated 27 April, *see Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol. XXIII., p. 81.*

May 7.

1199. Mem. of advices received during the week; (1) dated May 4, that Capt. Talbot set sail with several vessels under his convoy for Lisbon, and Virginia; the Sorlings is gone to Falmouth to fetch in a ship that came from Jamaica laden upon the King's and Duke's account, having 50,000*l.* worth of gold and plate for the tenths and fifteenths of prizes taken about those islands. (2) Mem. of advice from Barnstaple, May 4, that 40 or 50 Dutch capers are lying about 48 or 52 degrees, expecting the English Virginia fleet; one of them took a vessel laden with masts from New England. [*Extract from Dom., Chas. II., Vol. CLV., No. 57, Cal., p. 383.*]

May 7.

1200. Twenty-one bonds of 1,000*l.* each given by the Commanders of the ships following:—

John Stockes	-	Golden Lyon of Bristol.
Peter Wraxall	-	Goodwill of Bristol.
David Baker	-	Elizabeth of Weymouth.
Richard Sparke	-	Rebecca of Dartmouth.
Gilbert Anderson	-	Adventure of Hull.
John Hatch	-	Plymouth Merchant of Plymouth.
John Watson	-	Virginia Berkeley.
William Wilcox	-	Francis of Topsham.
Edward Pearce	-	Golden Fortune of London.
William Nicholls	-	Thomas and George of Bristol.
Christopher Browning	-	Samuel of Bideford.
Edward Pickard	-	Philip of Barnstaple.
William Coulton	-	Agreement of Bristol.
Thomas Phelps	-	Dolphin of Bristol.
Nathaniel Thornton	-	James of Bristol.
John England	-	Loves Increase of Bristol.
Robert Munder	-	Charles of London.
John Smith	-	William and Thomas of Bristol.
William Sheppard	-	True Love of Bristol.
Samuel Finch	-	Virginia Merchant of Plymouth.
Thomas Cooke	-	Sarah of London.

To obey all orders and directions already prescribed by Gov. Berkeley or which they shall receive from Capt. Nicholas Lux on their voyage homewards. *Certified copies.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XX., Nos. 69-90.*]

May 8.

1201. Petition of Robert Swanley to the Duke of York. Has suffered much damage in Newfoundland by De Ruyter, and prays for one of his Majesty's ships of war for the defence of the place, or for a commission to provide such a ship himself with guns and all other things. [*Dom., Chas. II., Vol. CLV., No. 72, Cal., p. 386.*]

May 10.
Barbadoes.

1202. Hen. Hawley, Philip Bell, and Sam. Barwicke, of the Council, and H. Sweete, Nath. Kingsland, and Richard Hawkyns, of the Assembly, to Sir John Colleton and Sir Paul Paynter. Being destitute of fire-arms and powder, the Council and Assembly

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raised a stock to furnish the present necessity in some measure. They have appointed 40 butts of sugar to be consigned to Colleton and Paynter for sale, to return one-half in good cannon powder, and the other in good "Snapp hans (?), musketts, and garduce" boxes. Hope his Majesty will spare a small frigate to bring this supply, and make an addition to their store of his Royal bounty. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XX., No. 91.*]

May 11.

1203. Sir John Wolstenholme, Sir John Shaw, and J. Harrison, Farmers of Customs, to Sir Phil. Warwick. A ship belonging to New England laden with Virginia tobacco, arriving at Weymouth, refused to enter and land her goods, as the law required, and is gone for Jersey; beg for a warrant to the Governor of Jersey to stop the vessel and goods; this little trick, if tolerated, would open a dangerous gap into the law and his Majesty's revenue in point of the plantation trade; the ship is from Boston, New England. [*Dom., Chas. II., Vol. CLV., No. 103, Cal., p. 392.*]

May 12.

Barbadoes.

1204. Gov. Lord Willoughby to the King. What he so much feared and endeavoured to prevent has now befallen his Majesty's subjects in St. Christopher's, for the French better supplied and better instructed have surprised them, destroyed all with fire and sword, and become masters of the windward half of the island. Though supplied with a trained band of 1,000 men, the alarm caused the English of the leeward side to advance into French ground, where they were received with a very hot encounter, the privateers, who fought stoutly, lost most of them their lives, and the Governor, who behaved very well and received five wounds, was killed. Cannot commend the fighting of the planters at all. The French spare no cost to supply their Plantations with shipping, men, arms, and ammunition all from home, and keep garrisons in every island well paid and disciplined, all done by a company. If the torrent be not stopped by a speedy force of shipping, &c., the rest of the islands may be lost. News from the Governor of Nevis that 1,200 or 1,500 men well armed gave up to the French on very mean conditions without striking a stroke; if Nevis give up he cannot expect any other will stand, "and if it once come to run in a blood, God bless Barbadoes that fair jewel of your Majesty's Crown." Must and will tell the truth: Barbadoes is the best peopled spot in these parts of the world, and yields her Prince the greatest income; the gentry bred here are all lively spirited men, very ingenious and industrious, and the most active in improving commerce and traffic of any he ever heard of. Begs leave to be plain with his Majesty, for he is "come to where it pinches, and if your Majesty gives not an ample and speedy redress, you have not only lost St. Christopher's, but you will lose the rest, I (*sic*) and famous Barbadoes too, I fear." Free trade is the life of all colonies, but such is the condition of the Caribbee Islands, that they have not clothes sufficient to hide their nakedness, or food to fill their bellies. Whoever be that advised his Majesty to restrain and tie up his colonies in point of trade is more a merchant than a good subject, and would have his Majesty's islands but nursed up to work for him and such

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men. The people are much discontented, especially Barbadoes, who as they have merited much expect much to be done for them, especially a full supply of shipping with men, arms, ammunition, and cannon. There are no idle men in the island, and it ought to have a standing guard of 500 soldiers well paid with 1,000 more distributed in the other leeward islands. Supposes they might be paid without anything from his Majesty's revenue at home, except for the first year, if his Majesty would allow them free trade, and also to Guinea for negroes, which brought them to what they are, and if not allowed again fears his Majesty's interest will go back as fast as it did increase. The 10 pieces of eight per negro would be cheerfully paid, and custom upon all commodities imported, which would not only pay the 1,500 men but supply his Majesty's coffers at home, and is sure would improve the colonies. Had sent 500 or 600 men under his nephew Harry Willoughby, hoping he might have done to the French what they have done to us, but was too late. Hopes for more timely notice in future. *Indorsed with a summary.* 5 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XX., No. 92.*]

May 12.
Barbadoes.

1205. Governor Lord Willoughby to (Sec. Lord Arlington). Has received account that the French have been beforehand at St. Christopher, and were better instructed and better provided than he was, for his only advice of the war was from the master of a ship, who brought in his pocket the print of both Kings' Declarations. The French had done their business before the fleet sailed hence. They beat up the outguards, and so fell in pell mell amongst the planters with fire and sword and quickly became masters of that part of the English ground, which struck such terror into the rest on the other side of the island, that they gave up without a stroke; only a company or two of privateers from Jamaica, who had taken Eustatia and Saba and whom the Governor had drawn to him for assistance, fought stoutly, most of them being killed and wounded. This is the account Willoughby has received of the loss of St. Christopher. But few of the planters fell. Hopes it will stir up his Majesty and his Lordship that a good force of ships be speeded away, with a good supply of men, arms, and ammunition, for there are no means here. 2½ pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XX., No. 93.*]

May 13.
Barbadoes.

1206. Margaret Watts [widow of the Governor of St. Christopher's] to Sir William Darcy, Whitehall. Is the sad intelligencer of her own cruel misfortune, for on the 10th April last her dear Watts and Sir William's son, patricians both, fell in one hour by the French, and she lost a dear husband as ever God created, and an estate that brought in 1,500*l.* per annum; and next day, though there were above 1,600 men well armed, their treacherous officers would not suffer them to fight, but cowardly surrendered to the French, and she and her fatherless child were forced to fly for their lives without enough to buy provisions. Her sufferings at Nevis, where she met with Job's friends, who hoped ere this her husband was in hell, saying he was the traitor that had sold the island; the Governor also showing her little civility, and after embarking for Barbadoes, where at her arrival she had several kind welcomes, and Lord Wil-

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loughby could not see her child without tears, and was much troubled at her uncivil entertainment at Nevis. The same language that was given her [at Nevis] was written to Barbadoes, but his Lordship threw it aside as not to be credited of a man who received so many wounds, and yet fought on to the last gasp, and having in person sprung their trenches received the fatal blow; after which they fired one volley and all retreated. Her cousin Darcy, who commanded the horse, was shot in the head, and then all retreated to the forts, where they found the guns spiked. Col. Reymes, who with near 400 men stood to windward and saw the English destroyed and their houses burnt, did not assist, but commanded his men to stand still, telling them he would make as honourable terms with the French as ever they had with the English. So he wrote to the French commander craving submission to the French King, not having so much honour as to demand the corpse of his commander, and further aggravated by saying that the resistance was by their Governor's orders, and he hoped the Governor's carcass that lay for a sacrifice would appease their wrath. After which all that would not take the oath of allegiance to the French King fled off the island, but most of the rich ones valued their money above their God and stayed there with Reymes, who conducted the enemy to the English quarters, taking down the English and putting up the French flag. Forces are already gone from this island to reduce St. Kitts under command of Col. Willoughby. Trusts she may live to see those traitorous creatures have their just reward, and to give the bones of her dear Watts and her cousin Christian burial. Knows not how she shall provide for herself and child, for if one of her husband's relations here had not supplied them with necessities, they had been both in bare condition. Left her cousin Darcy's wife at Nevis with her mother, who has 40 negroes with some other things of value, so hopes she will not be reduced to want. Presents her service to himself and lady, and her entire affection to all her cousins. Col. Morgan, Governor of Statia, and Col. Barry were carried off the field wounded, but whether mortally they know not yet. Prays him to give this sorrowful news to her brother and sister in Ireland. *Indorsed*, Rec. 28 Augt. 5 pp. [*Col. Papers*, Vol. XX., No. 94.]

May 18.

1207. List of the fleet that sailed from Virginia the 18th day of May 1666 with the ship *Alexander*, 18 sail of Bristol, with 144 cannon and 13 from other places with 72 cannon. *Indorsed*, "Rec^d 14 Nov. '66." 1 p. [*Col. Papers*, Vol. XX., No. 95.]

May ?

1208. Petition of Capparose, inhabitant of Bayonne, to the King. For a pass for his ship the *St. Peter*, 100 tons, which he has laden for Boston, in New England. [*Dom., Chas. II., Vol. CLVII., No. 66, Cal., p. 421.*]

June 5.
Jamaica.

1209. Gov. Sir Thos. Modyford to Sec. Lord Arlington. Since his letter of 8 March [*see ante*, No. 1147] has not had the least hint of advice from England, only by way of New England they hear that war was proclaimed against them at Paris in Feb. last; if it

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be true, will be enforced to continue the encouragement begun to the privateers, and thereby lessen the numbers of the French at Tortudos. The Curoçao fleet has done nothing and are dispersed on several designs of their own heads, their own disorders not being subject to any commands, being the cause given. Hopes when more of them come in, to find more particular reasons of their neglect. Cannot hope in a short time to get another force fit for that design, but will use his best diligence. Could wish he had two or three of his Majesty's smallest frigates, by whose reputation he would soon bring those pillagers under command; meantime he is hedging them in with stricter rules, as he has more at large advised the Lord General. Will by his next give his Lordship a view of all the free-holders in this island. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XX., No. 26, p. 2.*]

June 5.
Virginia.

1210. Four Acts passed at a Grand Assembly held at James City, Virginia, 5 June 1666; the titles only of three of these Acts are given, against which in the margin is written, repealed, expired, needless. *Printed in Col. Entry Bks., Nos. 89, 90, 91, see ante, No. 262.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. LXXXVIII., p. 63.*]

June to Oct.

1211. Acts passed at a Grand Assembly held at James City by prorogation from 5 June 1666 to 23 Oct. 1666. The titles are as follows: An Act for establishing a cessation (from planting tobacco). How debts are to be paid in the cessation year. Surveyors' fees ascertained. Allowance for wolves killed by Indians left to the hylaws. Restraining the importation of salt into Northampton county repealed. Indians not to come within their bounds in Henrico county. Country courts impowered to provide ammunition. Weavers to be set up in each county. The fine for entertaining runaways augmented. Servants without indentures, how long to serve. Estates of criminal persons to pay the charge of prosecution. Lower Norfolk exempted from giving account of their tobacco. Repeal of the Acts for encouragements. Concerning millers. Sheep included in the 77th Act (of '61). Damages upon bills of exchange protested. No justice of peace to take fees. Seating of land declared [explained]. Confirmation of imperfect Patents. Provision for buying of law books. Refractory persons fined. Transcription of an Act concerning sheriffs and bail. *Signed by* Gov. Berkeley and Robert Wynne, Speaker, and certified by Hen. Randolph, Clerk of the Assembly. 15 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XX., No. 96.*]

June 6.
Nevis.

1212. Francis Sampson to his brother John Sampson. Mr. Potts of Plymouth brought the King's proclamation of war against the French to Antigua, which was hastened by President Cardine to the Governor of Nevis, and within two hours sent to Col. Watts, Governor of St. Christopher's. But said Watts not long before had entered into a league with the French General if war broke out to give twice 24 hours' notice before they fell on; wherefore he sent copy of said proclamation to the French General, which the French knew not of, telling him that at the expiration of the time aforesaid he must expect an assault; yet made little provision for it, depending upon the numbers of the English, almost two for

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one of the French ; yet sent to Eustatia and Nevis for men, and soon after arrived 500 armed men from Nevis and 200 buccaneers from Eustatia commanded by valiant Lieut.-Col. Morgan. The French then begged for twice 24 hours more, which Watts granted without consulting his Council, but never obliged the French to the same ; whereupon the French General next morning, seeing the English forces lay all towards Sandy Point, with his whole body of horse and foot assaulted the windward parts, " where the careless Governor had made inconsiderable provision of defence." The French negroes also came all armed, being promised each man a white wife and freedom, as well as plunder. They fired all the houses and the people in them, and canes ; and as they went killing men, women, and children, some 18 files of men at last charged them and killed the French General, who had a friar on each hand charging stoutly with him to encourage him, one of which fell with him, and divers others ; but they came on again and broke the English, and the women and children fled by droves to the mountains. This news being carried to the Governor to leeward, he still disputed fighting, whereupon Morgan presented his pistol to his breast, calls him traitor and coward, swears buccaneer-like to kill him immediately if he falls not on. At last they advanced the Nevis forces to the frontiers towards Blackstarr, and there Watts leaves orders not to fight on pain of death till further orders. In the meantime, when the field was in a manner lost, instead of gaining the same, Watts draws up Morgan and the rest of the leeward forces against a well-fortified house, where 200 men well armed received them with much resolution and wounded and killed most of the buccaneers, and the Irish in the rear, (always a bloody and perfidious people to the English Protestant interest) fired volleys into the front and killed more than the enemy of our own forces. Most of the officers fell, Lieut.-Col. Morgan shot in both legs and since dead, Col. Watts, Darcy, and many more slain. All this time no order was sent to the Nevis forces, who might have done the work and possessed Backstarr. Now comes the body of French leewards ; thousands of women and children planted all along the paths with great shrieks disheartens the rest of the men ; some ship themselves away, others make terms for themselves, and at last the enemy, formerly imploring mercy, now are begged to show pity and so become masters of the place and of twice the number of prisoners as themselves. Some they transport to New England, to Virginia, and about 1,500 hither [to Nevis], this little spot being now a mere hospital. As men made desperate they arm all their negroes with proclamation of freedom if they fight, and so expect a daily assault upon themselves. They are building land and sea forts, the Indians having built 80 " pereagoes " and threatened to assault them with the French. Five or six lusty frigates from England would save them and the rest of the islands, but if they are neglected from Europe farewell all the Caribbee Islands. The French have eight considerable ships of war. They are kept prisoners, but now and then by stealth a small vessel gets in. No trade. Had the last fleet from Barbadoes stopped here, as was

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intended, their countenance might have regained St. Kitt's. Now comes knowledge of a Jamaica man-of-war commanded by Capt. Steadman that took Tobago, being taken by a Frenchman of 36 guns off Guadaloupe; the French had 400 men and Steadman 100, who being becalmed and unable to escape ran the enemy aboard and disputed two hours on deck, but were at last overcome and most part slain. The French from St. Kitt's landed 300 men on Anguilla, where the inhabitants fired their own houses and took to the woods. The word Col. Watts gave his men at onset was "Have at all." 3 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XX., No. 97.*]

June 8.
Jamaica.

1213. Governor Sir Thos. Modyford to the Duke of Albemarle. About ten days since arrived two vessels from the fleet that was bound for Curaçao, who aver they might have performed the service on Curaçao, but the private soldiers aboard the Admiral were against it, averring publicly that there was more profit with less hazard to be gotten against the Spaniard, which was their only interest. Two of their fleet are gone to Tortuga, and the other four joining with two French rovers are gone to attempt the retaking the island of Providence, where they intend to set up for themselves. In all this time they have done little or nothing, only they landed 600 men at Cape Blanco, in the kingdom of Veragua, and marched 90 miles into that country to surprise its chief city Cartago, but understanding that the inhabitants had carried away their wealth, returned to their ships without being challenged. They marched through divers Indian towns, who all joined with them, and told them the Indians about Grenada are still in arms expecting their return. Three days since arrived one of the best men-of-war, which has been in revolt these 20 months, distasted by reason of a rich prize Governor Modyford took from them by his Majesty's order and restored to the Spaniard: the news of commissions granted against the Spaniard caused their return, otherwise they said they must have sought some other country. About Christmas last this privateer took a Spanish packet boat, and presented Modyford with divers letters, which he has sent to Lord Arlington. On this ship comes Capt. Wm. Beeston, who will give account of Modyford's endeavours with these privateers to attack Curaçao, of the great decay of inhabitants at Port Royal upon suppression of the privateers, and the hopeful effects of encouraging them; so that till his Grace's command to the contrary, he shall pursue the way he is now in, holding it very imprudent to put his Majesty's affairs to so great a loss and hazard, by endeavouring to obtain of the Spaniard here what they can never consent unto. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XX., No. 24.*]

June 11.
Nevis.

1214. Mich. Smith to Richard Chaundler, merchant, at his house at the sign of the Pelican in Ladd Lane, London. Business matters. On Tuesday the 10th April last, the French on St. Christopher's fell upon the English at Chyon, on the windward side, firing all as they went, and sparing neither man, woman, nor child, till the French General was killed. Governor Watts falling on at Sandy Point on the leeward side without any express orders from his Majesty

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or Lord Willoughby was there killed, with Mr. Darey, factor to the Royal Company, and many others, and whether by the treachery of Watts or his too much forwardness, or the cowardice and treachery of other commanders as Coll. Rhymes and Capt. Nicholas Taylor, the island is now possessed by the French. Notwithstanding when those at Chyon had retreated over the mountains to Palmetto Point, they were four times more in number than the French, but would not fight nor suffer 200 men sent from Nevis to engage. But what with cowardice in some and treachery in others, although the French on seeing the English force had concluded to send for conditions (as we are here credibly informed) they sent a flag of truce to the French for conditions, which was received with no small alacrity, the English inhabitants laying down their arms and willing to surrender their plantations and fortifications before they were scarce demanded. Nay such was the earnestness of the inhabitants for the articles of peace, that they left their persons and estates to the disposal of the French. Many have been sent for Virginia and New England and 2,000 old men, women, and children, have been sent to Nevis to the great weakening of the island, provisions being extremely scarce. The French men-of-war take such vessels as come with provisions, and their men are day and night in arms, for the French have a great while threatened to fall on them and give no quarter, so that if God and his Majesty send not relief they cannot as they do not expect to continue a living people much longer, for the French at St. Christopher's daily increase their force, and are far stronger than they. Know not how to dispose of their sugars for want of shipping. 3 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XX., No. 98.*]

June 11.
Nevis.

1215. Extract from the preceding about the articles and sending the English inhabitants of St. Christopher's to Virginia, New England, and Nevis. $\frac{1}{2}$ pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XX., No. 99.*]

June 16.
Jamaica.

1216. Governor Sir Thos. Modyford to Sec. Lord Arlington. On 12th inst. arrived Capt. Mansfield and one other ship, and complains that the disobedience of several officers and soldiers was the cause of their not proceeding on the design of Curaçao. In the meantime the old fellow was resolved (as he tells me) never to see my face until he had done some service to his Majesty, and therefore with 200 men which were all were left him and about 80 of them French, he resolved to attempt the island of Providence, which was formerly English, and by the Spaniards' whole armada taken from us in 1641, and ever since carefully garrisoned. In order to this he set sail, and being an excellent coaster, which is his chief if not only virtue, in the night he came within half a mile of it by an unusual passage among rocks, where they say ship never came, and in the morning early landed, marched four leagues, and surprized the Governor, who was taken prisoner. The soldiers got into the fort being about 200, but on conditions to be landed on the main they yielded. 27 pieces of ordnance, 100 double jars of powder, shot, and all things necessary were found, and the fort very strongly built; they acknowledge but very little plunder, only 150 negroes; they

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brought off 100, and left 35 men and Capt. Hattsell keeper of the magazine, and so have rendered it to Modyford for his Majesty's account; they say many of the guns have Queen Elizabeth's arms engraven on them. Has yet only reproved Mansfield for doing it without orders, and really he dare not go further than rebukes without his Majesty's express orders, lest he should drive them from that allegiance which they make great profession of now more than ever. Neither would he without manifest imprudence but accept the tender of it in his Majesty's behalf, and considering its good situation for favouring any design on the rich main, lying near the river which leads to the Lake (Nicaragua), holds it his duty to reinforce that garrison, and to send down some able person to command it. Meantime they are increasing apace in ships and men, privateers daily coming in and submitting to the strictness of the Commissions and instructions he puts on them for his Majesty's service. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XX., No. 100.*]

June 16. **1217.** Copy of preceding letter. 3 pp. [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XCII., pp. 343-345.*]
Jamaica.

June 20. **1218.** Col. Theodore Cary to Sec. Lord Arlington. Has presumed to report the same as he sent in Nov. last by the Ann, Capt. May, not knowing but in these times of war letters may miscarry. The rest of his letter is a duplicate of his letter [*see ante, No. 1088*]. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XX., No. 101.*]
Jamaica.

1666 ? **1219.** (Col. Nicolls) to the Commissaries at Albany. Theirs of June 22. the 12th received. To the 1st point: he hopes they will have no cause to be jealous that the soldiers should disturb the trade with the Indians, although two or three drunken rascals took, last year, two or three guns from the Indians, which were immediately restored. They need not doubt Capt. Baker's care to observe Nicolls' orders for freedom of trade, &c.; and wishes they would do the like amongst the Burghers. 2nd. Is of opinion that every inhabitant ought to exercise his trade without molestation, but it depends on them to regulate the number of bakers without excluding such as are already privileged, and who should supply the town in winter as in summer, so that he refers the request of Gerret Lansinck and Jan Jansen Vanderkell back to them. 3rd. Expects more ready compliance with his orders against Cobus the Leper, and that they do not overmuch rely on their own judgment hereafter, except in cases left wholly to themselves. 4th. Every soldier ought to have a blanket, but if any have embezzled their accommodations it is a kind action of any Burgher to help their necessities; however, their intelligence from New York is mistaken, for there are 100 soldiers quartered in the town, which pays 200 guilders a week for them. Refers them to his last by Capt. Abraham in matters relating to the French. 5th. Governor Winthrop has newly given Nicolls hopes that by his mediation with the Northern Indians, the peace with the Maquaes will be facilitated; some Mahicanders are at Hertford, in consultation with River and Northern Indians. Lastly. Some privileges Nicolls gave them at Albany are either undervalued or not understood, for a Burgher of this town proffered "50 schepills of wheat"

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plaints at Boston on 8th May. Warwick, 8th April 1665. 2 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XIX., No. 42.*]

April 1.

970. Another copy of preceding certified by Fran. Champenowne. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XIX., No. 43.*]

April 9.

Covent Garden.

971. M. Geijonbergh, Swedish Resident, to the King. Three months ago his Majesty promised to give him some hopes that four Swedish ships might have free trade to Barbadoes during the differences between England and Holland, since when the trade has been made free to all nations by his Majesty's proclamation. Begs that said Swedish ships may be allowed to trade from any Swedish port to any English plantation. *Indorsed*, "Read April 1667 [*sic*]. Laid aside to be considered." 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XIX., No. 44.*]

April 10.

Virginia.

972. Gov. Sir William Berkeley to (Secretary Lord Arlington) Refers to his letter by Colonel Moryson (*see ante*, No. 429), and joins his acknowledgments with his brother Lord Berkeley for the high favours bestowed upon Lord Berkeley and upon himself. Though he cannot beg for himself, "knowing that no seasonable showers or dews can recover a withered root," yet he does for Col. Moryson, who he intreats his Majesty will permit to stay two years more in England to agitate the country's business at the Council table; he is faithful and sedulous, and to send another agent would put the colony to a far greater charge than he does. 3 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XIX., No. 45.*]

973. Petition of Francis Moryson to the King. That he faithfully served the King and his father in the late wars, and has been for several years employed as agent for Virginia, without any settled salary. Prays for the place of solicitor of Virginia, for which service he conceives himself enabled by his long residing there in places of the greatest trust, and also for a grant of 200*l.* per annum. Salary for his life to be paid out of the 2*s.* per hogshead [of tobacco]. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XIX., No. 46.*]

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974. Petition of Cecilia Moryson to the King. Is sister of Giles Rawlins, who died possessed of a considerable estate, whereof an equal share appertains to her; her husband at the time of her brother's death was Governor of Virginia, and in his absence her two sisters shared the estate, leaving her a very unequal proportion; prays that the matter may be referred to the Lord Chancellor. [*Dom., Chas. II., Vol. CXLII., No. 167, Cal., p. 157.*]

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April 10.
Virginia.

975. Thos. Ludwell, Secretary of Virginia, to Sec. Lord Arlington. As it is a duty expected from him as his Majesty's Secretary of this colony to give a yearly account of the concerns of this place he shall perform it. Has therefore sent to Col. Moryson, agent for this country, copies of all laws enacted during the last three years with the public accounts and the trial of those rebellious servants who in Sept. 1663 conspired the ruin of this Government. In obedience to the King's instructions they have begun a town of brick, and already built enough to accommodate the affairs of the

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country and to begin a factory for merchants, and shall increase it as there shall be occasion. They have fair beginnings of silk, flax, potashes, and English grain, and hope soon to make great quantities; have built several small vessels to trade with their neighbours, and hope are long to build such as may trade for England. Should be in a most flourishing condition but for their neighbours, who of as much land as all France have not left them so much as Yorkshire. Difference with Lord Baltimore about bounds; entreats his favour for a just decision at the Council table. 2 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XIX., No. 47.*]

April 12.
Jamaica.

976. Gov. Sir Thos. Modyford to Sec. Lord Arlington. Has received his letter of 17 January. Will observe his Majesty's directions and endeavour as soon as the materials are prepared to finish the fortifications at this Point. He shall receive about a month hence a full account of their condition and intentions towards the enemy. The privateers "upon my gentleness [towards them]" come in apace and cheerfully offer life and fortune to his Majesty's service. Has only permitted this small vessel to go to advise for insurances on the Royal Company's fleet. In case the war continues desires a cypher. $\frac{1}{4}$ p. Two copies. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XIX., No. 27, p. 6, and No. 69.*]

April 12.
St. Jago,
Jamaica.

977. Col. Edward Morgan to Sec. Sir H. Bennet [Lord Arlington]. The Court has kept him hitherto so poor that he has not withal to help himself unless this voyage assist him, but if he should stick in it, makes no question of his Honor's justice in befriending his children to get that little which is due to him from the Court. Has spent near 3,000*l.* of theirs in his country's service, and should have had ere this 7,000*l.* or 8,000*l.*, whereas he shall not leave his six children hardly 2,000*l.* if paid them, which he cannot much doubt, considering how generously he has spent life and fortune in the service. An abuse to orphans would call for judgment from heaven, which God bless our kingdoms from. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XIX., No. 48.*]

April 19.
From
Capt. Breedon's
[house at
Boston].

978. Col. George Cartwright to Col. Nicolls. "I never said nor thought that you had not work enough; the bare hearing of impertinences, without the framing of laws, the ordering of the soldiers, the gaining of the Dutch, the governing of the English, the regulating of the trade, and the providing of necessaries, is more than enough to tire one." Thinks he might have spared, without great hazard, 18 days from New York (seven days here, and 11 to go and come in), which would have been sufficient to have helped them over all those difficulties which he expects here. Cannot believe the Dutch are so potent now, having had the plague long raging in their country, as to spare four or five ships hither to regain a place which never yielded them profit. Cannot deny the reducing of the Dutch and visiting the English colonies to be two distinct things. That Nicolls was much mistaken when he wrote, he should add little to the weight, only to the number of Commissioners, is so plain, Cartwright need say nothing to it; and though

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in great danger except ships come from England, for the seas are now altogether in obedience to the French. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XX., No. 105.*]

June 30.

1225. Warrant to the Commissioners of Ordnance. To deliver out of his Majesty's stores in the Tower of London 2,000 firelocks, 1,000 pikes, 200 barrels of powder, and match and bullet proportionable to Sir John Colleton or whom he shall appoint, for the use of Barbadoes. $\frac{1}{4}$ p. [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol. XXIII., p. 208.*]

July $\frac{2}{12}$.
The Castle of
Quebec.

1226. M. Courcelle to [M. D'Hinse? surgeon at Albany]. His of the ^{25 Feb.} received, from which he understands the care taken of his seven soldiers left behind, and also that the Iroquois ambassadors testify their willingness for peace. The assurance his directors have given to M. De Tracy, and the Christain charity used, have induced him to listen to and treat them as favourably as possible, and to grant them the Rev. Father Beschefer and three others whom they desired that the *Agnieronnons* [Mohawks] may come in all safety. The letters they brought were of considerable service, M. De Tracy being always disposed to respect whatever his directors interest themselves in, which is confirmed by the fact that he has now a very considerable body of troops, the true way to bring them to reason, though the war parties have been counter ordered. Is glad his Gov.-Gen. has chosen M. Corlart to come hither, for the *Agnieronnons* will trust them more readily, being assured of his probity. The ambassadors have demanded 40 days for coming, which he believes is enough. Cannot give any news from Europe, their ships not having arrived; they have only heard through savages from Acadia that four French ships were arrived at Gaspé and eight more expected, and the wind being contrary, M. De Tracy has resolved to send M. Le Chevallier de Grand Fontaine, Capt. in the regiment of Carignan, in a frigate to seek the letters from France, so that he cannot receive news but by the return of M. Corlart. Requests him to send back the seven soldiers if they are cured, and the 11 who could not follow with M. Corlart. Thanks M. Corlart and M. Rinselart for their remembrance. *A translation in English is printed in New York Documents, III., 127, 128. French, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ pp. [Col. Papers, Vol. XX., No. 106.]*

July $\frac{2}{12}$.
Quebec.

1227. M. Mailoy? to M. D'Hinse? surgeon at Albany. Thanks him for the favour shown to his brother-in-law, and hopes to be able to serve him some day. There is no news but that there are four ships in the river with troops. Expect 11 or 12 ships this year with a large number of soldiers, for last year seven ships arrived with 1,800 persons from France. Believes M. De Tracy will set out soon to meet the savages; hopes to accompany him and to have the honour of paying him a visit. Begs him to salute "Madamoizel vostre fame." *An incorrect translation in English is printed in New York Documents, III., 128, 129. French, 2 pp. [Col. Papers, Vol. XX., No. 107.]*

July $\frac{4}{14}$.
Quebec.

1228. Governor Tracy [to the Commissaries of Albany]. In answer to theirs of $\frac{1}{2}$ March, which was handed to him only on the

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6th inst. by the *Anoyols* [Onéidas] will willingly accede to a peace with the whole of their nation, but on such conditions as shall be considered just when the Commissaries come hither with order and power from their Governor-General. As the said Iroquois have always broken their word and used so many extraordinary cruelties, it would not be prudent to lose the opportunity of destroying them when he has so many soldiers. That the Commissaries may understand his confidence in them he has ordered two detachments each of 200 men to return to their quarters, though he fears it may cost the lives of some poor people by four parties which the Iroquois have despatched beyond their country, yet he prefers to risk this for the sake of the general tranquility, having news that of 12 ships sent by the King, there are already four near the Isle of Persée and Gaspé. That they may be assured he always continues as sincerely disposed as when he acted in the islands of America with Lord Vuillingbye [Willoughby] and the Dutch, he has requested the Superior of the Jesuits to permit Father Bechefer to repair to their quarters with three others to give spiritual aid to the soldiers whom M. De Courcelle, Governor-General of Canada, left there. The Iroquois naturally distrustful will also feel safe when they see that said Father will serve as an escort on their return, and in whom the Commissaries may place entire confidence. Not to lose precious time in useless conferences he has given the Iroquois 40 days to repair to this city; and should be very glad if that term can be abridged by their intervention. *Indorsed*, "M. de Tracy his letter to the Commissaries of Albany." *A translation in English is printed in New York Documents, III., 129, 130. French, 1½ pp. [Col. Papers, Vol. XX., No. 108.]*

July $\frac{4}{14}$.
Quebec.

1229. G. Fruiou to Mons. Dainse ? [D'Hinse ?] at Orange. Writes these few lines to testify his affection and offer his services in these parts, and to say that when the French returned he was sorry to hear that the Sieur Bancaud had not mentioned the writer's name to him, and also whether they might sail to his colony. Has married Mdlle. Cousseau who he met last year at Rochelle. This is why he hopes for leave to visit him, and that they may trade together. Wishes to know the most suitable articles for his country, and the prices. News that 10 or 12 ships are coming, of which four are at Isle Percée. Wishes to know all that passes between the Iroquois and French. Messages to his wife and family, and not to fail to send a letter to Mons. Cousseau. *French, 2 pp. A translation in English is printed in New York Documents, III., 130, 131. [Col. Papers, Vol. XX., No. 109.]*

July 4.
Plymouth.

1230. Tho. Prence on behalf of the Court of New Plymouth colony to Col. Nicolls. Concerning a dispute at the town of Secunke about the election of Mr. Myles or Mr. Sims as public preacher there; and the reasons which induced the court not to allow Mr. Myles to be public preacher there till better informed. 1 p. *[Col. Papers, Vol. XX., No. 110.]*

July 5.
Virginia.

1231. Thos. Ludwell, Secretary of Virginia, to Sec. Lord Arlington. Would much rather appear impertinent than ungrateful, so

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troubles his Lordship with his most humble acknowledgments for those favourable expressions Col. Moryson received in the writer's behalf, and beseeches a continuance of them. Will send by the next fleet a full account of all their public concerns. *Indorsed*, Received Dec. 10, 1666. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XX., No. 111.*]

July 6.
Fort James,
New York.

1232. Col. Nicolls to (the Council of Massachusetts). Has lately heard that his Majesty has authorised them to reduce Canada, and therefore thinks it his duty to give them advertisement of an opportunity that presents itself towards facilitating if not wholly effecting the work at once. Received letters yesterday that about 700 French were marching towards Albany; presumes they will not openly profess themselves enemies till they have vanquished or made peace with the Mohawks, but has strengthened his garrison and sent Governor Winthrop an account hereof. Cannot imagine why so fair an advantage should be let slip, for if from their colony a speedy force of 150 horse would march and join with a proportionable number from Connecticut, but few of the French could return to Canada, whose whole strength is now so far engaged from home, and the rest will not be able to make any considerable resistance. Will not make use of other arguments, not doubting that the common safety is precious to them, although the danger at present more immediately threatens New York. $1\frac{1}{2}$ pp. *Printed in New York Documents, III., 120.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XX., No. 112.*]

July 7.

1233. John Fitzherbert to Williamson. All the Virginia fleet belonging to Bristol, being 20 sail, safely arrived at Kinsale; only the Alexander, a ship of good burden, being a slow sailer, was taken by a Dutch man-of-war, much to the shame of the rest, for though in sight of them not one would stop to her rescue. Several letters to merchants of Bristol from masters of ships say there are now in Kinsale roads about 70 ships from Barbadoes, Virginia, and Nevis, all staying in hopes of convoy for England; though some for a good market will probably venture sooner, the wind being fresh at West. [*Dom., Chas. II., Vol. CLXI., No. 139, Cal., p. 507.*]

July 9.

1234. John Fitzherbert to Williamson. The French fleet still about Lisbon, and have landed eight or ten thousand men to assist the Portuguese against the Spaniard. The Virginia fleet is still at Kinsale expecting a convoy. From several hands there is an account of six Barbadoes ships taken, which makes merchants in Bristol look very blank, it being a very considerable loss. [*Dom., Chas. II., Vol. CLXII., No. 13, Cal., p. 512.*]

July 10.

1235. Thos. Mayden to Rev. Jos. Hill, Leyden. The French have surprised the English at St. Christopher's, and put them all to the sword, a cruelty never heard of before. Either the English loss in the last engagement is not so great as it is made here, or they will not confess it in England. The Holland fleet is not 70 strong. [*Dom., Chas. II., Vol. CLXII., No. 60 IV., Cal., p. 521.*]

July 11.
Hartford.

1236. Samuel Willis in the name of the Governor and Assistants (of Connecticut) to Col. Nicolls. They have had serious consideration

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of his letter of the 5th inst. (*sic*), and though there will be much difficulty in sparing any men from the harvest, yet will study the public safety. Their difficulties concerning the Mohawks, upon whom the French are warring, and who have been long inveterate enemies to the Indians about them, which make it dangerous to part with any of their strength until an agreement be concluded with the Mohawks. Will order their military men to see their arms ready for service. It will be very difficult to pass Fort Albany with a troop, the way is so bad. They are glad to hear that he is strengthening his garrison at Albany. Whether it may not be good to let the French and Mohawks try it out; and, if the Dutch can be kept from supplying them, it will much weaken them. Hope all the colonies will attend to their duty in a matter so momentous. They have this day desired the Governor and Council of Massachusetts to join with them in council and assistance, who are in as great hazard as New York or their own town. 1 p. *Printed in New York Documents, III., 120, 121. [Col. Papers, Vol. XX., No. 113.]*

July 12. **1237.** Articles agreed upon at James City between Thos. Ludwell, Secretary of Virginia, Maj.-Gen. Robt. Smith, Maj.-Gen. Richard Bennett, Capt. Dan. Parke, Capt. Jos. Bridgen, Capt. Peter Jennings, and Thos. Ballard, Commissioners from Gov. Berkeley, and the Commissioners from Maryland and Carolina, for a total cessation from planting tobacco in the year 1667. *Attested copy by Ludwell. 3½ pp. [Col. Papers, Vol. XX., No. 114.]*

July 12. **1238.** Thos. Waale to Williamson. The country is vehemently exasperated against the French barbarism exercised upon the poor Englishmen in St. Christopher's Island. [*Extract from Dom., Chas. II., Vol. CLXII., No. 91, Col., p. 527.*]

July $\frac{12}{22}$. **1239.** Governor Tracy to [the Commissaries at Albany]. They will see by his letter of the $\frac{4}{14}$ th the good inclination he had towards peace with the Iroquois, so that, as one of the Anoyots [Oneidas] whom he sends can testify, he had countermanded two detachments of 200 men each. Yet after the Commissaries' assurance that no act of hostility should be committed the Iroquois have assassinated seven young men, of whom four were gentlemen who went hunting, confiding in what the Commissaries had written. At once ordered the Rev. Father Bechefer and the others to return, and that the said Anoyots should be arrested at Three Rivers and brought to this place, except the one who goes with a Frenchman, and will deliver Tracy's first and this last letter. Feels exculpated by the enormity of this act should he exercise the severest rigour upon said Oneidas, and is certain of receiving all the satisfaction from the Commissaries that lies in their power. Failing this, is determined to abandon said Oneidas to the mercy of the Algonquins, who oppose here as much as possible, the conclusion of peace, reserving to himself besides to make known to all Europe that his good faith has been surprised on the assurances given to him by the Commissaries that no act of hostility should be committed while they were in treaty with said Oneidas. All he requests is that they detain the bearer only as long

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and necessary, and send him back in safety to one of the French forts with their resolution in this matter. *French*, 1½ pp. *Indorsed*, "Mons. Tracy, his letter to the Commissaries at Albany." *A translation in English is printed in New York Documents, III., 131. [Col. Papers, Vol. XX., No. 115.]*

July ½.

1240. Copy of the preceding. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XX., No. 116.*]

July 13.
Virginia.

1241. Gov. Berkeley and Council of Virginia to Sec. Lord Arlington. Received his letter of 23 February on 11th inst., wherein two things are particularly recommended to his care, the fortifying the country and promoting the useful commodities of silk, hemp, and flax, with the assurance of the King's assistance in the latter. Had already designed a fort at James Town, in the centre and heart of the country, but commanded so positively, they durst not disobey, to erect a fort in the extremities of the Province. Find that all the forts they can build, though never so strong, will not absolutely answer what they are designed for; the entrance into the Province is so large that any enemy's ship may ride out of all possible danger of the greatest cannon in the world. A small ship taken by a caper within the bay. Humbly on his knees implores the King to send a frigate to guard them, to the charge of which the merchants will contribute. Have made considerable progress in silk and flax, and prepared a present of three hundred pounds of silk for his Majesty, but dare not send it in regard of the capers. Have decreed a year's cessation from planting tobacco, the quantity being so great and the price so small that they cannot live by it, the merchants not giving them the twentieth part of what they sold it for in England, and having now growing more than will be carried away in three years. *Signed by* Sir William Berkeley, Thomas Ludwell, Robert Smith, Rich. Bennett, Thomas Stegge, Henry Corbyn, and Tho. Bland. *Indorsed*, Rec. 11 Dec. 3 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XX., No. 117.*]

July 13.
Quebec.

1242. Passport signed by Alexandre de Prouville, Chevalier and Seigneur de Tracy, one of the King's Council and Lieut.-Gen. in America. For the Sieur Cousture and the "Anoyot" [Oneida] with him to pass in safety to the Commissaries of Albany; with all in his company of what nation soever. *French*, 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XX., No. 118.*]

July 14.
Charlotten in
Carolina.

1243. Robt. Sandford to the Lords Proprietors of Carolina. It is not presumption but duty that presents this narrative. "The matter related was performed under your auspices in your country and by your servants. It measures to you my Lords (as his foot did Hercules) the greatness of your Sovereign's gift and to the world the greatness of your trust and favour with him. It shows you in prospective how lasting a renown you may add to your already glorious names, how boundless a grandeur to your longest posterity." *Annals*.

Sheffield
Papers.

1243. 1. The Port Royal Discovery. Being the relation of a voyage on the coast of the Province of Carolina formerly called Florida in the continent of the Northern America, from Charles river near Cape Fear, in the county of

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Clarendon, and the latitude of 34 degrees, to Port Royal, in the north latitude of 32, begun 14th June 1666. Performed by Robert Sandford, Esq., Secretary and chief register for the Lords Proprietors of their county of Clarendon. With certificate of those who accompanied Lieut.-Col. Sandford to the richness and fertility of the soil of the country discovered and the excellency of the rivers, havens, &c., &c. *Signed by* Henry Brayne, George Cary, Richard Abrahall, Sam. Harvey, Thos. Giles, and Joseph Woory. 32 pp. [*Shaftesbury Papers, Section IX, No. 7.*]

July 15.
Barbadoes.

1244. Governor Lord Willoughby to the King. Received on the 24th June by the two men-of-war, his Majesty's orders of 8th Feb. to use his best endeavours for beating the French out of St. Christopher's; which by the grace of God he will do, though those two ships would have done but little towards it, so was forced to make use of authority which indeed he had not, but hopes he may receive his Majesty's warrant for to press some ships in the Road; so that with the assistance of a loan of sugars, has been enabled to add six men-of-war, a fire-ship, and a catch. They will be a pretty handsome small fleet, and hopes to give a good account of St. Christopher's and the rest of the islands. Would not have taken this course but must have inevitably exposed his Majesty's ships to be lost; and his interest to "a shrow'd baffle," worse than the loss of 10 such ships. Intends to see the beginning and end of it; now is the time, and his Majesty must either beat the French out, or they will endeavour to beat him out; hopes more men-of-war are ordered to follow. Cannot say too much for Barbadoes, nor can his Majesty do too much for them, for having but very scanty of bread to put in their mouths, yet they have spared it out of their own bellies to set your Majesty out a fleet, and keep their people constantly at work to fortify the island. "He that stopped your gracious warrant for 300 barrels of powder, and converted it into but 50, had we but the ordering of him here, I know how he would be handled." The fortifications go on apace, and his Majesty will have four sea-port towns well fortified, "which will deserve 50 or 100 great guns." "They say your Majesty hath good store lie idle and useless at home; be pleased to transmit them hither; here they will do you service, they do but change their climate, they are still your Majesty's." *Indorsed*, Rec. Nov. 30. 3 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XX., No. 120.*]

July 15.
Barbadoes.

1245. Governor Lord Willoughby to (Sec. Lord Arlington). Received his Majesty's orders for reducing the French on St. Christopher's on 24th June by the two men-of-war. Will do his utmost, but the ships are too few and their force too weak; for the French, assisted by the Hollander, are very strong in shipping, and none dare come at them. The two ships sent have not four months' provisions, so that before they have well viewed the islands they must return home, which will be a greater discouragement than if they had not come. His Majesty had need send six frigates and 30 or 40 merchantmen with them three times a year, for so many these islands

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can freight; otherwise time and expense are lost by these small supplies. The country have shown themselves very ready in making a loan to the King, which has enabled him to add six merchantmen, a fire-ship, and a ketch. Has been forced to take up the ships by way of impress and likewise to press men to man them, which he has no power to do by his commission; but relies on his Majesty's favour and justice to bear him out, and prays his Lordship to procure his Majesty's warrant for his so doing. Has acquainted the King with what he has done, and sent the letter to his brother to deliver. Earnestly begs him to put the King in mind of them, and press hard that some speedy course may be taken. Will give him further accounts from the Leeward Isles, being resolved to go himself with the fleets within two days. *Indorsed*, Rec. 30th Nov. 3 pp. [*Col. Papers*, Vol. XX., No. 119.]

July 16.
Barbadoes.

1246. Gov. Lord Willoughby to the Privy Council. Has received their letter of the 6th April, with petition, in which he finds the factors of the Royal Company have been too busy to inform their principals with more than the truth, whereby they have procured an order from his Majesty, which if his Majesty or their Lordships had been rightly informed, they would never have given. Will not dispute their Lordships' commands, much less the King's, but desires that such bold assertions may not be too much countenanced, for he not only erected the Court of Admiralty on their petition, in special for the trial of that ship, the William and Susan, but himself sat as judge; and when he had done all this they sent the ship by stealth out of the road, and declined the jurisdiction of the Court, which was a very high affront to his Royal High Commission. Has sent all the papers according to their order. *Indorsed*, Rec. 30th Nov. 1 p. [*Col. Papers*, Vol. XX., No. 121.]

July 17.

1247. Will of Francis Lord Willoughby of Parham. After payment of his debts and funeral expenses, in particular 700*l.* to the executors or administrators of Lucas Lucy, merchant, unless already paid out of 3,000*l.* due to Lord Willoughby from his Majesty, and 480 Mexican pieces of eight to Dr. Peter La Rouse. Bequeaths to his daughters, Frances, wife of William Lord Brereton, and Elizabeth, wife of Richard Jones, eldest son of Viscount Ranelagh, his moiety of the revenue of Barbadoes and the other Caribbee Islands (except 100,000 lbs. sugar yearly to his nephew, Henry Willoughby during his stay in Barbadoes), and to their younger children (not their eldest sons) after them; also to his said daughters his plantations, &c. on Antigua, and two-thirds of his moiety of the land in the Province of Willoughby Land, and two-thirds of his plantation of Parham Hill, on the river of Surinam, and all his private estate in Willoughby Land. To said Henry Willoughby the remaining thirds of his lands in Willoughby Land and Surinam; to his nephew, William Willoughby, 200*l.* per annum for life; to Dr. Peter La Rouse, for his constant care, 50,000 lbs. Muscovado sugar, formerly lent to him; to his executors 20,000 lbs. sugar apiece, wherewith to buy each other a ring; to Jane, wife of William Frith, clerk, for her faithful care in the government of

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testator's family, 20,000 lbs. sugar and 20*l.* per annum for life; also legacies or annuities to his servants, John Fowles, Dixon, Robert Stokes, Edward Spragg, Dodsworth, Nicholas Walker, and Richard Wills. Appoints Henry Willoughby, his nephew, Thomas Wardall, Samuel Barwick, Dr. Peter La Rouse, and testator's secretary, Henry Haughton, executors. To Henry Haughton, for his faithful services, and to attend to the payment of legacies and look after the plantations at Antigua and Surinam, his expenses and 100*l.* per annum for life. Appoints his brother, William Willoughby, Sir Bulstrode Whitelock, and Sir Charles Pim, overseers in trust of this will, with 20*l.* apiece for a ring. Testator's rents, issues, and profits in England or elsewhere to be paid to John Champante of London, merchant—who for his pains therein is allowed 100*l.* per annum—to such uses as his said daughters or their children shall direct. *Annexed is an*

Order from William, Archbishop of Canterbury, appointing Elizabeth Viscountess Ranelagh administratrix of this will, dated London, 10th May 1678. 9 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XX., No. 122.*]

1248. Petition of Dame Frances Breton and Dame Elizabeth Jones, sole daughters and heirs of Francis Lord Willoughby, to the King. Whereas his Majesty, in the 17th year of his reign, granted to petitioners' father one moiety of the fines, customs, &c. to be raised in the Caribbee Islands, for seven years; and that said Lord Willoughby bequeathed his whole interest in said moiety to petitioners; and such has been his Majesty's tenderness to them therein, that debts contracted for his Majesty's service in those parts are by order of 31st July last to be satisfied out of the other moiety. Forasmuch, nevertheless, as petitioners have received no benefit from said moiety; pray his Majesty to give order that they receive forthwith said moiety, and that all persons who have received any part thereof be accountable to them. 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XX., No. 123.*]

July ?

1249. Mons. Sauret (?) to Mons. Couture. They have met the Agnerons [?Mohawks] ambassadors one day's journey from the village, which he would have destroyed with 500 men but for the treaty of peace in which the Hollanders were mixed up. Is certain they will not complain of the treatment of the French, for he let them all go, in spite of the Algonquins, who have departed in disgust. Writes this for the assurance of those who are coming after them, and sends one of their men, who will bear witness of all that has passed. *French, 1 p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XX., No. 124.*]

July 18.

1250. Thos. Ludwell, Secretary of Virginia, to Sec. Lord Arlington. Complimentary. Feels the necessity of paying more than a paper acknowledgment of his Lordship's favors. Recapitulates the contents of his last letter [*see ante, No. 1194*]. The Assembly had ordered that one fort with all their ordnance, being 14, to be mounted upon it, should be built at James Town, where the inhabitants would be a sufficient garrison to defend it without any charge to the country, where the Assembly and all great courts are held, a place

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50 miles within the river, but the King's command to build the fort at Point Comfort prevented us; it is a place defective in all the above-mentioned advantages. Points out the evils of such a place being selected, and heartily wishes that the Governor and Council, who must necessarily have the most experience of what may be most advantageous for the country, might have something referred to their judgments and determinations. Necessity of having one or two frigates to ride in their river, because of the capers. Capture of a ship by one. Shall in little time be engaged in a war with most of their Indians. Cessation from planting tobacco in 1667 granted by Virginia, Maryland, and Carolina. Present of 300 lbs. of silk to his Majesty, the first fruits of their labours. *Inclosures,*

A description of the Government of Virginia. Supposes his Lordship expects a relation of the present and not a full discourse of the whole Government from the first planting of the colony, which would be very hard to do by reason of the negligence of former times. Character of the Governor: a person pious and exemplary, sober in his conversation, prudent and just in peace, diligent and valiant in war; arguments in proof of these remarks. Description of his Government. Ecclesiastical: Are subject to the see of London, and have no superior clergy amongst them. The Governor inducts no minister that is not in orders and very orthodox. Wishes my Lord of London and other great clergymen would take them a little more into their care for their better supply of ministers. Very few of their parishes give less than 100*l.* per annum, and many give more. Civil: The colony is divided into 19 counties, and those subdivided into parishes only, and not into hundreds or tythings, which is only necessary in more populous countries. Every county has eight or ten justices of the peace, from whom one is yearly chosen sheriff, who on sufficient security is entrusted with the collection and payment of all public levies, quit rents, with a salary of 10 per cent. thereon. Said justices or a quorum of four by commission from the Governor are constituted a Court of Judicature for trial of all causes except for life or member to the value of 20*s.* or 200 lbs. of tobacco, so as to prevent frivolous suits in the county courts, which are held every second month. A court of inquiry is held at least once a year, called an orphans' court, where all guardians are required to appear and bring their orphans to be examined as to the management of themselves and their estates. Appeals to the General Court at James City in September, November, and March, before the Governor and Council, which court is of a mixed constitution for all causes of what nature or value soever above 10*l.* or 1,500 lbs. of tobacco, and where are tried Quakers or other nonconformists who act anything contrary to the statutes of England or the laws of this country. The Governor and any three of the 16 councillors make a court. Advantages of this court, from which appeal, on security being given to prosecute, may be made to the Assembly, which consist of the Governor, Council, and two burgesses. As to the military government, the country is divided into four Provinces, one

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being under the Governor, and the other three under Major-Generals, one being Richard Bennet (one of Lord Arlington's family), each Major-General having two adjutants, and each county within said Provinces hath one regiment of foot under command of a colonel, generally a councillor, and in many a troop of horse. There is besides a captain of the fort commissioned by the King, and a captain of the guard commissioned by the Governor, as all other officers are. The articles with the Indians, who now hold no land but what is granted them, and if any offence be committed it is tryable in our courts or before our magistrates; but any differences amongst the Indians themselves is still left to the decision of their own customs. Principal officers of state in Virginia:—The Governor with 1,000*l.* a year salary, less than any other Governor in the West Indies, and too little for the necessary support of that state the Governor of this ancientest colony must keep, nor could Governor Berkeley comply with his great expenses in setting up manufactures and other excellent designs did not his necessities make him industrious on his farm, which diverts much of the care he otherwise would employ for the public. Duties of the Council, Treasurer, Secretary, Captain of the Fort, Auditor-General, and Surveyor-General: The latter keeps a book of all the surveys of land; each of the King's subjects by an ancient indulgence of the crown having a right to 50 acres of land for every person they transport into the country, for which a patent issues from the Secretary's office to be seated within three years on pain of forfeiture, 17th September 1666. *Together 7 pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XX., Nos. 125, 125 I.*]

July $\frac{18}{28}$.
Three Rivers.

1251. M. Hertel to M. D'Hinse, at Fort Orange, in New Holland. Is sorry to be obliged to write, for he had hoped to have spoken with him. M. De Tracy and the Governor [Courcelle] had chosen Hertel to go to Orange, but the last blow struck by the Maconas [Mohawks] has stopped our journey. Was still more displeased when last winter he arrived at the army four or five hours after the Governor had retreated, and heard from several Frenchmen that they had seen D'Hinse, who had asked after him; hopes on some occasion to make some return for his good treatment. Will not give in detail his journey, but only that starting from La Manate he travelled 100 leagues by canoe, and then by boat to Boston, from whence a ship carried them to Cape Sable and Port Royal, from whence in the spring he embarked in an English pinnace to Quebec, where they arrived in good health. Is married and has a big boy, who is almost able to go and see him, only let him have 14 or 15 years more and the one he has will make 16. Salutes all his friends, particularly M. Montagne, M. Corlart, M. Le Ministre and family, especially his daughter, and M. Rinzelar, also Fellepe Jan Tomus, Reut (?) Folere, M. Abram, M. Tonnel, Jan, M. Montagne's son, Corneli Bogardus, Jan Man, Andre Martin and his brother, and M. La Batit, in short, everybody. Will remember all his life the kindness of M. D'Hinse, who his wife also embraces. Had forgotten his excellent friends Garatoc and his brother. *French, 3 pp. An*

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indifferent translation is printed in New York Documents, III., 132, 133, where for "I arrived in alarm 4 or 5 hours after the Govr," read "I arrived at the army 4 or 5 hours." [*Col. Papers, Vol. XX., No. 126.*]

July 20.
[Bristol.]

1252. List of ships that came into Bristol port on the 19th and 20th July from Virginia and Barbadoes, being 23 sail, 18 from Virginia and 5 from Barbadoes, whereof all those from Virginia and one from Barbadoes were laden with tobacco; the remaining 4 from Barbadoes being laden with sugar, indigo, and cotton. [*Dom., Chas. II., Vol. CLXIII., No. 128, Cal., p. 556.*]

July 21.
Bristol.

1253. John Fitzherbert to Williamson. The Virginia and Barbadoes fleet are arrived, in all 26 sail, most of them ships of 200 tons and upwards, laden with tobacco, sugar, indigo, and a good quantity of beaver; they were convoyed by three men-of-war, and come very seasonably for the fair here; much is the rejoicing of the town, they being in some fear for them, having lately had so great a loss in the Nevis ships, thought to have been worth 50,000*l.* or upwards. [*Dom., Chas. II., Vol. CLXIV., No. 23, Cal., p. 562.*]

July 23.
Swansen.

1254. John Man to Williamson. On Thursday a small vessel came in with tobacco and sugar from Barbadoes, and with news that she left that island about 9 weeks past in very good condition. Lord Willoughby's kinsman, who is Deputy Governor, was gone with some vessels and about 3,000 men towards St. Christopher's, with design to attack if possible, and some buccaneers from Jamaica were joined with them. The wife of the Governor of St. Christopher's was come to Barbadoes; her husband, as they report, was killed by his own sergeant, pretending that he had betrayed them to the French. [*Ext. from Dom., Chas. II., Vol. CLXIV., No. 64, Cal., p. 168.*]

July 31.
Boston,
New England.

1255. Commission from Gov. Richard Bellingham and Council of Massachusetts to Benjamin Gillam, captain of the ship Mary Ruth. To seize men-of-war or any vessels belonging to the French or Dutch and bring them into Boston to be legally judged, and to clear the coast of all enemies. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XX., No. 127.*]

Aug. 6.
Jamaica.

1256. Deposition of John Gaywood, aged 26, taken before Gov. Sir Thos. Modyford. When he was one of the Masters of the Admiralty one Capt. Morris Williams brought into Port Royal a Spanish prize, the Sto. Christo de Burgos, on board of which he went with Lt.-Col. Byndlos, by the Governor's order, to seize Spanish goods for the proprietors, which were taken charge of by said Lt.-Col. Byndlos: and there were no goods on board but what Giles Lydcott claimed as English interest, and which he had delivered to him; only one small box of clothes and vanillas. *Indorsed*, John Gaywood's oath about the vanillas. 1½ pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XX., No. 128.*]

Aug. 11.
Bristol.

1257. Sir John Knight to Sec. Lord Arlington. Sends two letters lately received from Lord Willoughby and the Governor of Nevis [see *ante*, No. 1181]. By a letter from Thomas Downing, now a prisoner at Flushing, is advised that Downing went ashore at Nevis about the 15th April to know what was become of St. Chris-

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topher's, and understood that about 600 English men, women, and children were come from thence; that it was betrayed by the Governor, who was thereupon pistolled and killed by Col. Morgan; and that Col. Limes [? Reymes] and some of the chiefest of the island have revolted to the French and possess their estates; and further, that all the Leeward Isles are in a sad and desperate condition. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XX., No. 129.*]

Aug. 15.
Montserrat.

1258. Capt. Wm. Bridall to his Father. The next day after we left your island, it was concluded to bear up for Martinico Road, where lay two ships bigger than our Admiral and three more of good force; but they could not get in, and while beating to and fro, we took a French ship which took us for the fleet expected from Rochelle, and told us they were sent from St. Christopher's for victuals, which was in great want. Prevented by cross winds from engaging, made for Dominica, and prepared to land, but the night was boisterous, and next day found themselves close to Guadaloupe and Todos Los Santos; at the latter place Captains Iles and Hill got in, and took two great French ships and the island "upon very hot service." At night it blew an absolute hurricane; all their masts and bowsprit were carried by the board, and in their hold was eight or nine feet of water. Next day they lost their rudder about three leagues from Guadaloupe, and then "yielded ourselves lost." "We had in company of this most unfortunate weather his Excellency [Francis Lord Willoughby], the Roman frigate, our fire-ship, our prize, and one ship more, and the Tuesday night before were three ships and a shallop despatched for Antigua to give intelligence of our coming there, but there's not any of them as yet heard of, nor is there any tidings of the fore-mentioned ships in our company that night except our prize and the fire-ship; the foremost got into Nevis, the other into Antigua two days after the hurricane, the same day we by the providence of God arrived here. And since our arrival there hath been found on the windward part of this island a couch which some suppose Capt. Reynolds lay on aboard his ship, so that there is little hope of my Lord's safety, with whom my Colonel, Lieut.-Col., cum multa alia, I fear left this world." Some few days after arrived at Nevis, Chr. Neveson, his brother, young Mr. Brant, and four others in a small boat from Todos Los Santos, and brought further sad news that our ships there were forced ashore by the bad weather. Afterwards came here Capt. Iles for assistance for the transportation of our friends, who were in continual war with the inhabitants and the Indians, besides those from Guadaloupe and Dominica, who have, it is feared, put all the English to the sword. Refers to Brant the bearer, who was prevented taking supplies to the English by the Indians and French. "Copy of Capⁿ W^m Bredall's letter to his father; he was Capⁿ Lieut^t to Col. Read, who was Col. of the Regim^t went down" 2 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XX., No. 130.*]

Aug. 15.
Shaftesbury
Papers.

1259. Hen. Vassall, sole agent for the Adventurers and Planters of Cape Fear, to [Lords Proprietors of Carolina]. It is a considerable time since he treated with a Committee chosen from amongst them-

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selves concerning the settling of a colony at Cape Fear, and although there was then no final agreement, yet several concessions were offered by said Committee and despatched by Vassall to the adventurers at Barbadoes, who immediately replied they would accept them and empowered Vassall to conclude. But in the interim comes Sir John Yeamans and makes such specious pretences that the Lords Proprietors make an absolute agreement with him and refuse to confirm the concessions formerly offered to Vassall, though he told their Lordships there was no likelihood of the covenant being performed notwithstanding a penal bond of 1,000*l*. It has fallen out as he foretold, and the adventurers and the present planters are highly dissatisfied that these concessions are not confirmed; they thought these hard enough, but those other concessions intolerable. Requests one speedy conference more to put a final end to his negotiation. Many wait for the issue of this his last address, which if good he promises immediately to set forth a ship with men and provisions for Cape Fear, with the likelihood of several others to follow in the spring. 1 p. [*Shaftesbury Papers, Section IX., No. 6.*]

Aug. 20. **1260.** Col. Richard Nicolls to M. De Tracy, at Quebec. Was in Fort Albany. some measure surprised, in February last, with the news of so considerable a force of foreigners under M. De Courcelle so far advanced into his Majesty's dominions [*see ante, No. 1108*] without his knowledge or consent, or the least notice given to any of his Majesty's colonies, then in amity with the French nation. All these proceedings were not conformable to the practice in Europe, yet all his officers resolved to relieve the French camp with such mean provisions as the country affords. In former times the English have been very affectionate to ransom or convey French prisoners out of the hands of their barbarous enemies; so also is manifest their sincere intentions by their letter of the 26 March, giving notice that the Maquaes were at last wrought upon to treat of peace; but it seems (by a sad accident intervening) that De Tracy is pleased to lay a greater burden upon them than they deserve. Both De Tracy's letters to the Captain and Commissaries at Albany, themselves will answer. But hearing that he had employed the Sieur Couture with his letters, Nicolls took a sudden resolution to have discourse with him, and came hither, but finds he is returned without the knowledge of the Captain or Commissaries. Could have wished for the opportunity of enlarging himself through him to Tracy, with how much integrity he will attend the European interest amidst the heathen, provided the limits of his Majesty's dominions be not invaded. Will be glad to entertain correspondence with one whose honour has spread itself in all these parts of the world as well as in Europe, and to acknowledge some part of the great civilities received from him by his master the Duke of York, and all his servants in the French army, in their low estate of exile. *Draft with corrections in Nicolls' hand. Printed in New York Documents, III., 133, 134. 2 pp. [Col. Papers, Vol. XX., No. 131.]*

Aug. 20. **1261.** Copy of the preceding. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XX., No. 132.*]

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1262. The Captain and Commissaries at Albany to Governor Tracy. His welcome letters of the 14th July, and one without date, were safely delivered by M. Cousture. By the first they have with joy read, that in consideration of a letter of 26th March, which at the request of the Iroquois they wrote to him, he has countermanded two parties who had ordered to fall on those Indians. Are exceedingly obliged for the complacency he expresses for them in his former letter, but are much troubled that in his latter letter he seems to tax them with holding intelligence with those barbarians, complaining that their assurances had abused his credulity, and were the cause that seven young men were massacred. If he will take the pains to review their letter, he will not find at all that they obliged themselves to answer for the actions of those Indians, but that they enjoined them to live quietly with the French, which they were only induced to by Christian charity, being touched to the heart with compassion for the evil usage his nation has received from their cruelty. Several Frenchmen whom they have redeemed can affirm this truth, and with what tenderness they have been received, and how sensible they have been of the misfortune which befel those young gentlemen MM. Cousture and Le Rolle can acquaint him. It is their Lord General's order that they write and also tell him, that since he has not well comprehended or rightly explained their good intents, they shall not for the future intermeddle with his affairs; which command they shall obey. *Indorsed, August 20th, '66. Printed in New York Documents, III., 134, 135. 2 pp. [Col. Papers, Vol. XX., No. 133.]*

Aug. 21.
Jamaica.

1263. Governor Sir Thos. Modyford to the Duke of Albemarle. Since his last of 8th June, *see ante*, No. 1213, has despatched Major Samuel Smith with a small supply of men, to govern the Isle of Providence for his Majesty. The war with France, which they were not certain of until July 2nd, and of the loss of St. Christopher's four days before, sufficiently evinces the necessity of that latitude his Grace gave him against the Spaniard, for by influence thereof they are recruited to a very considerable fleet, which had almost dwindled away to nothing, and hopes this month to have a good strength to wait on the French at Tortuga and Hispaniola; of which he has written at large to Lord Arlington. Sir James Modyford will present his Grace with a copy of some orders made at Oxford, in behalf of some Spaniards, with Lord Arlington's letter thereon; in which are such strong inculcations of continuing friendship with the Spaniards here, that he doubts he shall be highly discanted on by some persons for granting commissions against them; must beg his Grace to bring him off, or at least that the necessity of this proceeding may be taken into serious debate, and then doubts not but true English judges will confirm what he has done. His brother will also show his Grace a letter from David Martene, the best man of Tortuga, who has two ships with 160 men, and will bring both in. "In sum, those fortunate directions which his Grace gave me of the 1st June, being put in execution but since March last, have restored to us all our English and

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abundance of Dutch, and some French." 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXI., No. 5.*]

Aug. 21.
Jamaica.

1264. Governor Sir Thos. Modyford to (Sec. Lord Arlington). Finds in his Majesty's letters in favour of Don Ximenes and the Mulatto Crespo, something of jealousy, as if he had not done all he was ordered, but doubts not by the answers now sent to blot out every spark thereof; had either of his brothers been before the Board they would have so satisfied their Lordships, and a further account would never have been thought reasonable to have demanded. But these are but small matters to this, that he has ever since March last granted commissions against that nation (the Spaniards) in these seas. Has given account to the Lord General, to whom in that particular his Lordship referred him for orders, yet thought it behoved him to second the same with this narrative. His Lordship very well knows how great an aversion he had for the privateers while at Barbadoes, but after he had put his Majesty's orders for restitution in strict execution, he found his error in the decay of the forts and wealth of this place; and also the affections of this people to his Majesty's service, yet he continued discountenancing and punishing those kind of people till his Lordship's of 12th November 1664 arrived, commanding a gentle usage of them; still they went to decay, which he represented to the Lord General faithfully the 6th March following, who upon serious consideration with his Majesty and the Lord Chancellor, by letter of June 1, 1665, gave Modyford latitude to grant or not commissions against the Spaniard, as he found it for the advantage of his Majesty's service and the good of this island. Was glad of this power, yet resolved not to use it, unless necessity drove him to it; and when he saw how poor the fleets returning from Statia^d were, so that vessels were broken up and the men disposed of for the coast of Cuba to get a livelihood, and so be wholly alienated from us. Many stayed at the Windward Isles, having not enough to pay their engagements, and at Tortuga and among the French buccaneers; still he forbore to make use of his power, hoping their hardships and great hazards would in time reclaim them from that course of life. But about the beginning of March last he found that the guards of Port Royal, which under Col. Morgan were 600, had fallen to 138, so he assembled the Council to advise how to strengthen that most important place with some of the inland forces; but they all agreed that the only way to fill Port Royal with men was to grant commissions against the Spaniards, which they were very pressing in. Required their reasons at large to be entered in the Council Book, copy whereof is herewith presented, and looking on their weak condition, the chief merchants gone from Port Royal, no credit given to privateers for victualling, &c., and rumours of war with the French often repeated, he issued a declaration of his intentions to grant commissions against the Spaniard. His Lordship cannot imagine what an universal change there was on the faces of men and things, ships repairing, great resort of workmen and labourers to Port Royal, many returning, many debtors released out of prison,

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and the ships from the Curacao voyage, not daring to come in for fear of creditors, brought in and fitted out again, so that the regimental forces at Port Royal are near 400. Had it not been for that seasonable action, he could not have kept this place against French buccaneers, who would have ruined all the seaside plantations at least; whereas he now draws from them mainly, and lately David Marteen, the best man of Tortuga, that has two frigates at sea, has promised to bring in both. By these last ships had advice from Sir James Modyford of the peace with Spain, with this direction from the Lord General, that notwithstanding the peace, Modyford might still employ the privateers as formerly, if it be for the benefit of his Majesty's affairs, which is really so as the keeping of this island is for his honour and service. Truly it must seem very imprudent to run the hazard of this place, for obtaining a correspondence which could not, but by orders from Madrid, be had. The Governors dare not talk with any of our messengers, but publicly: the Spaniards look on us as intruders and trespassers wheresoever they find us in the Indies and use us accordingly; and were it in their power, as it is fixed in their wills, would soon turn us out of all our Plantations; and is it reasonable that we should quietly let them grow upon us, until they are able to do it. It must be force alone that can cut in sunder that unneighbourly maxim of their Government to deny all access of strangers; which if his Majesty please to permit this small colony to continue to use, will in a short time show its effects, to his great honour and the comfort of all his subjects. *Indorsed, Received 29th January. Answered 4th February 1666-7. Incloses,*

1264. I., II., III. Depositions of Thos. Clarke, Wm. Rosse, Rich. Moore, Thos. Piper, Elias Rowe, and Wm. West, in reference to the Spaniards taking an English vessel, and sending some of the men adrift and others prisoners to Spain. 1666, January 11.

1264. IV. Minutes of a Council held at St. Jago de la Vega, 22 Feb. 1666, upon the questions put by the Governor that it is to the interest and advantage of Jamaica to have letters of marque granted against the Spaniard for the reasons which follow, [*Cal., see ante, No. 1138*]. *Together 5 papers. 8 pp. [Col. Papers, Vol. XX., Nos. 134, 134, I.-IV.]*

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Jamaica.

1265. Reasons why the private men-of-war are advantageous to the Island of Jamaica, and how the discountenancing of them already hath and will also for the future prove prejudicial to the settlement of that island. Capts. David Martin and Murran and divers of the English privateers, on the news that the commissions against the Spaniards were called in, resolved never to return to Jamaica unless a war, but daily prey upon the Spaniards from Tortuga. Sir Thos. Modyford, the Governor, to divert them from doing injury to the Spaniard, and keep them retainers to the island, commissioned the writer [*Col. Cary*] to treat with them about the reducing of Curacao, which they unanimously resolved to do, but at the rendezvous they dissented about their commander, and so the

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design was lost. Two of his Majesty's nimble fifth rate frigates would do manifest service in commanding the privateers on all occasions to their obedience, making discovery of any enemies' actions and guarding the coast from rovers. There is no profitable employment for the privateers in the West Indies against the French and Dutch, and being a people that will not be brought to planting, will prey on the Spaniard whether countenanced at Jamaica or not. The Spaniards have so inveterate a hatred against the English in those parts that they will not hear of trade or reconciliation, but any of the islanders that they can cowardly surprise they butcher inhumanly. The French interest daily increases in the Caribbees, Hispaniola, and Tortugas, and if suffered to grow will in short time prove of dangerous consequence, both to the English and Spanish settlements. If his Majesty allow two or three of his fifth-rate frigates for that service, such men should be appointed commanders as are experienced in affairs there, and of good parts and conduct, that the privateers may the more willingly go on any design with them. 2 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XX., No. 135.*]

Aug. ?

1266. Sir Thos. Modyford to the Privy Council. In obedience to their order of 10th Nov. 1665 [*see ante, No. 1076* i.], in favour of Don Juan Ximenes de Bohorques, returns a true account of the whole matter. About Oct. 1664, Capt. Morris Williams, by virtue of a commission from Lord Windsor, took the ship of said Ximenes and brought her into the old harbour, from whence came on shore one Giles Lidcott, and upon oath delivered a very plausible story that 2,500 kintals of logwood, and 75 canisters of tobacco belonged to Sir Martin Noel and Company, and that the ship only belonged to Ximenes, who freely gave it to Williams. But on trial in the Admiralty it appeared that the logwood and tobacco belonged to Ximenes, but were made over to Lidcott in the time of the chase, on which the captain and 13 of the crew were indicted for piracy and condemned to die; some of whom he really intended should suffer, had not Lord Arlington's letter of 12 Nov. 1664 arrived in the nick of time, directing him that the privateers were to be handled for the future gently, by encouraging them to take service in his Majesty's fleet against the Dutch, or go against them here; whereupon he granted them a pardon. They and many others set forth 10 sail of ships, and in their way to Curaçao took Statia and Sabia, and had not their fleet been scattered by the death of Col. Morgan, he believes would have finished their whole design. To prevent Lidcott abusing Ximenes, Modyford caused bills of lading to be taken in the name of Sir James Modyford, Sir Martin Noel, Mr. Kendall, and Lidcott for the logwood and tobacco, that on their arrival at London they might be secured for the poor gentleman, all which papers were by Sir James Modyford and Mr. Kendall delivered to Lord Arlington, with an account of the matter by his letter of 2 Feb. 1665. The ship and goods were sold according to the usual manner, and the money disposed of towards the finishing of the fort at Port Royal, of which only 60*l.* for the ship belongs to Ximenes. On this ship commanded by said Williams went Col. Morgan against the Dutch, after whose death it was taken by the French at St. Christopher's, where Williams as they hear lies in a

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dungeon very ill used. Was very confident that what was consigned to those honourable persons would have come to Ximenes' hands. Cannot give an account of other allegations in said Ximenes' petition, but guesses by a letter from Ximenes it may contain such false suggestions as it behoved Lideott to infuse into him, that he might be diverted from looking too narrowly into the designs he had on him. By all which it is apparent the bulk of Ximenes' estate went home consigned as above expressed, except fifteen tons of logwood, which Lideott had formerly dispatched without Gov. Modyford's knowledge. 2 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XX., No. 136.*]

Aug. 21.
Plymouth.

1267. John Clarke to Joseph Williamson, Secretary to Sec. Lord Arlington. Arrival of three vessels from the Caribbees with news that there are 500 or 600 men at Nevis, and more expected from Barbadoes and other islands to fall upon St. Christopher's. Yesterday the Oporto merchant, Capt. James Alford, arrived from Jamaica, with news that about the middle of May last four privateers from thence took the Island of Providence from the Spaniards, and that one Capt. Sam. Smith was to be sent there as Governor. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XX., No. 137.*]

Aug. ?

1268. Petition of Sir John Towers to the King. Has agreed with Capt. Tomson for passage to Barbadoes, the King having been pleased to commiserate his sad condition by banishment to the Plantations, but cannot provide to give security for his safe conduct thither; has long lain in a loathsome prison, is deeply touched with the errors of his life and the sense of the King's compassion, and prays for an order from the high sheriffs of London and Middlesex for delivery of him to Capt. Tomson for transportation without any clause of giving security, *see* No. 1289. [*Dom., Chas. II., Vol. CLXVII., No. 39, Cal., p. 27.*]

Aug. 21.

1269. John Clarke to James Hickey. Three vessels arrived in Plymouth from the Caribbee Islands. *The same news as in his letter to Williamson, see above, No. 1267.* [*Dom., Chas. II., Vol. CLXVIII., No. 87, Cal., p. 57.*]

Aug. 21.

1270. D. Grosse to Williamson. Three ships from Antigua and Nevis, laden with tobacco, report Nevis in great danger of being surprised by the French; at Antigua they keep strict guard for fear of the negroes; did not hear of any French supplies to St. Christopher's. A London ship very richly laden from Jamaica is arrived. [*Dom., Chas. II., Vol. CLXVIII., No. 88, Cal., p. 57.*]

Aug. 24.

1271. Memorial of Will. Willoughby to (Sec. Lord Arlington). There is a ship now in the Downs bound for New England, and no other will depart for many months. It is prayed that a letter be written to the Governor of New England for assistance in regaining St. Christopher's, they being well able to spare provisions and men; because should those islands be lost New England could not subsist, and they have many brisk young amongst them that its

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thought will readily embrace such a proposal. *Indorsed*, 24 Aug. 1666. Mr. Willoughby. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XX., No. 138.*]

[Aug. 24.]

1272. Petition of Samuel Browning to the King. Petitioner was the Royal Company's factor at Guinea and there undone by the Dutch, which some of their Commissioners not believing, "upon grounds of privy nonsense and to detain the poor's wages," have caused the law to be perverted, "and have so moulded a judge and he a jury, as to make both liable to an attaint for their injustice." Prays for a Commission to hear and report their injustice, or a reference to merchants to determine the whole matter. *Indorsed*, 24 Aug. 1666. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XX., No. 139.*]

Aug. 28.
Nevis.

1273. Lieut-General Henry Willoughby to Williamson. Has despatched this vessel on purpose that his Majesty might be acquainted with the condition of the Caribbee Islands, which by reason of the considerable force of the enemy, but especially through the vast damage of the hurricane, is very weak and wanting everything. Account of the loss of St. Christopher's through the cowardice and treachery of Lt-Col. Lawrance, who most dishonourably cut down the King's flag, Col. Reymes, and others. Lord Willoughby not in the least imagining what had there happened, sent him from Barbadoes with 30 merchantmen and about 600 soldiers, ordering him to touch at Antigua the 28th April, and there and at Montserrat and Nevis to gather as many men as he could. At Antigua met with advice of the loss of St. Christopher's, which struck such terror into the merchantmen, that each one betook himself to his own course, and left him and his soldiers on the island; of all which he despatched advice to his Excellency at Barbadoes. On the 18th July his Excellency set sail from Barbadoes, with a brave fleet, having joined to two of his Majesty's frigates several merchantmen, carrying 1,000 able soldiers with arms and other warlike materials; and on the 23rd off Martinico he took two prizes, and sent Capt. Hill with his Majesty's ship Coventry and four others to surprise six rich ships at Todos los Santos, one of which he took and another was burnt by the French; but a storm arose, and blowing with such an extremity, the ships' anchors gave way and the ships were forced ashore, and thereby all and every one of them were utterly destroyed. His Excellency with the Admiral and four more are not yet heard of, but believes they are forced to leeward; the Rear-Admiral arrived at Montserrat a mere wreck, not having a mast standing, and there is news of three others in the same condition. The English of the ships cast away at Todos los Santos sent a boat to him for relief, and on the 11th August he set sail with 7 small sloops and 200 soldiers; but encountered under Guadaloupe two French men-of-war, ships of force, and was closely chased, but having the advantage of a good sailing sloop with the benefit of oars, he safely arrived at Nevis with one of his brigantines, and the rest also escaped the enemy. The French are now masters of the sea, for though all their vessels were cast away in the hurricane, these ships arrived four days after. Had not his Excellency's

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designs been frustrated by this hurricane, he had not only undoubtedly regained St. Christopher's, but destroyed the rest of the French colonies; and if his Majesty will send three or four good frigates with 1,000 soldiers well armed, 2,000 spare arms, powder, and some great guns, would not doubt but suddenly to reduce the French in these parts. The enemy at Los Santos found amongst our wrecks above 80 great guns and 40 barrels of powder, also considerable number of small arms, besides 450 of our own soldiers. Desires him to implore his Majesty for the speedy despatch of some ships of force. Is only capable at present of making a defensive war. *Indorsed by Williamson, "Lord Willoughby's expedition."* 6½ pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XX., No. 140.*]

Aug. 30. **1274.** H. Muddiman to George Powell. Three ships arrived at Plymouth from Antigua and Nevis report Nevis in great danger, and fear of negroes in Antigua; heard of no supply from France to St. Christopher's, so that there is hope of having before long an account of the reduction of that island if all things succeed well according to expectation. A ship of London is arrived from Jamaica and Guinea very richly laden. [*Dom., Chas. II., Vol. CLXIX., No. 96, Cal., p. 79.*]

Aug. 31. **1275.** Acknowledgment by Robert Martin, Commander of the Great Duke of York, of receipt from Sir John Skelton of three packets of letters, (1) for the Governor and Council of the colony of Massachusetts in New England, (2) for the Governor and Council of the colony of Connecticut in New England, (3) for Sir Thos. Temple, Governor of the colony of Nova Scotia in New England; promises to deliver them according to the directions. [*Dom., Chas. II., Vol. CLXIX., No. 102, Cal., p. 80.*]

Sept. 3. **1276.** Sir Jas. Modyford to Williamson. Has with some difficulty found out Thos. Kendall's packet, and broken it open. Sends enclosed Lord Arlington's letters, and beseeches him to acquaint Arlington that the Governor of Jamaica hath done all in his own name concerning the privateers' commissions, that nothing thence might impede any treaty at home. [*Dom., Chas. II., Vol. CLXX., No. 51, Cal., p. 92.*]

Sept. 15. **1277.** John Winthrop, Governor of Connecticut, to Sec. Sir Wm. Morrice. Acknowledges receipt of the King's most gracious letter of the 10th April last. The colony "deeply affected with those high favours which he hath been pleased to confer upon them." Begs their loyal and dutiful affections may be represented to his Majesty. *Signed J.* ½ p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XX., No. 141.*]

Sept. 20. **1278.** John Man to Williamson. A small vessel from the West Indies arrived in Swansea a few days ago with some passengers that were inhabitants of St. Christopher's; they report that the island was lost by the cowardice and indiscretion of the Governor and those chiefly entrusted there; they much commend the French in that they sought a peace with the Governor, but he denying put them upon the attempt of the island which they carried without

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any great slaughter: 'tis supposed it might easily be regained, they being already afraid of the inhabitants of Nevis in case they should upon command with some help attempt a recovery: this is the report of a passenger who says he was in the island at the taking thereof. [*Dom., Chas. II., Vol. CLXXII., No. 76, Col., p. 144.*]

[Sept. 25.]
Whitehall.

1279. The King to Lord Willoughby, Governor of the Caribbee Islands. His Majesty being satisfied that there is justly due to Richard Jones 3,000*l.* lent by him to the Duke of York for the use of his Majesty's fleet, it is the King's pleasure that so much sugar belonging to his Majesty in Barbadoes, as shall amount to 3,000*l.* be paid to said Richard Jones or his assigns, according to his letter of Privy Seal, any former directions for the disposal of the sugars to the contrary notwithstanding. *Draft with the date 11 April 1665, which has been struck out and other corrections made by Williamson. 1 p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XX., No. 142.*]

Sept. 25.
Whitehall.

1280. Copy of the preceding, but omitting "according to our letter of Privy Seal," *see ante*, No. 968. [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol. XVII., p. 205.*]

Sept. 29.
Barbadoes.

1281. Lieut.-Gov. William Willoughby and Council of Barbadoes to the King. Consider it their duty to inform his Majesty of the many dangers that threaten them. No sooner had they notice that the French had declared war, than the Governor sent his nephew Henry Willoughby with three or four vessels, and 600 or 700 men and great store of provisions, arms, and ammunition to relieve St. Christopher's; before whose arrival the French had become masters of the seas that our forces were forced to land at Antigua. Lord Willoughby apprehending that the other islands, long disheartened through restraint of trade, would render themselves without opposition to the enemy, put himself on a treaty of ways and means with the representatives of this island for its prevention, but not meeting with concurrence he dissolved them, whereupon the people petitioned him to accept their voluntary contributions for fortifying this island and opposing the enemy. And now Lord Willoughby, by their advice, declared he would go in person to make war on the enemy, being strengthened by the arrival of two ships from his Majesty with positive orders to execute those designs. Having pressed eight merchant ships, and good store of provisions with 600 or 800 volunteers, he departed hence the 18th July, intending to stop at Antigua and take with him the Lieut.-General's forces. Thus far the design was laid with much prudence, "nor doubtless could a less hand than that that did it have rendered it ineffectual"; for five or six days after this departure, before he could reach Antigua, there arose a hurricane which lasted eight hours with such violence that it dispersed the fleet, and only two out of the 10 ships are known to be safe, and those two having cut their masts were driven into Montserrat; Capt. Hill in his Majesty's ship Coventry with two others being the day before engaged at Todos Los Santos with two of the enemy's ships, so ill-behaved himself that by his unneces-

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sary delay the storm forced them on shore, where 450 of our men were taken prisoners; his Excellency aboard his Majesty's ship Hope with three or four more are not yet heard of, and the best of their hopes are that they are driven without masts to Jamaica. The enemy likewise lost all their ships; but three or four days after appeared four ships of war from France, and although four merchant ships were immediately pressed, the French received such an access of strength that they were necessitated to quit the design. Prays his Majesty speedily to send such ships, men, great guns, powder, and ammunition, whereby he may become master of these seas. As for this island, so many of their best men have adventured abroad to mend their fortunes, that their only hope of safety is in a speedy supply from his Majesty. The people at present in a great calm, some turbulent spirits having received condign punishment, yet to take off all colour from restless spirits, beseech his Majesty's pleasure for the Government here, till intelligence is received of his Excellency, or in case of his loss. Restraint of trade has withheld their prosperity and will in a short time destroy them, and few negroes have been sold, so that many persons are ruined, and forced to forsake the country. These settlements have been upheld by negroes and cannot subsist without supplies of them. Pray for the same freedom of trade as in England. *Signed by* Will. Willoughby, John Yeamans, Henry Hawley, Phillip Bell, Will. Kirton, Thos. Wardall, Sam. Barwick, Will. Sharpe, Robt. Hooper, and Christopher Codrington. *On same sheet,*

The present wants for the relief and defence of Barbadoes. These include 1,000 carbines, 500 pistols, and other arms and ammunition. *Indorsed by Sec. Lord Arlington, "Rec. 30 Nov. Answered Dec. 4, 1666, with a temporary Commission for the execution of the Lord Willoughby's power," see No. 1344. 4 pp. [Col. Papers, Vol. XX., No. 143.]*

Sept. 29. **1282.** Duplicate of the preceding, also signed. *Indorsed, "Rec. Barbadoes. Dec. 5." 4 pp. [Col. Papers, Vol. XX., No. 144.]*

1666 ? **1283.** Names of the Council of Barbadoes. Lieut.-Col. Will. Willoughby, Deputy Governor; Col. Hen. Hawley, formerly Governor, a judicious man; Thomas Wardall, a grave prudent man; Col. Robert Hooper, well beloved and a stout man; Col. Sir John Yeamans, of good conduct and stout; Lieut.-Cols. Christopher Codrington and Philip Bell, both well beloved, and free from faction, ingenious young gentlemen; Wm. Kirton, a judge; Sam. Barwick, formerly in the King's army and stout; Col. Wm. Sharpe, an ingenious man and of good interest. Gentlemen of the country: Col. Lewis Morris, of good interest and conduct, and an honest man though a Quaker; Lieut.-Cols. Higginbottom and Richard Bailly, and Major Will. Bates, stout men and fit for command. Some turbulent spirits questioning whether Lord Willoughby has power to make a deputation, whether it be not requisite that his Majesty's pleasure be known. Whether indulging trade during this war will not be of great importance to support that people's spirits. There

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are aboard two merchant ships for Barbadoes on the King's account 2,000 muskets, 1,000 pikes, and 200 barrels of powder. To inform them of the additional supply to encourage them. *Indorsed by Williamson*, "Who in Barbadoes, from Col. Willoughby." 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XX., No. 145.*]

Sept. 29.
Barbadoes.

1284. John Reid, Sub-Commissioner of Prizes, to Sec. Lord Arlington. Fears his last of the 17th July by Lord Willoughby's fleet never went to his Lordship's hands. Sends the amplest relations he can find of their misfortunes; he had like to have been one in waiting on Lord Willoughby as Sub-Commissioner of Prizes but for a fit of sickness. The four good ships of 30 guns joined to the three frigates his Majesty sends, will be able to beat all the French in these parts. All the French ships were lost in the hurricane, and there are only 10 or 11 sail that came from Rochelle and stopped at Cayenne, whereof not above three are great ships, but they have many men and guns on land. Yet 1,500 good old soldiers and six good and four small ships would send the Monsieurs to other habitations. Beseeches his Lordship to be instrumental in sending men, arms, and ammunition for preservation of this little pearl, for all the kings in Europe have not (of its bigness) such a precious and rare one in their crowns. Begs him to advise the Lords Commissioners for Prizes that there have not been any brought into these parts, and to be a means to recover his own and his brother's salary. If a Custom house be erected, begs he may have a place as Commissioner. 2 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XX., No. 146.*]

Sept. 30.
Barbadoes.

1285. Lieut. Gov. Will. Willoughby to Sec. Lord Arlington. To the same effect as the letter of Sept. 29 to the King [*see ante, No. 1281*]. Only three ships saved from the storm, viz., two with his brother Henry Willoughby at Nevis, who my Lord (Willoughby) sent down in April as his Lieut.-General, the other at Eustatia. Hears as yet no news of my Lord, who was in his Majesty's ship Hope. Very little of the storm felt at Barbadoes. Begs his Lordship's assistance in getting supplies, and also authority which is absolutely necessary for pressing ships. Presumes the King will allow his revenues to be spent in the defence of these parts as his Majesty's whole interest therein is at stake. 2 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XX., No. 147.*]

Oct. 3.
Barbadoes.

1286. Lieut.-Governor Will. Willoughby to the King. Was left by Lord Willoughby in July last his deputy, from whom and the Council his Majesty has herewith the full account of the misfortunes of that undertaking, and of their insufficiency to attempt any further remedy without his Majesty's assistance [*see ante, No. 1281*]. Craves authority to press ships if necessary. *Indorsed*, "Rec. 5th Dec." 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XX., No. 148.*]

Oct. 3.
Barbadoes.

1287. Lieut.-Governor Will. Willoughby to Sec. Lord Arlington. Duplicate of his letter dated 30th Sept., *see ante, No. 1285*. *Indorsed*, "Rec. 5th [Dec.]" 3 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XX., No. 149.*]

Oct. 9.
Rhode Island. **1288.** Samuel Mavericke to Sec. Sir Wm. Morrice. Acknowledges receipt of his letter of the 10th April to the Commissioners. His

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Majesty's gracious letters to them and to the three southern colonies were received on 5th August with much joy. Humble thanks for the 200*l.* sent out of his Majesty's Royal bounty. It was five weeks ere he could persuade the Governor of Massachusetts to call his Council to deliver the King's letter to them. Has given a more particular account of this to Col. Cartwright. Is now on his way to New York, whence he will write a more ample relation. His mother presents her humble service. 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XX., No. 150.*]

Oct. 15.

1289. Warrant to the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex to deliver Sir John Towers, Bart., sentenced to death for high treason for counterfeiting the Royal Seal and Sign Manual, but reprieved, to John Tompson, commander of the Companion, to be by him transported into the Colonies on bond and security for his safe and secure transportation. N.B.—In a draft Barbadoes is named as the place of transportation, and the clause is omitted as to security for his safe transportation. [*Dom., Chas. II., Vol. CLXXV., Nos. 34, 35, Col., p. 198.*]

Oct. 16.

1290. Mem. That upon a petition of Sir William Davidson for passes for two ships to New England and three to Barbadoes, his Majesty recommended the Duke of York to grant the passes desired, on giving security to pay his Majesty's dues. $\frac{1}{3}$ *p.* [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol. XVIII., p. 223.*]

Oct. 23.

Virginia.

1291. Twenty-four Acts passed at a Grand Assembly held at James City, Virginia, by prorogation from 5th June to 23rd Oct. 1666, but the titles only of those are given against which in the margin is written, Repealed, Expired, Obsolete, Frivolous. *Printed in Col. Entry Bks., Nos. 89, 90, 91, see ante, No. 262. [Col. Entry Bk., No. 88, pp. 64–69.]*

[Oct. 24.
Fort James
New York.]

1292. (Col. Nicolls) to (Sec. Morrice). His dutiful acknowledgments to the King for approving his endeavours as a Commissioner, and sending him 200*l.* at a time when money can be least spared. Attends only his Royal Highness' commands before he returns to England, and gladly embraces his Majesty's liberty to do so. The copy of his Majesty's signification to the Massachusetts was surreptitiously conveyed over to them by some unknown hand before the original came to Boston. Affirms it positively true that formerly the original of Mr. Mavericke's petition to the King and Council (concerning the Massachusetts colony) was stolen out of Lord Arlington's office in Whitehall, by Captain John Scott, and delivered to the Governor and Council at Boston, though Scott said a clerk of Mr. Williamson gave it him. This same Scott, by a pretended seal affixed to a writing, in which was the King's picture drawn with a pen or black lead, with his Majesty's hand, Charles R., and subsigned Henry Bennet, hath horribly abused his Majesty's honour in these parts, and fled out of the country to Barbadoes. Lord Willoughby sent word that he would send Scott prisoner to England, so has given this information, that such fellows may have some mark of infamy put upon them. The Massachusetts

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persist, or rather fly higher in contempt of his Majesty's authority; for the General Court have resolved to send no man out of the colony, according to his Majesty's summons. Several considerable men both of the Council and Deputies have entered their protest against that resolution; and most of the considerable merchants and men of estates petitioned the Court to comply with his Majesty's commands, but are to be questioned as seditious persons. Makes this narrative shorter because Mr. Mavericke will attend with more full particulars in another ship. The eyes of all the other colonies are bent upon this strange deportment of the Massachusetts. His Majesty may easily chastise them, not by force, which might frighten the innocent as well as nocent, but by a temporary embargo on their trade, until such and such persons are delivered to justice: the numerous well affected would soon give up the ringleaders; nor would his Majesty lose any of his customs, for if ships were sent with goods suitable to New York, all the trade of Boston would be brought hither, and hence to England; in which case a frigate for convoy would be necessary, indeed in their present posture, every small picaroon of the enemy is master of all their harbours and rivers, from the Capes of Virginia to Piscataqua. *Indorsed*, Col. Nicolls to Sir William Morice, 24th October 1666. A duplicate sent November the 2nd. *Printed in New York Documents, III., 136, 137. 2 pp. [Col. Papers, Vol. XX., No. 151.]*

Oct. 24. **1293.** Duplicate of the preceding. 3 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XX.,*
Fort James. *No. 152.]*

Oct. 24. **1294.** Petition of the Royal African Company to the King. The impossibility of carrying on the trade of Africa without a joint stock is too evident to be insisted on, and petitioners were in a fair way of enriching the kingdom by exporting manufactures and importing bullion before the loss sustained by De Ruyter. In July 1664, had provided 12 or 13 ships with rich cargoes to go to Africa, and were more than ordinarily careful to prevent private trade, but Capt. Giles Thornborough, contrary to the warning particularly given him, and to the charter-party by himself signed, did lade upon his ship great quantities of prohibited commodities, which upon search were found on board. The Company might have confiscated both his ship and goods, but upon his humble address, praying them not to proceed against him in the Admiralty, and promising to mitigate his fault by future service, they suffered the ship to proceed and seized only the goods, no man daring to justify so foul a crime as not only to trade to Africa without leave, but to do it in the Company's ships, so as to make them pay freight for being wronged and abused. But now John Kirkham impudently pretends a title to some of those goods, and has put in an action in the Exchequer; pray that he may be summoned before the King in Council, to give a reason of his proceeding, they having just cause to suspect that Thornborough was a principal instrument in betraying their fleet, fort, and goods to De Ruyter, and believing that Kirkham instigated him, before he went, to watch the first opportunity of a black treason. [*Dom. Chas. II., Vol. CLXXVI., No. 25, Cal., p. 217.]*

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Oct. 25.
Boston,
New England.

1295. John Winthrop, Governor of Connecticut, to Sec. Lord Arlington. The King's letter of the 22nd Feb. was received in July last, with declaration of war against the French, which was forthwith published at Hartford, New London, and other places. The Assembly, after serious consideration of his Majesty's commands for reducing Canada, thought it necessary that he should go to Boston to consult with the Governor and Council of Massachusetts, and Sir Thos. Temple, Governor of Nova Scotia, now residing at Boston. Was detained about diverting a great body of Indians from joining the French; of which Capt. Baker, of Fort Albany, gave intelligence, the French designing to draw these Indians into a confederacy on pretence that their war was against the Mohawks. Many hundreds of them already on the march were persuaded to return. Some few horse sent to discover the way to Canada, and get intelligence of the French army, which Col. Nicolls, the Commander of Albany, and divers Indians reported to be on their march to Albany. These horse passed with much difficulty 120 miles from Hartford, and brought intelligence that the French were then on a treaty of peace with the Indians, and proceeded no further than Lake Hiracoies [Lake Champlain]. Had conference with Sir Thos. Temple and the Governor and Council at Boston, and on consideration of the necessity of good ships, the difficulty of passing over land, and the lateness of the season, it was unanimously agreed that at present there could be nothing done by these colonies in reducing those places at or about Canada. Beseeches his favourable representation to the King with the enclosed abbreviate. *Signed and with seal. Indorsed*, Rec. Dec. 22 1666. *Printed in New York Documents, III., 137, 138. 2 pp. [Col. Papers, Vol. XX., No. 153.]*

Oct. 25.

1296. Governor Winthrop to the King. The breviate of the preceding letter therein referred to. *Signed and with seal. Indorsed*, Rec. Dec. 22, 1666. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XX., No. 154.*]

Oct. 26.
Massachusetts.

1297. Samuel Nadhorth to Sec. Morrice. Is emboldened by his Honor's good character to write, and having been here resident for some years, and observed the temper of all sorts of people. Though charged with denying the King's jurisdiction, his Commissioners had more kindness and respect shown them by this colony than all the rest of the colonies of New England. Col. Cartwright very well knows that this colony greatly assisted in reducing the Manhatoes and in treating with the Dutch, and as to the charge of denying the King's jurisdiction—the people say that they left their native country, not with any dislike of the King, or of monarchical power, for they esteem it the best of Governments, but that they might worship the Lord according to His own institutions, not being able to bear the yoke imposed on them by the then prevailing hierarchy. So they obtained a Royal charter, which gave them power to elect all their own officers and to govern all the people of this place, and came to a waste and howling wilderness, where they have conflicted with difficulties and sorrows of all sorts, scuffling with the Dutch and French, and suffering from the savage cruelties and murders of the wild natives, who for a time were pricks in

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their sides and thorns in their eyes. In spite of the extremity of heat and cold, and the barrenness of the land, they have wrestled through the difficulties of first planting, and sown the seed of man and beast, so that they are grown up to a considerable body of people, and some small beginning of a common weal—and all this at their own proper charge. Now they reason that, while they own his Majesty's charter, they cannot be justly charged with denying his jurisdiction, for they acknowledge themselves his subjects, their Government and courts of justice were constituted by his authority and appointment, and their writs and process of law go forth in his name. And in case they may not be confident in this grant, they can have no certainty of their lives and estates, and much less of that liberty in the free passage of the Gospel, far dearer to them than all their other comforts; they well knowing that if the wall of the Civil Government be pulled down, the wild boar will soon destroy the Lord's vineyard, and that it is impossible for them to keep the waters of the Sanctuary when that Venice glass which holds them is broken in pieces, they not wanting many sectaries and profane persons that are sprung up among themselves who do long for such an opportunity. And as to the General Court refusing to answer at the tribunal of the Commissioners, they answer that the Commissioners interpreting their commission contrary to the charter, was a great abuse of the power, and repugnant to the instructions given to them by his Majesty. This people having purchased their liberty at so dear a rate, and having lost those privileges in the Parliament of England which their fathers had, crave only that they may stand as the shrub among the cedars, growing upon their own root, and not be forced to be the slaves of rulers imposed upon them contrary to the rule of their charter. They are afraid to multiply their supplications, their hope is in God. To express their affection and loyalty to his Majesty they have ordered a present of masts such as no other of his dominions can produce. It is in his Majesty's power easily to crush them by the very breath of his nostrils, but they have a higher esteem of their liberties than of their lives, which are such twins as God and not nature have joined together, and are resolved to bury their estates and liberties in the same grave. Should his Majesty speak comfortably to them, he has no subjects more faithful in all his dominions, and the colony will be daily increased, to the great advance of his Majesty's customs; whereas, should the malicious accusations of their adversaries prevail with his Majesty to impose hard measure upon them, their dwellings, not desirable for luxurious minds, would not be long inhabited. What a great pity it would be that this hopeful plantation, raised without any expense to the King, should be made a prey to foreign enemies; the French are waiting for such an opportunity, being "much fleshed by their prevailing in Christopher's Island," last summer sent sundry ships and soldiers to a considerable number, who last winter travelled across the Great Lake, and the Massachusetts Patent, as far as Fort Albany. It is reported by the Indians that 700 Frenchmen are fortifying on this side the Lake, above our Plantations, and have built two forts, intending there to

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settle. The English of this colony in their frontier towns so alarmed that they were forced to stand on their watch last summer, though disabled from giving them any offence. How acceptable it would be to French and Dutch to see this colony frowned upon by their King. Account of the present of 28 large masts now aboard Captain Pierce, fit for another Prince Royal, and of the difficulties of getting them. All the poor planters can do is to get bread and clothing for their necessary supplies. True, every man has a little house and small parcel of land, with a few cattle, but all will not purchase 5*l.* worth of clothing in England, and for years past God hath much frowned upon their crops, so to obtain this present they are forced to take up money at interest. The signification from his Majesty requiring the Governor and others to appear in England was neither original nor duplicate, but only a copy without any seal. The Governor is near 80 years old, with many infirmities, and to have exposed him to such an undertaking had been extreme cruelty. No particulars were nominated to which they are to answer, and the answer of the General Court to the mandates of the Commissioners were sent over last year, wherefore the General Court and the people generally hope that his Majesty will favourably interpret them herein. If he shall perceive that declaring the contents hereof will do no good to this people, humbly begs "that it may not be improved to any provocation," being done without the privity or authority of any person whatsoever. The truth is that the Commissioners "putting their spurs too hard to the horses' sides before they were got into the saddle," and the rigorous dealing of Lord Willoughby on Barbadoes Island, have made the name of a commissioner odious to these people. Had the Governor and leading men of the colony adhered to the Commissioners' mandates, the people (some discontents, Quakers, and others excepted) would have utterly protested against their concession. *Printed in New York Documents, III., 138-142. 3½ pp. [Col. Papers, Vol. XX., No. 155.]*

Oct. 30.
Barbadoes.

1298. John Reid to [Sec. Lord Arlington]. Has but little to add to his letters of 29th September and 12th current, but that they have no news of Lord Willoughby or his ships, and are out of hopes ever to hear of them, for all people conclude that they were swallowed up by the hurricane. Begs for arms and ammunition. Sends news received from Surinam from Gov. Byam. Ships that were to have gone to the Leeward Islands in his Majesty's service are now loading for London. Our people at Antigua and Nevis in a most sad condition for want of provisions and ammunition, and no vessels can go to them. Hears a new collector or commission is coming over to receive half the customs for satisfaction of the Earl of Carlisle's debts; begs his Lordship to be mindful of him and continue his favour to his brother William. *Indorsed, Rec. Jan. 29 [1667]. 2 pp. [Col. Papers, Vol. XX., No. 156.]*

Oct. 30.

1299. Petition of Dr. Benjamin Worsley to the King. Whereas upon his Majesty's encouragement petitioner has brought the growth of senna to perfection in his Majesty's Plantations, and is encouraged

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to undertake the producing of other commodities belonging to Turkey. Prays that none may plant or import senna without his Majesty's special grant; that the senna imported may be examined by some of his Majesty's physicians, and sold at a price not exceeding the medium price for the last seven years; that no foreign senna be permitted to be sold till all the store imported from the Plantations be sold; and that, instead of a grant for the sole planting and importing thereof for 14 years, as petitioner was promised, he may have a lease for 12 years on paying a rent, and at the end of that term he will resign it wholly to his Majesty, or give an advance of rent, by which means the goodness will be preserved, and his Majesty will receive ten times the present revenue for customs. With reference to the Attorney-General to consider the same and make report to his Majesty. Whitehall, 1666, Oct. 30. *On same sheet,*

1299. I. Report of Attorney-General Palmer. Has considered above petition and the reasons annexed, and conceives that his Majesty may grant the sole use and benefit of the new invention in the production of senna in his Plantations for 14 years, according to the statute, and that the other matters are fitter for the consideration of Parliament, than his Majesty's grant, 1668, March 14. *Annexed,*

1299. II. The reasons above referred to for encouraging the planting of senna by a patent or by an Act of Parliament, *see warrant*, 12 Aug. 1668. *Together 4 pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XX., Nos. 157, 158.*]

Oct. 31.
Fort James,
New York.

1300. Col. N[icolls], Sir R. C[arr], and Sam. M[avericke] to Mr. Richards. Though they have just cause to believe that the cattle arrested in the King's Province truly belonged to those arch traitors Goffe and Whalley, they authorise him to receive them on giving security to the Governor of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations in 100*l.* that said cattle be forthcoming within one year and a day.

Same to Justices of the Peace of the Province of Maine. Recommend to their protection the case of Francis Hooke against Nathaniel Phillips and Clement Hard, in which the authority of a Justice of the Peace seems to have been violated.

Same to Mr. Jordan. It is well known to him that the Massachusetts have refused his Majesty's Commissioners to hear and relieve the oppressed, so can only remit the petition to the King.

Same to the Governor and Assistants of Rhode Island. Request them to take the petition of James Barker into their care and protection according to equity.

Same to Mr. Brenton. The King's declaration to the Massachusetts that the temporary bounds set by the Commissioners between Plymouth and Rhode Island shall stand till his Majesty finds cause to alter the same; which he will be pleased to receive as their answer to his letter.

Same to Mr. Alcock. Are apt to believe well of his right to Block Island before Rhode Island colony was established by his Majesty's

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patent, yet have seen no conveyances or heard that he is excluded from his right or molested by the gentlemen of Rhode Island. Advise him to address himself to that Government for a confirmation of his right, which if refused may give him just cause of complaint. 2½ pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XX., No. 159.*]

[Oct.]

1301. Petition of upwards of one hundred of the Principal Inhabitants of the Massachusetts Colony to the General Court at Boston. The petitioners being informed that the King, in letters lately sent to Governor and Council, expressed his ill resentment of the proceedings of the Colony with the Commissioners, and required some persons named to wait upon his pleasure with a view to the determination of the differences, considering the matter one calling for serious consideration, that they may not be wanting to the Government in withholding any encouragement that their concurrence might afford it, nor to themselves and the country in being by their silence involved in the mistakes of some otherwise well-minded persons, inclining to disloyal principles, desire to have liberty to propose their thoughts and fears about the matter. They conceive that those who live in that age are no less concerned in the advice of the Wise Man, to keep the King's commandment because of the oath of God, and not to be hasty to go out of his sight, that doth whatsoever pleaseth him: they therefore desire that the King, having already taken displeasure against them, as if they disowned his jurisdiction, care may be taken lest by refusing to attend the King's orders, they should plunge themselves into greater disfavour and danger. The receiving of a charter from the King's predecessor, and its confirmation from the present King by their late address, sufficiently declare the Colony to be a part of his dominions, and themselves his subjects, in testimony of which the first Governor, Matthew Cradock, stands recorded, *juratus de fide et obedientia*, before one of the Masters in Chancery, whence it is evident, if the proceedings of the Colony have given occasion to the King to say that we believe he has no jurisdiction over us, they ought to free themselves from incurring his Majesty's further displeasure by giving due satisfaction on all points; such an assertion would be destructive to their welfare and derogatory to the King's honour; the doubtful interpretation of a patent, which can never be construed to the divesting of a sovereign of power over his natural subjects, is too frail a foundation to build such a transcendent immunity and privilege upon. They acknowledge to the utmost the care and pains of the Government in endeavouring to uphold the liberties of the colony, and would not be unwilling to run any hazard for the regular defence of the same, and, while they are unwilling to reflect upon the persons they so much honour, by dissenting from them in things where they cannot approve the reason of their proceedings, yet in a matter of so great concernment, touching the honour of God, the credit of religion, and the interest of their own persons and estates, they earnestly desire that no party will so irresistibly carry on any design of so dangerous consequence as to necessitate their brethren equally engaged with them in the same undertaking to make a particular address to the King and declaration to the world to clear themselves from so scandalous an evil as the

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appearance of disaffection to their lawful Prince. They entreat that nothing likely to cause the King resentment may be further proceeded in, but that application be made to him to clear the transaction of them that govern the Colony from any such construction, lest that, which duly improved, might have been as a cloud of the latter rain, be turned into that which in the conclusion may be more terrible than the roaring of a lion. *Underwritten*, This petition was signed by upward of 100 of the principal inhabitants of the Massachusetts Colony, [presented by them to the General Court at Boston, in October 1666, upon occasion of his Majesty's letter and declaration of 10th April of the same year. For which those gentlemen received a severe check, the petition voted scandalous, they styled betrayers of the liberties of the country, are still reputed ill affected to the Government, and not suffered to be chosen into any office of magistracy. *Indorsed*, The petition of the inhabitants of the Massachusetts Colony to the General Court in Oct. 1666. *Two copies. 3 pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XX., Nos. 160, 161.*]

[Oct.]
Boston, N. E.

1302. Edward Rawson, Secretary, in the name of the General Court of the Massachusetts, to Sec. Morrice. His Majesty's letter of the 22nd Feby. was received the 17th July. Have been and are according to their weak ability endeavouring to prepare against the French and Dutch. The reducing of Canada not at present feasible, as well in respect of the difficulty if not impossibility of a land march of 400 miles over rocky mountains and howling deserts, as of the strength of the French. The declaration of war against France solemnly published by sound of trumpet. Have sustained some loss by the French and Dutch in their shipping, and have themselves taken three or four fishing ships on the coasts of Canada. As to the writing delivered to them by Samuel Mavericke on the 6th Sept. without direction or seal, which he says is a copy of a signification from his Majesty of his pleasure concerning this colony, "we have in all humility given our reasons why we could not submit to the Commissioners and their mandate the last year, which we understand lie before his Majesty; to the substance whereof we have not to add, and therefore cannot expect that the ablest persons among us could be in a capacity to declare our cause more fully. We must therefore commit this our great concernment unto Almighty God, praying and hoping that his Majesty (a Prince of so great clemency) will consider the state and condition of his poor and afflicted subjects at such a time, being in eminent danger by the public enemies of our nation, and that in a wilderness far remote from relief. Wherefore we do in most humble manner prostrate ourselves before his Majesty and beseech him to be graciously pleased to rest assured of our loyalty and allegiance according to our former profession." 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XX., No. 162.*]

Nov. 3.

1303. John Fitzherbert to Williamson. There are at Bristol 30 sail for Virginia, and 15 for Barbadoes and Nevis; at the latter place they are in great fear of the enemy, they want ammunition, and their turn comes about to be upon duty every third night; the King

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might send them upon this fleet a good quantity of soldiers to reinforce those Plantations and gain others with much ease. [*Dom., Chas. II., Vol. CLXXVII., No. 39, Cal., p. 236.*]

Nov. 6.

1304. Col. R. Nicolls to (the Commissaries at Albany). Confirms the persons nominated in theirs of 26th Oct. for this ensuing year to be Commissaries, Capt. Abraham Staets, Philip Pieter Schuyler, Cossy Gerritson, Arent Van Curler, Richard Renzlaer, Theunis Cornelis Spitsenbergh, and that Schout Swart continue in office till further order. Supposes his letters to them may by chance be broken up, but not purposely, by Capt. Baker, but will prevent the like in future. Sent full directions in his last in case the French attempt to do them further prejudice. In regard it is uncertain whether the river will be open before the time fixed by the court of assizes for bringing in the ground briefs, he will suspend the penalty for one month. Could wish that all the land between the fort and town lay in common, so that the people who lost their houses may be recompensed on the hill. Knows they only are authorised to give billets for the quartering of soldiers, but if they exempt the chiefest men, the common people will cry out. Doubts the river will be shortly frozen, and therefore earnestly requires them to be careful of the public peace and safety; and that English and Dutch may live as brothers, to keep a strict hand on authors or reporters of strange news, which commonly tends to the dividing of men's hearts. If any news happens this winter, be it good or bad, they shall have the truth from him. *Printed in New York Documents, III., 143. 1½ pp. [Col. Papers, Vol. XX., No. 163.]*

Nov. $\frac{6}{16}$.

1305. Col. Nicolls to M. Renzlaer. By the date of his letter from Renzlaerwicke in Albany the 25th Oct., perceives that he concludes the town of Albany to be part of Renzlaerswicke. Gives him friendly advice not to grasp at too much authority. Doubts not his Royal Highness' final determination of all matters relating to this jurisdiction in May next. If Renzlaer imagines there is pleasure in titles of Government, wishes he could serve his appetite, for Nicolls has found only trouble. To his pleading for a succession to his brother Baptista as of right belonging to himself will answer in a Latin verse, *Filius ante diem Patrios inquit in annos*. Let there be no controversies of this nature between us. Set your heart therefore at rest to be contented with the profit, not the Government of a colony, till they hear from his Royal Highness. In his letter to the Commissaries he will find Theunis Cornelis Spitsenburgh confirmed. His service to Renzlaer's wife, his brother, and M. Curler. *Printed in New York Documents, III., 143, 144. 1 p. [Col. Papers, Vol. XX., No. 164.]*

Nov. 8.

1306. Commission from Sir W. Berkeley, Gov. of Virginia, appointing Thos. Ludwell, Maj.-Gen. Robt. Smith, Maj.-Gen. Ric. Bennett, Capt. Robt. Wynne, Col. Nic. Spence, Capt. Peter Jennings, Thos. Ballard, Capt. Jos. Bridger, and Capt. Dan. Parke, Commissioners to treat with the Commissioners of Maryland and Carolina about cessation of planting tobacco in the year 1667. *Attested copy by Ludwell. 1 p. [Col. Papers, Vol. XX., No. 165.]*

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- [Nov. 10.] **1307.** Commission appointing Sir Jas. Modyford, Lieut.-Governor of the island of Providence also Sta. Catarina, to exercise the Government according to such instructions as he shall from time to time receive from Sir Thos. Modyford, Gov. of Jamaica. *Draft with corrections in Williamson's handwriting.* 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XX., No. 166.*]
- Nov. 10. **1308.** Fair copy of the preceding. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XX., No. 167.*]
- Nov. 10. **1309.** Entry of the above. [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol. XX., p. 134.*]
- Nov. 11. **1310.** Thos. Holden to James Hickes. The King David of London is arrived in Falmouth laden with tobacco from Virginia; she left about seven weeks ago, and reports that three days before she came away the Golden Lion, of 26 guns, and two other ships, were blown from their anchors in a storm, and have not since been heard of; six other ships came away with her but were dispersed within 10 days in a storm, and what is become of them she knows not except they be gone for New England. The Indians fall upon passengers from place to place and kill very many; forty persons were destroyed while the King David was there; the inhabitants want ammunition very much; the silk trade goes on very prosperously. [*Dom., Chas. II., Vol. CLXXVII., No. 164, Cal., p. 253.*]
- Nov. 14. **1311.** Petition of Robt. Yate, Walter Tocknell, and others, late owners of the ship Alexander of Bristol, to the King. That said ship was taken by a Dutch caper from the rest of the Virginia fleet, about 60 leagues to the westward of Ireland, and had the rest endeavoured her recovery, as they ought according to agreement, the Alexander might not only have been preserved, but in all probability the caper secured. Pray for his Majesty's order, that an average may be set on said fleet to make good the loss to the petitioners. *Indorsed*, Reel. 14 Nov. To be heard 11 Jany. 1666(-7). *Annexed*,
1311. I. A relation of the loss of the ship Alexander.
1311. II. Report of Sir Lionel Jenkins concerning the loss of the ship Alexander. "The question is whether the interested in this loss ought to have reparation by an average laid upon the whole fleet, as also what is usual in cases of this nature." *Indorsed*, Reel. 14 Nov. 1666. Read in Council, 21 Dec. 1666. *Together*, 5 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XX., Nos. 168, 169, 170.*]
- Nov. 14. **1312.** Edward Rawson to Col. Nicolls. His letter of the 3rd inst. received from Mavericke on the 10th. The answer of the Governor and Assistants given to Mavericke for his Honour Sir Robert Carr, &c.: That they find his letter refers to the General Court, which was dissolved sundry days after their answer was sent to Sir Wm. Morrice; yet at the first meeting of the Assistants his letter shall be communicated to them as desired. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XX., No. 171.*]

Boston.

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Nov. ?

1313. Note by Williamson, of "Directions for the safer returning of all merchant ships during the late Dutch war," viz., those sent to Sir Thos. Modyford, Governor of Jamaica, and to Lord Willoughby, Governor of Barbadoes, of 16 Nov. 1665 [see *ante*, Nos. 1079, 1082], and to the same Governors on 15 Nov. 1666. 1 p. [*Col. Papers*, Vol. XX., No. 172.]

Nov. ?

1314. Mem. in the handwriting of Williamson for letters to Sir Thos. Modyford and Sir W. Berkeley, containing the King's directions for the return of the ships. Those given last year to be followed this year also, and every occasion taken to annoy the enemy, and disappoint their designs. 1 p. [*Col. Papers*, Vol. XX., No. 173.]

Nov. 15.

1315. The King to Sir Thos. Modyford, Governor of Jamaica. The directions for the return of ships from Jamaica given last year having proved of good use, his Majesty repeats the same this year. $2\frac{1}{4}$ pp. [*Dom. Entry Bk.*, Chas. II., Vol. XXIV., pp. 32-34.]

[Nov. 15.]

1316. The King to Fras. Lord Willoughby, Governor of Barbadoes. Having found necessary last year to give directions for the times and manner of the return of ships trading to Barbadoes [see *ante*, No. 1079], his Majesty has thought fit to repeat the same this year. He is also directed to be diligent and circumspect for the safety of the islands of Sabia and Statia [Eustatius] under his government against attempts of his Majesty's enemies. *Draft with corrections in Williamson's hand.* 1 p. [*Col. Papers*, Vol. XX., No. 174.]

Nov. 15.

Whitehall.

1317. Copy of the preceding. 4 pp. [*Dom. Entry Bk.*, Chas. II., Vol. XXIV., pp. 28-31.]

Nov. 15.

1318. The King to Governor Sir Wm. Berkeley. Appointing certain seasons in the year at which only ships be permitted to return from Virginia to England, unless employed for his Majesty's immediate service either as men-of-war or for carrying packets or the like extraordinary occasions, viz., 24 March, 24 June, and 24 Sept.; and repeating the same orders as were given last year about the ships keeping company and defending each other during their homeward voyage. 2 pp. [*Dom. Entry Bk.*, Vol. XXIV., pp. 32-34.]

Nov. 17.

1319. Sir Thos. Langton, Mayor of Bristol, to Williamson. Will take a special care to deliver the letters to the ablest captains bound to Virginia and Barbadoes, with the directions in case of meeting the enemy; supposes it will be a week before the fleet will be ready to sail; will then give him account of the captains and ships in which the letters are; there is no ship for Jamaica; the letter for Jamaica may either be sent upon the Barbadoes ships or returned, as Williamson shall advise. [*Dom.*, Chas. II., Vol. CLXXVIII., No. 93, Cal., p. 266.]

Nov. 17.

1320. Petition of several merchants of the city of London to the King in Council. For his Majesty's grant to take off the embargo of their trading ships now ready to sail for Virginia and Maryland

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Indorsed, Recd. 17 Nov. 1666. Read in Council 1 Dec. 1666.
Annexed.

Names of said ships, their burthen, number of guns, mariners and passengers, most of which have been cleared at the Custom House, London, since 23rd September last. *Together 2 pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XX., Nos. 175, 176.*]

Nov. ?

1321. Petition of several Merchants, Planters, Masters of ships, and others, trading to Virginia and Maryland, to the King in Council. Set forth the reasons for the prayer of their petition that no ships bound for Virginia or Maryland be permitted to set sail from England before the first day of January yearly, or after the last day of March, and to that purpose that a restraint be laid upon the ships now preparing for that voyage. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XX., No. 177.*]

[Nov. 21.]

1322. Petition of Sir John Colleton on behalf of his son Thomas Colleton, to the King. That one Col. Wm. Fortescue was long since in possession of a parcel of land in Barbadoes, but one Holdip or White obtained judgment against him and possession thereof; that Fortescue sealed a lease to eject Holdip or White, but White being "a favourite" and in those times Fortescue a "loyal subject" was not admitted to trial on pretence of a statute of 4 Hen. IV., contrary to the opinion of Lord Willoughby and Council, and of the judges of Barbadoes and lawyers of England. Fortescue dying left his title to petitioner's son Thomas. Prays that Lord Willoughby be commanded to see justice done. With reference to the Solicitor-General to consider how far it may be fit for his Majesty to grant the letter desired. November 21, 1666. *Also*, Report of Solicitor-General Heneage Finch, that he conceives petitioner's son ought to be admitted to the trial; that there is no law to debar him of it or to make one verdict final, and the statute of 4 Hen. IV. was never yet expounded so. Conceives it right and just for his Majesty to grant the letter desired, and to command that right be done to petitioner. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XX., No. 178.*]

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1323. The King to the Governor of Barbadoes. Sir John Colleton having, on behalf of his son Thos. Colleton, set forth by petition that a trial has been denied of his right of inheritance to some land in Barbadoes, called the Bridge Town, and recovered by Holdip from one Fortescue deceased, he is directed to give orders that the cause be fairly and legally tried. *Draft with corrections by Williamson.* 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XX., No. 179.*]

Nov. 24.
Whitehall.

1324. Sec. Lord Arlington to Col. Nicolls. His letter and papers lie before the Committee of the Council intrusted with those affairs, and he presumes some directions will be speedily sent him. This serves only to accompany his Majesty's letter directing that ships from those parts put themselves in bodies for their common security, the war lying too heavy upon his Majesty here to give them convoys otherwise than is expressed in his said letter. In all occasions relating to his advantage he will be ever mindful of their old acquaintance and friendship. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XX., No. 180.*]

1666.
Nov. 24. **1325.** Instrument of Cecil Lord Baltimore, Lord and Proprietary of Maryland, disallowing and vacating an Act of Assembly in reference to the cessation of planting tobacco. *Attested copy by Ludwell. 1 p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XX., No. 181.*]
- Nov. 25. **1326.** Capt. Wm. Traherne to Hayter. The bearer, Mr. Leburne, is appointed surgeon of the ship East India Merchant; if there is any imprest money to be paid, let him have it, as he is going with the writer to Barbadoes. [*Dom., Chas. II., Vol. CLXXIX., No. 60, Cal., p. 288.*]
- Nov. ? **1327.** Mem. by Sir James Modyford for the Duke of Albemarle. That Jamaica wants powder, ball, and carriages for 60 great guns and 1,000 firelocks. That the Isle of Providence must be furnished thence, or it may be lost, as it was in 1641. How the 50 men now going are to be maintained, and whether it were not better to allow pay at first, until the island be better filled with planters, lest being but newly acquired the Spaniard be suddenly busy towards its recovery. Whether the 5th rate frigate now going be not ordered directly, lest being under Lord Willoughby's command she should be stayed long, the King's service at Jamaica requiring more haste than can be here expressed. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XX., No. 182.*]
- Nov. ? **1328.** Mem. to move for 50 barrels of powder to be sent to Jamaica for Sir Thos. Modyford, and for 40 chaldrons of coals for the smiths, Robert Mutton, John Brayner, and Edward Lilliot, at Wapping, for making anchors for his Majesty. *Indorsed, Ordered.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XX., No. 183.*]
- Nov. 27. **1329.** Warrant to the Commissioners (of Ordnance). To deliver to Sir James Modyford, Knt. and Bart., 50 barrels of powder, 50 muskets firelocks, 50 bandoliers, and one barrel of flints, with ball and match proportionable, to be by him disposed of for his Majesty's secret service. $\frac{1}{4}$ p. [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol. XX., p. 135 A.*]
- Nov. 27.
Plymouth. **1330.** D. Grosse to Williamson. A ship arrived yesterday from Barbadoes reports that in July last Lord Willoughby embarked thence with about 5,000 men on Capt. Reynolds' and five other ships to retake St. Christopher's, but in their passage they were all cast away by a violent hurricane; only one of the ships escaped, and about 400 or 500 men got ashore on Santa Tour Island, where they are detained prisoners by the French: Lord Willoughby and all the rest of the men and ships are certainly lost. The Guernsey and Eagle [appointed to convoy the outward bound ships] have been driven back by storm, with only four of the American fleet, which have lost their masts; all the rest are miserably dispersed by this violent storm; one ship, bound for Portugal, was cast away near this place, the men being all lost. [*Dom., Chas. II., Vol. CLXXIX., No. 92, Cal., p. 292.*]
- Nov. 27. **1331.** John Clarke to the same. Additional details of the above. Some of the outward bound fleet put into Dartmouth, Falmouth, and Plymouth, but above 20 have not been heard of: the number

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of men lost with Lord Willoughby is estimated at above 1,000, two English frigates and several merchant ships were also lost. A vessel from Portugal reports that they have had a brush with the Spaniards, and lost 400 or 500 men. [*Dom., Chas. II., Vol. CLXXIX., No. 98, Cal., p. 293.*]

Nov. 27. **1332.** John Lanyon to Navy Commissioners. Giving a few more details as to Lord Willoughby's loss; he sailed from Barbadoes with two men-of-war, Capts. Reynolds and Hill, and 11 merchant ships; met with a hurricane, and forced to anchor at Todos los Sanctos, where they were driven ashore, and the soldiers defereded themselves for about 20 days, and at last yielded upon composition; it is uncertain how it is with Lord Willoughby, but feared he is lost, for some part of his ship is said to be driven on Plymouth Island. [*Dom., Chas. II., Vol. CLXXIX., No. 102, Cal., p. 294.*]

Nov. 29. **1333.** Hugh Acland to Williamson. Several vessels have arrived in Falmouth harbour from New England, Barbadoes, and other ports of the West Indies, laden with indigo, sugar, tobacco, and some beaver skins, also five from New England with masts, of which it is said one is for his Majesty's account; they are sending to Plymouth to get a convoy; several that were in company with them are supposed to have put into Plymouth. Further account brought by these ships of the loss of Lord Willoughby, the same as the above, except that it states the total number of men with him to have been 1,500, and that they were cast away on the very night of their arrival at St. Christopher's. [*Dom., Chas. II., Vol. CLXXIX., No. 131, Cal., p. 298.*]

1666 ? **1334.** Petition of the Company for the plantation of the Somers Islands as Bermuda, to the King. Petitioners having obtained a grant and charter for said islands from his Majesty's grandfather King James, planted a colony there at their own great charge, built forts, and settled a wholesome Government, which they have constantly maintained without any charge to the Crown, though the customs, &c. from tobaccos imported thence have amounted yearly to thousands of pounds. And forasmuch as further supplies of ammunition may be of great concernment, not only to the defence of the place, but to his Majesty's affairs in the West Indies, and through the loss by surprisal of two of their ships this year they are utterly disabled to send such supplies; pray for fifty barrels of powder out of his Majesty's stores for the better security of the place. *Indorsed*, "His Majesty grants twenty barrels of powder. Lord Chamberlain certifies it." [*Col. Papers, Vol. XX., No. 184.*]

1666. **1335.** Order to the Commissioners of the Ordnance to deliver to Nov. 30. the Lord Chamberlain [Earl of Manchester], Governor of the Bermudas, 20 barrels of powder. $\frac{1}{4}$ p. [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol. XX., p. 136 A.*]

Dec. 2. **1336.** Sir Thos. Waltham to Sam. Pepys. Yesterday arrived the fleet from New England and New York, eleven sail, mostly laden with masts for his Majesty's service. Mr. Bendal's [Kendal's ?] from

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New York with sugar, tobacco, and furs was this day cast away on S. Francis Island, the men saved, but the ship and goods lost. [*Dom., Chas. II., Vol. CLXXX., No. 19, Cal., p. 309.*]

Dec. 3.
Swansea.

1337. Jo. Man to Williamson. Last week's violent storm drove a Phyal [Fayal] vessel laden with wine, sugar, and Brazil wood upon a sandbank 10 miles away. On Friday night the Exchange of Boston, New England, was driven into this harbour, bound for London, laden with tobacco, sugar, oil, and some beaver skins; she and 20 others sailed in company about five weeks ago, but were separated by a storm; their admiral was the Exchange of London, laden with masts for the King's use, and four more with masts, the rest laden with merchants' goods. Another account of Lord Willoughby's loss stating that he had two frigates and nine ships more pressed for the service, that Lord Willoughby was certainly lost, and that when the news was brought to Barbadoes an embargo was laid on all vessels, and such as were fit were pressed to pursue the same design. [*Dom., Chas. II., Vol. CLXXX., No. 34, Cal., p. 311.*]

Dec. 3.

1338. Sir Thos. Langton to Williamson. There being no ship bound directly for New England, was obliged to send that packet by way of Virginia, whence it can be sent in 10 days. *Enclosing,*

Receipt by Walter Morgan, Commander of the Pearl, on Nov. 25, 1666, of packets and letters for Francis Lord Willoughby, Governor, Edward Bowden, his Deputy Secretary, Jas. Wallwyn, merchant, and John Wadloe, all of Barbadoes; also for Sir Thos. Modyford, Governor of Jamaica; all which packets he promises to deliver on arrival to Lord Willoughby, or in case of danger from the enemy to throw them overboard. Also like receipt of Dec. 1 by Thos. Butler, of the Diligence, of packets to Lord Willoughby and Sir Thos. Modyford; and by Nich. Sorey, of the Golden Hand, of packets for Sir Wm. Berkeley, Governor of Virginia, and Col. Richard Nicolls, Commissioner for visiting the New England Colonies. [Dom., Chas. II., Vol. CLXXX., No. 40, Cal., p. 312.]

Dec. 3.

1339. John Lysle to Williamson. Yesterday arrived the ship Resolution from Virginia, about 200 tons, laden with tobacco, John Foquett master; she intimates that all is well in Virginia, and several ships are coming home of greater burthen. The Trial, a New England built ketch in the King's service, also arrived from Barbadoes, Robt. Gould, commander, who has brought two packets for his Majesty and the Royal Company, which he has left with the Governor of the Isle of Wight. Great loss in attacking St. Christopher's; the Coventry frigate lost; the captain of her took a fort and put out the King's colours, but took them in again and put out the French colours; a great hurricane destroyed most of the ships; Lord Willoughby and Captain Reynolds cannot be heard of, as will be understood at large by the packet from thence. [*Dom., Chas. II., Vol. CLXXX., No. 44, Cal., p. 313.*]

Dec. 3.
Virginia.

1340. Gov. Sir Wm. Berkeley to Sec. Lord Arlington. Some Scotch gentlemen have desired him to mediate with his Lordship to

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procure them leave to come from Scotland hither. Would not dare to importune in their behalf if he did not know it was not prejudicial to the King's service; finding in these dangerous times they have been very useful to us, joins with them in soliciting his Majesty's license, at least as long as these times of trouble last. *Annexed,*

Petition of Thomas Barlow, of Scotland, merchant, to the King. In the time of the late war with the Dutch, petitioner was very instrumental in supplying his Majesty's Plantations, especially Virginia, with servants and goods, which they stood greatly in need of, though to his great loss by piracy and otherwise; prays for license for two ships to have free trade to Virginia during his Majesty's pleasure. *Together 2 pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XX., Nos. 185, 186.*]

Dec. ?

1341. Petition of William Willoughby to the King. That petitioner's brother, Francis Lord Willoughby of Parham, was by his Majesty constituted Captain-General of the Caribbee Islands, and in consideration of his quitting an arrear of 20,000*l.* due upon his title under the Earl of Carlisle was granted for three and a half years yet to come the moiety of the revenue of all said islands. That his said brother has plantations in said islands and in Surinam, which if not looked after will soon decay. That he has been at very great expense, and drawn bills upon his factor here, which petitioner must make good for his brother's honour and credit, so that he hath not yet reaped any profit. That in the late unhappy design for regaining St. Christopher's petitioner has just cause to fear that his said brother's person hath miscarried; that petitioner is only brother to said Lord Willoughby of Parham, to whom the barony, upon his death, must descend, but there is no other estate to support the dignity thereof, his said brother having in his Majesty's service in the West Indies spent his paternal estate to the value of 4,000*l.* per annum land of inheritance, and is also indebted to petitioner in great sums. Petitioner also receiving good encouragement from the affections of the planters, merchants, and seamen trading to Barbadoes, prays that he may be sent over thither to supply his said brother's government until a further account be given of him. 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XX., No. 187.*]

Dec. 3.

1342. Petition of Planters and Merchants trading to Barbadoes and the Caribbee Islands to the King. Having received advice of the unhappy success of Lord Willoughby's attempt for the recovery of St. Christopher's, wherein his Lordship's person is feared to have miscarried, being not yet heard of, and also that the Council of Barbadoes have besought his Majesty to signify his pleasure for the Government there till they receive more certain intelligence of his Excellency, or in case of his loss, pray that Col. Will. Willoughby, brother to his said Excellency, may be appointed to supply that Government, and sent over with all possible speed. *Signed by Sir Ferd. Gorges, Henry Drax, Thos. Kendall, Sir And. Riccard and twenty others. Indorsed, 3 Dec. 1666. 1 p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XX., No. 188.*]

Dec. 4.

1343. John Clarke to James Hickey. On Sunday a vessel of 120 tons from New England, laden with sugar, tobacco, indigo, and some

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beaver, by a violent storm was cast away in Plymouth port, and little or nothing of her lading saved. This day the rest of the fleet from New England and Virginia, with some other ships bound for London, set sail under convoy of the Guernsey and Eagle. [*Dom., Chas. II., Vol. CLXXX., No. 71, Col., p. 318.*]

Dec. 5.

1344. Commission appointing Henry Willoughby, William Willoughby, Col. Henry Hawley, and Col. Samuel Barwick in the absence of Francis Lord Willoughby of Parham, severally in the absence of either, Governor-in-Chief of Barbadoes and the rest of the Caribbee Islands. 3 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XX., No. 189.*]

Dec. 7.
Barbadoes.

1345. Warrants of Lieut.-Gov. William Willoughby to Rich. Morgan, captain of the Antigua merchant, to transport John Howre to England; to Edmund Ditty, captain of the Robert, to transport Lewis Perrot and Lawrence Carpenter to England; and to Rowland Johnson, captain of the St. George, to transport Zachary Deserson, Phillip Luriot, Luke Laplanck, and James Browne to England; all of them Frenchmen and judged by the Lieut.-Gov. and Council to be dangerous to the peace of the island. *Three papers.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XX., Nos. 190-192.*]

[Dec. 7.]

1346. Petition of the Royal African Company to the King. His Majesty by Order in Council of 6th April last, commanded Lord Willoughby, Governor of Barbadoes forthwith, to dismiss the action and bail depending in the Court of Common Pleas there against Capt. Nicholas Pepperell, late commander of petitioner's ship Charles, and transmit the whole case to his Majesty's Privy Council. Notwithstanding Lord Willoughby has refused to order William Kirton, Judge of the Common Pleas, to dismiss or send home the bail-bonds given by petitioner's factors. Pray for his Majesty's second order to said Governor or said William Kirton, forthwith to dismiss said bail and send home by the first ship the bail-bonds. *Indorsed, Read in Council, 7th Dec. 1666.* 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XX., No. 193.*]

Dec. 8.
Barbadoes.

1347. Lieut.-Governor Will. Willoughby to the King. Refers to his letter of October last [*see ante, No. 1286*]. Account of the French with seven or eight ships landing at Antigua after a short opposition and pursuing the Governor into the woods took him prisoner. Some escaped in boats to Nevis and gave his brother, the King's Lieut.-General there, this account. Received it the 10th Nov., with an earnest direction to send warlike ships to check their proceedings; but is prevented through want of sufficient ships, arms, and ammunition. Antigua so situated that the enemy will not only hinder all intelligence between Barbadoes, Nevis, and Montserrat, but make the departure of shipping from this island difficult, and the enemy now gives out that they will attempt Barbadoes. Account of the present strength of this island: there are 7,000 men able to bear arms, and of these 2,000 whose interest and honour will engage them to a resolute defence; the remainder made up of small planters, formerly accounted the strength of the island, freemen and servants, who impoverished and disheartened, and without interest or hope of benefit here, tis much to be doubted whether they will expose them-

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selves to danger, so that the safety of this place as of the rest consists in his Majesty sending speedily ships of force to defend them. Neither will the country be better for the future against an enemy, unless some way be found to give a comfortable livelihood to the meaner sort, supplies of negroes on reasonable terms, restraint of depopulations, and the setting out a portion of land as ten acres in the 100 by the richer to the poorer, these holding it only by doing the duty of others in the militia, will be the best means. *Indorsed*, Rec. 29 Jan. 2½ pp. [*Col. Papers*, Vol. XX., No. 194.]

Dec. 11. **1348.** Further Articles of Agreement concluded at St. Mary's in Maryland between the Commissioners for Virginia and Maryland for a total cessation of planting tobacco for one year in each Colony as also in Albemarle county in Carolina. *Signed by the Commissioners, certified copy by Ludwell.* 2 pp. [*Col. Papers*, Vol. XX., No. 195.]

Dec. 12. **1349.** Warrant to Thos. Agar, clerk to the Crown. To prepare a commission to Sir James Modyford to the tenor following, viz., Reciting his Majesty's commission of 10th Nov. last to Sir James Modyford to be Lieut.-Governor of Providence Island and giving him power to divide the island into lordships, manors; to grant letters of incorporation to towns; and by the advice of his Council, to cause surveys to be taken and recorded of all lands already granted, and to grant the rest of the lands on such terms and at such easy quit-rents as he shall think fit, under a common seal. 5 pp. [*Col. Papers*, Vol. XX., No. 196.]

[Dec. ?] **1350.** Draft of preceeding in Williamson's handwriting. 2 pp. [*Col. Papers*, Vol. XX., No. 197.]

Dec. 13. **1351.** H. Muddiman to George Powell. News letter. On the 5th nine of the New England and Virginia fleet went into Portsmouth road; on the 2nd one was cast away near Plymouth fort, ship and goods lost, but the men all saved. Upon request of Prince Rupert and the Duke of Albemarle, the King has declared that he will not allow any more ships to go to the Plantations or the Straits, though upon security, lest contrary winds should detain them at the season when their service will be necessary, and in regard they carry away so many men that the fleet may haply want them the next spring. The resolution about the Scotch rebels is to hang all ministers and officers; of the common sort one in ten is to be executed, one forced to confession, and the rest sent to Plantations. No further advices have been received of Lord Willoughby, so that it is generally believed he is lost. [*Dom., Chas. II., Vol. CLXXXI., No. 97, Cal., p. 343.*]

Dec. 15. **1352.** Sir Thos. Langton to Williamson. Most of the Plantation ships, above 30 sail in all, sailed some three days since. The Golden Lyon not being able to set forth with the rest by reason of neglect, sent the two packets entrusted with her Commander that concerned Virginia on the Elizabeth, which is gone. *Incloses,*

Receipt by John Weaver, commander of the Elizabeth, from Sir Thos. Langton, Mayor of Bristol, of two packets of letters

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for his Majesty's most special affairs for Virginia, one packet for Sir Wm. Berkeley, Governor of Virginia, and the other for Col. Richard Nicolls, Commissioner for visiting the colonies in New England; promises to deliver them faithfully, or throw them overboard in case of danger from an enemy. [*Dom., Chas. II., Vol. CLXXXI., Nos. 118, 118 I, Cal., p. 346.*]

Dec.
Whitehall.

1353. Warrant to the Attorney-General. Whereas his Majesty has been informed that Francis Lord Willoughby of Parham, Capt.-General of the Caribbee Islands, is lately deceased, but yet cannot be certainly advertised thereof. His Majesty's pleasure is that he prepare a bill to pass the Great Seal, appointing William brother of said Lord Willoughby, to whom his dignity of Lord Willoughby of Parham is descended in case he be deceased, to be Capt.-Gen. of said islands, with all such powers as were granted by Letters Patents of 12 June 1663, to said Francis Lord Willoughby, for the term of 3 years from Xmas Day next, with a proviso that if said Francis Lord Willoughby be living said grant shall be void. *See No. 1372. 1 p. [Col. Papers, Vol. XX., No. 198.]*

Dec. 18.

1354. Warrant to the Attorney-General. Whereas his Majesty by Letters Patents under the Great Seal of 12 June 1663 [*see ante, No. 478*], constituted Francis Lord Willoughby of Parham, Capt.-General and Commander-in-Chief of Barbadoes and the Caribbees for seven years from Christmas then last past if he should so long live. The remainder is a copy of preceding warrant. *2 pp. [Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol. XXIII., pp. 302, 303.]*

Dec. 18.

1355. Warrant for making a seal of the same draught and impression as that made by virtue of his Majesty's warrant of 16 April 1663, for the use of the Governor of Barbadoes and the rest of the Caribbee Islands. *¼ p. [Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol. XXIII., p. 300.]*

Dec. 19.

1356. Warrant to prepare a seal according to a certain model and draught for Providence Island. [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol. XXIII., p. 307.*]

Dec. 19.
St. Jago
de la Vega.

1357. Minutes of the Council of Jamaica. Ordered: that if any regiment march from their habitations, they take with them their men negroes; that three horse of Lt.-Col. Hope's troop attend night and day at the three rivers to receive notice of any enemy from Coll. Freeman, and despatch same to Port Royal; that if Col. Freeman see the enemy pass his quarters for the Point, he march thither with his regiment and troop. Resolved, that it is imprudent to attempt the French at Tortuga and Spaniola, in regard,—There is nothing to be got by it; the French are leaving Tortuga as unhealthy; it is not worth keeping, and if they should attempt and fail, it would prove of very ill consequence, the settlements on Hispaniola are too many and mean to destroy them all: and fruitless attempts on them would but teach those needy desperate fellows to revenge it on our seaside plantations. In regard the commissions against them cannot be called in until orders from his

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Majesty, it is advisable to give the Commanders of the men-of-war these moderate instructions: To give fair quarter when desired; to send all their prisoners hither; to receive into their ships all buccaneers of the Protestant religion, and others who will take the oath of fidelity to the King; to be industrious to disable them of all barques, boats, and vessels whatsoever. That the General second his declaration in favour of the buccaneers, and put the whole fault and miscarriage on Ogeron. How civilly he answered the message sent him by Thomas Clark. How ill M. Ogeron construed it, that Ogeron is an agent of the Royal Company of France, who intends to keep them from trade with any but their ships; that notwithstanding all who bear affection to this Government shall be received, especially those of the Protestant religion. 4 pp. [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XXXIV., pp. 151-155.*]

Dec. 20. **1358.** Patent to Sir James Modyford, Lieut.-Governor of Providence Island, in the terms of the warrant of 12th Dec. last [*see ante, No. 1349*]. *Patent Roll, 18 Chas. II., p. 4, No. 3.*

Dec. 20. **1359.** The King to the Governor or Commander of the Isle of Tobago. Having granted the Isle of Tobago to the Duke of Courland, his heirs and successors, to be by him planted and maintained for the equal benefit of his Majesty's subjects and his own, his Majesty requires possession to be delivered of said island to such person as the said Duke shall empower to receive the same. All exercising authority in his Majesty's islands and colonies in America to perform all friendly offices to said Duke's subjects fitting from one ally to another. 1 p. [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II. Vol. XIV., p. 113.*]

[1666.] **1360.** Daniel Clarke, secretary, by order of the General Assembly at Connecticut, to [Col. Nicolls]. His letter to the Governor has been again recommended to the consideration of this Assembly, who would be sorry that anything should expose them to the censure of neglecting any means of maintaining his Majesty's interests. They conceived that the bounds concluded by his Honor with their Committee had been to his content, and are ready to defray the charge of any letters his Majesty shall direct to their colony, or they transmit to his Honor; and the like they conceive reasonable to be done by himself and the other colonies. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XX., No. 199.*]

[1666.] **1361.** Col. R. Nicolls and Sir Robert Carr to Mr. Dyre. Have taken his of the 1st April, with the papers he delivered to the Commissioners at Rhode Island, into serious consideration, as well as his petition to the General Assembly in the case between Mr. Coddington and himself. As to his second charge of injustice against the Assembly for concurring with the vote of a former jury and Assembly, against which he appealed to the Commissioners, they cannot resume a cause into their cognizance which has passed a jury and two General Assemblies, without violating the King's charter to Rhode Island, unless convinced that they have acted directly contrary to the laws of England. In all other cases they

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must say "Curat Lex fiat justitia" (*sic*). 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XX., No. 200.*]

[1666.]

1362. List of provisions necessary to be sent for 300 soldiers, nine commission officers, two surgeons, a storekeeper, and a marshall, who were designed to be kept in pay but nine months, and now have been continued two years, and yet must continue 12 months longer at the least. This list includes: shirts, shoes, cravats, stockings, drawers, waistcoats, hats, cloth, canvas, fustian, sheep and lamb skins for pockets, collars, and belly pieces, gloves and ribbon; amounting to 1,600*l.*; also powder, bullets, a surgeon's chest, and, to encourage the soldiers, two tuns of brandy. *Indorsed*, Colonel Cartwright's proposal for goods to be sent to Col. Nicolls, &c. By this note shirts are at 6*s.* apiece. I was offered shirts at the White Horse in Cheapside, made of osen briggs, for 3*s.* 6*d.* apiece. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XX., No. 201.*]

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1363. Mem. in the handwriting of Under Sec. Williamson. That shortly after the Bermudas or Somers Islands were discovered, certain persons got a grant of them and were incorporated by King James. They planted a colony, raised forts and mounts for defence, settled a government, magistrates, ministers, and all at their own charge. The Earl of Manchester is Governor, 1666. [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XCII., p. 347.*]

1666 ?

1364. Petition of the Royal African Company to the King. Since the applying of their ships last year to the King's more necessary service, their stock hath been exhausted by losses of goods and seats of trade on the African coast; are not capable to proceed further without the King's assistance and protection. Are willing to adventure all that remains in their power to recover the trade, but that is only the goods last year unladen at Portsmouth by the King's order, which are a sufficient cargo to be sent at once for the supply of the Gold Coast market; but cannot hope to find freedom of commerce there or security without a sufficient force of ships of war. Pray therefore for such a convoy of the Navy Royal as in the King's wisdom shall be thought competent and reasonable. [*Dom. Chas. II. Vol. CLXXXVI., No. 1, Cal., p. 394*]

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1365. Petition of Merchants, Owners, and Commanders trading to Barbadoes and the Leeward Isles, to the King. Have been induced by the King's promise of protection to fit out several ships for the Plantations, laden with English manufactures, provisions, and liquors, many of which goods are of a perishable nature; these ships might have been by this time well on their voyage, but have given bond not to depart from the convoy, and so are detained. In regard of the small number of ships that went last year and the plenteousness of the crops, there remained behind great quantities of sugar and other goods, more than double what the ships now going can load, whereby their return will be so quick that they may return again in time to serve the King in next summer's expedition. If they do not proceed, besides loss to petitioners, the Plantations will be frustrate of necessary supplies, and many merchants and planters undone.

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Pray therefore that the ships may proceed and a convoy be appointed for them. [*Dom., Chas. II., Vol. CLXXXVI., No. 5, Cal., p. 395.*]

1666 ?

1366. Petition of Sir Anthony Desmarees, Bart., Lawrence Dupuy, and their associates, to the King. For a grant for seven years of the management of all lotteries in Scotland, Barbadoes, and the Plantations, with prohibition to all others. [*Dom., Chas. II., Vol. CLXXXVI., No. 26, Cal., p. 397.*]

1666 ?

1367. Petition of Col. Guy Molesworth to the King. Has received 25 wounds in the King's service with faithfulness acceptable to the late King; suffered 14 years' sad banishment, and was totally ruined for his loyalty, in Barbadoes in 1650, as has appeared to the House of Peers, and was testified by Lord Willoughby of Parham. Was commanded into Portugal, and at his return promised that good should be done him, but now wants after three years' attendance [*see ante, No. 461*]; and his unprofitable voyage has engaged him and his family in great necessity. Prays the King in compassion for relief or employment whereby he may subsist, and to enable him to return to Virginia, so that his miserable calamity may not be public. [*Dom., Chas. II., Vol. CLXXXVI., No. 78, Cal., p. 403.*]

1666 ?

1368. A description of the Caribbee Islands. *Trinidad.* The chief town St. Joseph being settled by about 100 Spaniards, where in 1646 the English planted a colony, but finding it unhealthy they deserted it within two years. *Tobago.* Settled by the English about 1642, but deserted in consequence of the trouble given by the Indians; in 1646 it was again settled "by myself and partners," by commission from the Earl of Warwick, but deserted about 1656; again settled by the Duke of Courland, and again deserted; and is now possessed by the Dutch. *Barbadoes.* Settled by the English about 1625, not then being inhabited; in 10 years was brought to great perfection; as many tons of goods are shipped from thence as from the two famous empires of Mexico and Peru; the King is therefore entreated to take into consideration the hardships of those industrious planters. *Grenada* and *St. Vincent's.* Inhabited only by Indians. *St. Lucia.* Settled by the English about 1640, who were smoked out of their fortification by the Indians with dried red pepper; since then part of it possessed by the French. Lord Willoughby now sending 500 English to settle there. *Dominica.* Inhabited wholly by Indians. *Martinique.* The French have a colony there, and intermarry with the Indians. *The Virgin Isles* and *Guadaloupe.* Inhabited by the French. *Desada.* Uninhabited. *Montserrat.* Chiefly inhabited by Irish, and some English. *Antigua.* Settled about 1625 or 6, where there are now about 2,000 people. *Barbuda.* Of little value, inhabited by some few English. *Nevis.* A considerable English colony. *St. Christopher.* Settled about 1622 or 3 by the English, who have a large colony in the centre, on both sides there being French. *Saba* and *St. Eustatia.* Inhabited by the Dutch. *St. Martin.* The Dutch were driven from thence by the Spaniards, who have since deserted it. *Anguilla.* Inhabited by a

1666 ?

few English. *St. Croix*. Settled about 1646 by the Earl of Marlborough, who was shortly after beaten out by the Spaniards. "The rest of the islands belong to the Spaniards, except Jamaica." 2 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XX., No. 202.*]

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1369. Copy of the preceding. 6 pp. [*Col. Entry Bk., Vol. XCII., pp. 183-188.*]

1666 ?

1370. Notes for Williamson; among others one to swear Mr. Temple of the Council in Virginia. [*Dom., Chas. II., Vol. CLXXXVII., No. 78, Col., p. 420.*]

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Jan. 1.
St. Jago de la
Vega.

1371. Minutes of the Council of Jamaica. Ordered that Col. Theodore Cary be his Majesty's Advocate-General of this island. That the several companies and regiments named exercise on the days herein stated, and that certain guards be kept. Articles and military laws by Governor Sir Thos. Modyford for the better ordering and governing his Majesty's forces belonging to Jamaica. 11½ pp. [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XXXIV., pp. 155-166.*]

Jan. 3.
Westminster.

1372. Commission appointing William Lord Willoughby Governor of the Caribbee Islands for three years. Whereas his Majesty has been informed that Francis Lord Willoughby of Parham, Governor in Chief of the Caribbee Islands, is lately deceased, but cannot yet be certainly advertised thereof, and being desirous to provide for the government and defence of said islands in case the same be void, his Majesty hereby appoints William Willoughby, brother of said Francis Lord Willoughby of Parham, Captain-General and Governor in Chief over said islands (*in the same terms mutatis mutandis as Francis Lord Willoughby's Commission (see ante, No. 478)*), for three years from Christmas last; provided that if the said Francis Lord Willoughby be living, then these presents to be utterly void. [*Patent Roll, 18 Chas. II., Part 4.*]

Jan. 3.
Westminster.

1373. Two copies of the preceding. [*Col. Entry Bks., No. V., pp. 51-64, and No. XCII., pp. 350-373.*]

Jan. ?

1374. The King to the Deputy Governor and Council (of Barbadoes). They cannot but believe how sensibly his Majesty was affected with the disappointment it pleased God to give to the late design of Lord Willoughby upon the Leeward Islands, and having too much cause to fear the miscarriage of Lord Willoughby's person in that accident, his Majesty has thought fit to make choice of William now Lord Willoughby to succeed his brother in the Government, a person of whose singular worth, conduct, and loyalty his Majesty has had long experience. Doubts not they will receive him with that duty and affection which his worth and his Majesty's care in this point deserve, and assures them of his very particular favour and protection. *Draft with corrections in the handwriting of Joseph Williamson. Indorsed, "Dep. Gov. and Council."* 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXI., No. 1.*]

Jan. ?

1375. The King to the Council of Barbadoes. Has lately received their letter praying his Majesty's assistance for their preservation.

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Has always had a principal consideration of Barbadoes and her industrious inhabitants, and has with the greater grief received intelligence of the unhappy disappointment of the hopeful and generous expedition, wherein his Majesty has reason to fear Lord Willoughby and many good subjects have perished by storms. Has provided for the future preservation of Barbadoes and neighbouring Plantations by sending ships of war with powder, firelocks, and great guns, and supplying the great loss of Lord Willoughby by his brother, whose fair reputation and general esteem is such, that with one voice on the Exchange he was wished for his brother's successor, by the joint petition of the planters, merchants, and masters of ships trading to the Caribbees. Has the less reason therefore to require them to an universal obedience, with all possible union, to a Governor of so approved a conversation. *Draft. 1 p. [Col. Papers, Vol. XXI., No. 2.]*

Jan. 5.

1376. Sir John Colleton to Ambrose Mudd, merchant of Dartmouth. Asked the Duke of York for a pass and protection for Mudd's ship, and he promised its despatch in Council; but the only petition that could be found was one for removal of guns, fortifying a place, and supply of arms and powder. Could have sent a pass and protection this post; if that be all Mudd desires he must send a petition for it, and it may be obtained next Council day. But if the other things are desired, reasons must be given, for the Lord General says this business has been before the Council already, and complaints have been made concerning the planters in Newfoundland, who pull down the ships' stages, steal their boats, and do other mischiefs. [*Dom., Chas. II., Vol. CLXXXVIII., No. 28, Cal., p. 440.*]

Jan. 5.

1377. The King's license for the Leyonberg of Stockholm of 200 tons (now in France), C. Guldnaer, master, to trade to the West Indies. $1\frac{1}{4}$ pp. [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol. XIV., pp. 112, 113.*]

Jan. 7.
Fort James.

1378. Col. Nicolls to the Commissioners at Albany. Their letters of 6-16 Nov. and 14-24 Dec., with propositions from and answers to the Maquaes, and their resolution, all received; wherein he finds good cause to return thanks for their care of his Majesty's and their own true interest in these times of difficulty with the ambitious French. Has prepared the English in the north to their succour in case the French disturb them; the soldiers at the Sopes are ready, and has written to the Schout and Schepens there to be ready with as many as they can spare of the burgers, knowing how impossible it is to send any from hence in the winter. Hopes the French are not only weary of their two fruitless voyages, but that most of their soldiers are commanded away with the Viceroy into the West Indies. All letters received from Albany this winter with much satisfaction, in regard no complaints are made one of another, which is very agreeable to his disposition.

Same to [Arendt van Curler]. His account of the affairs under his care received. Perceives his instructions are observed, and hopes by that unanimous resolution taken the French will be

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discouraged from attempting to disturb them, and the Maquaes for ever obliged for protection in their necessity. Would gladly hear of the demolishing of that fort mentioned in his. "You have not forgot your promise to perfect the cart of the Lake with the French forts, and how it borders upon the Maquaes River." Is so abundantly satisfied with his care and conduct in these troubles, that he will only desire him to continue in well doing. Fort James, 1667, Jan. 7.

Same to Schout Swart. The messenger made no great haste with his letter; hopes he will have no extraordinary occasion to send another before the river opens. That not one complaint is made is welcome tidings, and shows that every man walks in his own station. Returns to him and all the officers particular thanks for the care taken in their defence; on his part nothing shall be wanting to preserve peace and promote their welfare. Fort James, January 5th. *Indorsed*, Mr. Ryven, be pleased to translate these three letters into Dutch as soon as you can conveniently. *Printed in New York Documents, III., 144, 145. 2 pp. [Col. Papers, Vol. XXI., No. 3.]*

[Jan. 11. **1379.** Col. Nicolls to the Captain and Commissaries at Albany. Fort James.] His answer to theirs of $\frac{14}{24}$ Dec. was gone before theirs of the 29th of Dec. arrived, in which they referred him to the relation of Smits Jan concerning the French, but it seems he came no further than the Sopes, but sent the letters by another Indian, the bearer of this, so that Nicolls much wants his information as to the terms the French propose to the Maquaes, and the probability of a treaty of peace. To the three points in their letter will briefly say: 1st. They will do well to counsel the Maquaes that one article may oblige the French to demolish all their new advanced forts upon the Lake, so they may not live in jealousy of the French, interrupt hunting, or bring armed men into the Plantations without notice. 2ndly. He cannot imagine that the Maquaes will insist on settling near Albany if this treaty goes forward, for their own country is much more commodious for them, and less prejudicial to Albany; they will know best how to sweeten any denial. 3rd. It is fit that his own and their former letters to the Viceroy be sent by Smits Jan; but let them consider well the advantage which may befall their trade if they can counsel the Maquaes to make peace in the words they shall direct, without openly appearing to be for the present concerned in it. If such proposals be refused by the French, they will soon discover their designs to engross the whole beaver trade, for the advancing of so many forts shows that every place or nation is the object of their ambition, as much as the Maquaes are now of their revenge. Therefore it is wisdom to keep the treaty on foot, and to oblige Smits Jan, who is reported to love best English and Dutch, to give them notice of the French proposals or designs which may shorten their interest. Sees no present reason to recall his former directions, but concludes with thanks for their care and circumspection, and resolutions of defending his Majesty's interest and their own against the common enemy. They shall neither want any possible assistance nor his prayers for their prosperity. To send speedy notice to Capt. Pinchen, when they have any truth

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of the French march towards them. *Printed in New York Documents, III., 146. 1½ pp. [Col. Papers, Vol. XXI., No. 4.]*

Jan. 11.
Fort James.

1380. Col. Nicolls to M. [Arendt Van] Curler. Has received his of 29 Dec., but not by the hands of Smits Jan, who stayed in Esopus, so that Nicolls is disappointed of all intelligence. Desires he will take in writing from Smits Jan's mouth what is worth the writing and send to Nicolls. Guesses the French will not trouble them this winter. Smits Jan must carry letters to the Viceroy of Canada. Sends back all the French letters; for his own part he understands well Banchot's meaning, which is to let him know how little goodwill M. de Tracy has for the Dutch, and that when time serves he will make use of those pretences for engrossing the beaver trade by destroying and interrupting theirs at Albany. In return for his news, Curler may send these two copies; one relates to the fight in June, the other to the enterprise of Schelling Island after the defeat of the Dutch fleet on the 25th August. Probably M. Banchot knows not that war is lately begun between France and Spain. Hopes affairs will permit Curler to visit these parts in the spring, which he has not done since Nicolls came into the country. MM. Le Rolle and De Ville have written M. Fountaine to return to Canada, who hath kept his Christmas with Capt. Carteret in New Jersey, and it would be impossible for him to march to Canada through the snow a foot. All the French soldiers but one gone to Boston to seek a passage thence by the help of the Alinconquins. *Printed in New York Documents, III., 147. 1 p. [Col. Papers, Vol. XXI., No. 4, p. 2.]*

Jan. 11.
Fort James.

1381. Col. Nicolls to Capt. John Baker. His of the 20th Dec. brought by an Indian who calls himself Mr. Thomas. Has sent his best advice in a letter of this date to the Captain and Commissioners, but must refer the management of affairs to their discretion. The relation Baker made him is sent to Mr. Winthrop and Capt. Pinchen. Gathers they have not much to fear from the French this winter, yet their forts are too near neighbours, and can pour forth men before the English are aware, if they be not always watchful. His advice to the Maquaes is that they make a good peace or none with the French, such as may bring beaver to Albany and leave them without fear or jealousy of the French. One point will be necessary, that the Maquaes declare to the French that the King of England is the Great King of all their country and parts adjacent, and that they will keep peace with the French if they will demolish their forts and bring no more troops of soldiers into the King of England's country or their Plantations. To this purpose he may instruct not only Smits Jan but the Maquaes Sagamores, showing that it is their interest to make honourable mention of the King of England, what numbers of English there are round about, how considerable a force from the adjacent colonies can come to Albany in three or four days, and with what friendship the English, Dutch, and Maquaes live together. Some Dutch here are persuaded that Smits Jan is turned Frenchman, but he has drawn too much blood from the French to think they have good intentions

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for him. Have no late news, being shut up with a hard winter. A friend writes from Quebec to M. La Fountaine, that the Viceroy intended to relieve him at any hazard, on which he would have written more if he thought the letter would pass directly to M. Fountaine's hand; and further, that they had found an easy and admirable means to transport their men on all occasions. Therefore it is necessary to inquire of Smits Jan what new passage or inventions they have found. *Printed in New York Documents. III., 148. 1½ pp. [Col. Papers, Vol. XXI., No. 4, pp. 3, 4.]*

Jan. 11.

1382. License to John Champante, merchant, to transport 100 nags or geldings, not exceeding 10*l.* apiece, to Barbadoes, to be employed in the sugar works there on paying the usual duties and customs. $\frac{1}{4}$ p. [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol. XIV., p. 116.*]

Jan. 14.
Jamaica.

1383. Gov. Sir Thos. Modyford to the Duke of Albemarle. Since his letter of 21 Aug. last our privateers have had several encounters with the French, and made these seas too hot for them, so that none of that nation but what serve his Majesty are to leeward of Cape Tiburon, where we have three privateers to fight with any supplies which may come from St. Christopher's, which they expect and much brag of. Divers of the French Protestant buccaneers are come down, and more hourly expected. Was very solicitous to supplant the rest, and assembled his Majesty's Council, whose unanimous results are in the enclosed, which he held so prudent as to consent to it, "duly considering how small a loss may put us to a sad after game." And therefore, being in no wise able to assist their countrymen in the Windward Isles, and everyday bringing down some of those poor people, ruined by the French, who much magnify their present force, as also what great supplies they expect from France, it was unanimously concluded to put this island in a military posture of defence, silence the common law courts, and not by any foreign design to weaken themselves while their enemies are in so flourishing a condition. Doubts not his Grace will have an eye on the French motions, that we may not be overpowered by the forces of Europe. Some prisoners escaped from Porto Bello who have just arrived say that the Spaniards having notice how weak our party was at Providence, being but 48, pressed the English ship Concord, Capt. Wasy, and with other vessels manned with 600 men, in three days recovered that island, and make our men slave it at their forts, which is their constant usage to us when we fall into their hands, while we use them more like friends than enemies. *Incloses, Minutes of a Council of War held at St. Jago-de-la-Vega, 19 Dec. 1666, Cal., see ante, No. 1357. 1 p. [Col. Papers, Vol. XXI., Nos. 5, 5 I.]*

Jan. 16.
Jamaica.

1384. Gov. Sir Thos. Modyford to Sec. Lord Arlington. Sends copy of his letter of 21 August last [*see ante, No. 1264*], together with his answers to the late Orders of Council in favour of two Spanish subjects. *Indorsed, Rec. 30 April 1667, answered 4 Feb. 1666-7*; this last date refers to Modyford's letter of 21 Aug. 1666. 3 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXI., No. 6.*]

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- [Jan. 16.] **1385.** Petition of Averina, relict of Robert Bannatine, and her son Hyllyard, an infant, to the King. Being lawfully possessed of a plantation in Barbadoes called Locust Hall, together with negroes, cattle, and stock worth more than 20,000*l.*, petitioner was in Sept. 1663 most illegally dispossessed by a warrant of Lord Willoughby, who for 2,400*l.* sold the same to one [Edward] Pye. Prays his Majesty to take order for petitioner's re-establishment until she be evicted at law. *Indorsed*, "Recd. Jan. 16, read Jan. 23, 1667, to be heard the 29th." 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXI., No. 7.*]

- Jan. 19. **1386.** Valentin Morgan to Sec. Lord Arlington. Requests a pass
San Sebastian. for a ship of his own of 150 tons named the *Clarity* of Dublin, to go hence manned with 14 Spaniards for New England with a cargo of salt, brandy, pitch, wine, sail canvas, cordage, and other goods, to return hither with fish. It will be a great relief to his friends in these distracted times and to himself no small help during the war. [*Extract from Correspondence Spain.*]

- Jan. 23. **1387.** Report from the Committee of Plantations concerning the dispute between Lord Willoughby and his agent and the planters of the Leeward Isles. Mr. Champante being heard could make no proof at all, that before the late Lord Willoughby's time any Governor of Barbadoes had ever any authority over the Leeward Isles; on the contrary, it was by the planters made out, that Sir Thos. Warner was first from the King, and afterwards from the Earl of Carlisle, Lieut.-General of all the Leeward Isles. Which is to be made out again, for their Lordships make difficulty to report thus much to his Majesty without another hearing. "Thanks come from the Govr. of Nevis." "Esqr. Marsh hath the letter." 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXI., No. 8.*]

- Jan. 23. **1388.** Order of the Committee of Plantations. Lord Willoughby proposing to have for the safety of the Caribbee Islands 1,000 carbines, 500 cases of pistols, 3,000 firelocks, 500 barrels of powder, and 60 great guns; and it appearing that he had lately 200 barrels of powder, 2,000 firelocks, and 1,000 pikes, the Committee thought fit his Majesty should be moved to grant further, 20 iron guns and 800 hand grenades. 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXI., No. 9.*]

- Jan. 26. **1389.** The Duke of York's Commission, constituting Wm. Lord
Whitehall. Willoughby Vice-Admiral of Barbadoes and the rest of the Caribbee Islands, with authority to exercise all the powers, and enjoy all the privileges, fees, &c. of his Majesty's principal Court of Admiralty at Barbadoes, provided he send a yearly account of what he has done, collected, and received by virtue of these presents. *Latin*, 11 *pp.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. V., pp. 88, 89.*]

- Jan. 26. **1390.** John Fitzherbert to Williamson. Yesterday arrived the
Bristol. John Pink, a small Bristol ship, from Barbadoes; she is an excellent sailer, and came thence in six weeks; she left in company of 22 more, but parted with them in a storm. They report that the French had taken Antigua; they came with English colours, landed without opposition, and surprised the fort and Governor. The

1667. islanders got together and beat them back, but they have not quitted the whole island ; they had 18 ships and landed 1,500 men. Barbadoes is in excellent condition, 3,000 foot and 1,600 horse ready in arms, and 20,000 more upon any occasion. Five of the ships escaped the hurricane that Lord Willoughby miscarried in. [*Dom., Chas. II., Vol. CLXXXIX., No. 70, Cal., p. 472.*]
- Jan. 27. **1391.** Sir John Skelton to Williamson. Yesterday arrived the Plymouth. Ostrich, of London, which came from Barbadoes in company of 20 sail of merchantmen belonging to London, Bristol, Topsham, and this place, with whom she parted 300 leagues off in a storm. She gives relation that Antigua is taken by the French, and that it was reported there that Montserrat was also taken. [*Dom., Chas. II., Vol. CLXXXIX., No. 81, Cal., p. 473.*]
- Jan. 27. **1392.** D. Grosse to Williamson. On the 25th a ship arrived in 30 days from Virginia, and reports that colony full of tobacco and in a very prosperous condition. Yesterday arrived a ship from Barbadoes bringing the sad news of Antigua and Montserrat wholly reduced by the French ; it is feared Nevis will follow. This ship came out in company with 20 more, from whom she was separated by storm ; hope all the rest are passed up Channel. [*Dom., Chas. II., Vol. CLXXXIX., No. 82, Cal., p. 473.*]
- Jan. 28. **1393.** John Lysle to Williamson. A vessel has arrived at West Cowes. Southampton from Malaga laden with wines and fruit. Last night arrived at Cowes the John and Mary of London from Barbadoes, laden with sugar and indigo, who came without meeting any enemy with about 20 sail, but by storms they lost each other. No news as yet of Lord Willoughby's safety, but there is great fear that the French and Dutch will invade those parts ; Montserrat and Nevis are like to be starved for want of provisions ; Antigua and the five islands are partly taken, and the Governor prisoner to the French ; good store of sugars at Barbadoes, and cotton which cannot be shipped for want of shipping. [*Dom., Chas. II., Vol. CLXXXIX., No. 94, Cal., p. 475.*]
- Jan. 28. **1394.** J. Pocock to Same. The Adventure has brought into Weymouth. Portland Road three of the Barbadoes' fleet ; they left the place in very good condition seven weeks since, 22 sail, but were scattered. The Leeward Isles are in great danger, Antigua being partly taken. [*Dom., Chas. II., Vol. CLXXXIX., No. 95, Cal., p. 475.*]
- Jan. 30. **1395.** Ri. Watts to Williamson. The whole fleet of merchant Deal. ships in the Downs outward bound, sailed yesterday, except those bound to Barbadoes, which have an embargo upon them till Lord Willoughby come down, who is expected to-night. [*Dom., Chas. II., Vol. CLXXXIX., No. 116, Cal., p. 478.*]
- Jan. ? **1396.** Note of what is convenient to be done for the dispatch of Sir Tobias Bridges to Barbadoes. That a commission be drawn for him to have the command of the forces, and to take care of the fortifications and magazines in that island, and that a letter be written to the Governor, Council, and Assembly to appoint Sir T.

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Bridges one of the Council there. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXI., No. 10.*]

Jan. ?

1397. Commission appointing Sir Tobias Bridges commander of the forces within the island of Barbadoes, with directions to obey the orders of Governor Lord Willoughby. *Draft with corrections by Williamson.* 2 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXI., No. 11.*]

Jan. ?

1398. The King to the Governor of Barbadoes. By a Commission bearing date with these presents, Sir Tobias Bridges is appointed Commander of all the King's forces within that island. Lord Willoughby is therefore directed to admit him of the Council, and to give him assistance in all things. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXI., No. 12.*]

Feb. 1.
Plymouth.

1399. John Clarke to James Hickee. Yesterday and this morning 40 or 50 merchant ships bound southward put in here under convoy of the Mary Rose frigate, in which were embarked 70 or 80 soldiers for Tangiers; the provision for the garrison will be put aboard the ships designed to take it in in two or three days; the rest of the men-of-war bound that way are hourly expected, as also Lord Willoughby with the Barbadoes fleet. *Dom., Chas. II., Vol. CXI., No. 7, Col., p. 485.*

Feb. 2.
Barbadoes.

1400. Henry Willoughby to Sec. Lord Arlington. It is seven or eight months since that disaster by a hurricane befel their fleet, and four of the ships have not been heard of to this day, one of which was his Majesty's ship Hope, with Lord Willoughby in person, of whose safety they now quite despair of. Has been at the Leeward Isles expecting recruits, but finding none arrive was desired by the Council of Nevis to come hither to effect what was so necessary, and since his arrival has sent them two ships with provisions and other necessities. About three months since Antigua was attempted by 15 French ships, with not above 700 or 800 men, who by the treachery and cowardice of several inhabitants met little opposition, and (after imposing the oath of allegiance to the French King) plundered them of goods and arms, left them to the mercy of the Indians, contrary to the articles of surrender. This base usage made the people of Nevis and Montserrat more resolute and forward. Has advice that the French have despatched for France 16 or 18 of their biggest ships, and that M. De La Barre is gone with four sail for Cayenne, a new settlement of theirs 50 or 60 leagues to windward of Surinam, of which he has given Lieut.-General Byam advice. If the French have supplies from Europe before the English, these islands will be in great danger, though this island is at present in very good condition. Three or four privateers coasting about have taken two or three vessels; four (French) men-of-war came within shot of their forts, which he supposes came only to view their forts and harbours. 2 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXI., No. 13.*]

Feb. 2.
Barbadoes.

1401. News from Barbadoes, being an abstract of the preceding letter, also that Eustatia is surrendered to the French and Dutch,

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and the inhabitants gone to Jamaica, but the enemy were beaten off twice, and forced to go to St. Christopher's for more force. Curaçao sent two ships and two shallops to the assistance of the four from St. Christopher's. The Dutch intended to have set up the States' colours in the fort, but the French put up their King's, which has begat a great disturbance, and caused the Dutch to send home a complaint. Long guns wanted at Barbadoes for the forts. 2 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXI., No. 14.*]

Feb. 2. **1402.** Order of the King [in Council] on petition of Dame Anne Walrond, desiring his Majesty to recommend a concern of hers to Lord Willoughby, directing that as soon as Walrond's estate is confiscated and in his Majesty's power said bond be satisfied and petitioner reimbursed what is due to her. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol. XVIII., p. 240.*]

Feb. 4. **1403.** Instructions for William Lord Willoughby of Parham. *In the margin is written,* "Mem. The same instructions were approved in Council on the 13th of June 1663, to the word us in the last Article," *see ante, No. 489.* 9 pp. [*Col. Entry Bk., No. V., pp. 65-73.*]

Feb. 4. **1404.** Another copy of the preceding. 18 pp. [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XCII., pp. 375-392.*]

Feb. 4. **1405.** Draft of the above instructions to Wm. Lord Willoughby, with additions and corrections by under Sec. Williamson, all of which are in the preceding copy. 5 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXI., No. 15.*]

Feb. ? **1406.** Additions and alterations to be made in Lord Willoughby's instructions, being a fair copy of those made by Williamson in the preceding draft. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXI., No. 16.*]

Feb. 6. **1407.** Substance of an Order from the King to the Duke of York. Whereas his Royal Highness has lately sent to the Caribbee Islands five of his Majesty's men-of-war, his Majesty's pleasure is that he forthwith cause to be fitted for that service and sent under an experienced Commander an additional strength of eight men-of-war and further that he cause to be fitted only ships of the third and inferior rates. His Majesty's intention being this summer to manage the war by small squadrons, and not by one entire fleet as formerly, all things to be prepared for annoying his Majesty's enemies in their trade, and to that end his Royal Highness is to consider to what stations the ships may best be disposed. *Indorsed, 1667.* Notes for Lord Arlington. Orders to his Royal Highness for the model of the summer's war. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXI., No. 17.*]

Feb. 6. **1408.** Copy of the Warrant or Order to the Duke of York above referred to. [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol. XXIV., p. 35-36.*]

Feb. 6. **1409.** Receipt by Wm. Acworth and Wm. Sheldon for two New England masts 101 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 100 feet in length and 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 38 inches respectively in diameter, received into Woolwich stores by Sir Wm. Warren, sent from Massachusetts as a present to the King. [*Dom., Chas. II., Vol. CXCI., No. 3, Cal., p. 498.*]

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Feb. 12.
Virginia.

1410. Thos. Ludwell, Sec. to Sec. Lord Arlington. By reason of the glut of tobacco on their hands they have agreed for a cessation of planting for 1667. Refers to the miserable ruin of London by fire. They have been at 70,000 lbs. of tobacco charge to build a fort at the mouth of James river, and have lost several men in the work and many of the materials by storm, and after all, were forced to quit the work as of impossible management, so great were the difficulties and so insupportable would the charge have been, much of which would be avoided at James Town. The cessation will certainly put the planter upon making more silk, flax, and other staple commodities. They have ordered a fleet of boats and shallops in every river well manned and armed for their protection against any enemy. *Indorsed*, Recd. 30 Sept. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ pp. [*Col. Papers*, Vol. XXI., No. 18.]

Feb. 13.

1411. The King to [Duke of York?]. Having commanded Capt. William Beeston forthwith to repair to his command on the island of Jamaica, his Majesty requires that said Capt. William Beeston with servants, goods, and necessaries be permitted freely to embark in any of his Majesty's ports on any vessel bound for said island or any of the Caribbees. 1 p. [*Dom. Entry Bk.*, Chas. II., Vol. XIV. p. 125.]

Feb. 14.

1412. Henry Muddiman to George Powell. News letter There is great cause to fear that the relation of the taking of Antigua, Tobago, and St. Eustache by the French is true, considering their force in those parts and our slenderness to make resistance. Great hopes of a peace. [*Dom.*, Chas. II., Vol. CXCI., No. 106, Cal., p. 514.]

Feb. 15.

1413. Minutes of the Council of Barbadoes. Present, Lieut.-General Henry Willoughby, William Willoughby, Henry Hawley, William Kirton, Thomas Wardall, Sir John Yeamans, Samuel Barwicke, Robert Hooper, and Christopher Codrington. A letter and commission read from the King constituting the Government of this and the rest of the Caribbees to be in Henry and William Willoughby, and Cols. Henry Hawley and Samuel Barwicke; upon which the Councillors present, not named in said commission, declared they believed themselves discharged as Councillors by virtue of said commission and withdrew. Copy of said commission [*see ante*, No. 1344]. Edward Bowden chosen chief secretary; his oath and declaration to be published to continue all officers, civil and military, in their offices till further order. The members of the former Council were then chosen, also Philip Bell. The oath administered to them. 4 pp. [*Col. Entry Bk.*, No. XI., pp. 91-94.]

Feb. 16.

1414. The King to the Farmers of the Customs. Being informed that a tally was stricken upon them for 1,250*l.*, payable to Sir Thos. Modyford, Governor of Jamaica, or his assigns, and that same ought to have been paid in November last, his Majesty hereby requires them forthwith to pay the same to Sir James Modyford, who cannot begin his voyage without that money. 1 p. [*Dom. Entry Bk.*, Chas. II., Vol. XIV., p. 122.]

1667.

Feb. 18.

1415. Minutes of the Council of Barbadoes. Col. William Sharpe taken into the Council. John Reid's commission to be a Sub-Commissioner for prize goods allowed. Writs for a new Assembly to be issued next Sunday, the election to be on the following Tuesday. Copy of the writ. Warrant to Francis Tyrwhitt and Capts. Edward Yeamans and James Walker to impress the Gilded Lion, brought in prize by one of his Majesty's frigates, for service in the Leeward Isles, and with John Reid to make inventory of her arms and ammunition, &c. 3 pp. [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XI., pp. 95-97.*]

Feb. 20.

1416. Warrant to Col. Middleton, Commissioner of the Navy at Portsmouth. To deliver to Lord Willoughby for the transportation of soldiers under his command for Barbadoes, 595 hammocks, 2,450 hamacoe nails, nine copper kettles, deals, planks, one flag of 16 breadths, one jack of 10 breadths, one pendant, 700 tenpenny nails, 800 sixpenny nails, four wooden buckets, and one hand lantern. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol. XXIII., p. 407.*]

Feb. 21.

1417. Henry Muddiman to Geo. Powell. News letter. Those of Algiers still continue civil to the English. The adventurers of Jamaica, making a good considerable party, went upon design up the river Darien, and near the city of Guatamala attacked a place called Madagarus, entered the town, and brought away 360,000 pieces of eight, besides other merchandise of value, burning and plundering six or eight towns more. This action, though it may look as some argument of discontent, is no breach of the peace, as being beyond the line, and but the consequence of their refusal of a free trade with us in those parts, and a retaliation of some hostilities they formerly offered in taking twice the Isle of Providence. [*Dom., Chas. II., Vol. CXCII., No. 42, Cal., p. 523.*]

Feb. 23.

Barbadoes.

1418. John Reid to (Sec. Lord Arlington). Concerning the prize delivered to Admiral Berry; but the goods were not permitted to come into his custody, Francis Tyrwhitt saying he had order from Governor Henry Willoughby to receive them. Has given notice to Cols. Hawley and Barwick, who are sorry to see things carried against his Majesty's orders, but cannot do anything without violence, which they are loth to do. Will send an exact account of what goods come out of the prize to the Lords Commissioners, who he hopes will see their commission and him righted. *Indorsed*, "Rec. 30 April." 2 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXI., No. 19.*]

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1419. Petition of Francis Tyrwhitt to the King. Petitioner was employed by the Francis Lord Willoughby as Deputy Treasurer and Chief Searcher of his Majesty's Customs in Barbadoes; during which time he became liable for 458,872 lbs. muscovado sugar, or 2,876*l.* 19*s.* for his Majesty's service. The present Governor says, he has no power to pay his brother's debts; that he has laid out his brother's moiety of customs for his Majesty's service, and that petitioner must apply to his Majesty. Prays for an order to such as manage the Customs in Barbadoes, to give petitioner credit for said sum. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXI., No. 20.*]

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Feb. 24.

1420. Sir Jas. Modyford to Williamson. Is at Portsmouth in expectation of Lord Win. Willoughby's return; begs him to hasten him, and to quicken Harris about the silver broad seal for Providence Island. [*Dom., Chas. II., Vol. CXCII., No. 85, Cal., p. 530.*]

Feb. 24.

March 6.

1421. Narrative of the taking of the English colony of Surinam by the Zealand fleet, together with the articles of surrender. On $\frac{2}{3}$ December [1666] the States of Zealand set forth a fleet of seven sail, with 1,000 men under Abraham Crynsens, for Surinam, which took a small Irishman at the Canaries, touched at Cayenne, where M. De La Barre was daily expected from the Leeward Isles with a fleet, took a New England ketch, one Evans master, and on $\frac{1}{2}$ February anchored a league below the fort at Surinam; whence Crynsens sent the Governor a summons to surrender, promising that all the inhabitants should retain their possessions, but that in case of refusal he would not give any quarter. Governor Lieut.-General William Byam answered that he was commanded to keep this fort, which he would endeavour to do against all opposers, and "so you may aet your hostility as soon as you please." But next day after two or three hours' fight, the Governor, having but 50 lbs. of powder left, surrendered on the following terms, viz.: that the Governor and his soldiers should march forth with their arms and flying colours, and be at liberty to go where they pleased, taking with them all that they had except artillery, ammunition, and provisions. But after the surrender the Dutch required the arms of the soldiers, contrary to the articles, and kept 60 negroes which were in the fort on a declaration of the Dutch. Some of the English enlisted with them and promised to show them every corner of the country. That day Capt. Goose arrived in the river and was taken, and at night the Governor went to Torarica and sent for the Council and Assembly, and upon their representing that the country was in no capacity to hold out, the following Articles were agreed upon:—

1. That all revenues appointed for the use of church and ministers, especially the rent of John Allen's estate given for that end by Lord Willoughby, be reserved as well for the payment of Dutch as English ministers; that the English have the election of their own ministers; that the present minister, George Vernon, be satisfied his arrears by Marcus Munnicke out of said rents; and that all persons have free liberty of conscience.
2. That no oath be required from the English, but to be faithful to the States of Zealand whilst living in Surinam, and in case the King of England shall attack it, to keep quiet and give no assistance, but to fight against all other enemies.
3. That all persons in Surinam shall be confirmed in their estates, but the estates of such as do not live there shall be absolutely confiscated to the States of Zealand.
4. That all present inhabitants shall have equal privileges with Netherlanders.
5. That any wishing to depart shall have power to sell their estates, and the Governor shall procure them to be transported at moderate freight.
- 6, 7, 8. That they shall have liberty of fishing, turtling, and trading with the Indians, and cutting specklewood.
9. That all laws shall be published in Dutch or [*sic*] English, because the inhabitants do not understand Dutch. The inhabitants to be

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governed by the Netherlands laws. 10. That no prohibition be put on planters to make anything a commodity. 11. That the Caribbs be used civilly, and care be taken that the English be not endamaged by the Dutch, French, and other Indian nations. 12. That all inhabitants in the rivers Commaweene (?) and Mapawny shall be included in these Articles. 13, 14, 15. That the inhabitants shall keep only such arms as are necessary for defence; raise 100,000 lbs. sugar for the States of Zealand; and pay the same impositions as were imposed by Lord Willoughby. 16. That the records be delivered to the Governor, or a perfect list given of the inhabitants, slaves, cattle, coppers, and of the Christian or Hebrew inhabitants in every division. 17. That 60 negroes shall be sent to work at the Fort for four months if required. 18. That inhabitants willing to go off with the fleet shall not be detained for any debts, but commissioners shall be appointed to examine and compel payment. 19. That such as intend off shall be furnished with a vessel and a pass from Commissioner Crynsens. 20. That the meaning of these Articles shall at no time be wrested to the prejudice of the inhabitants. 21. That this treaty shall be confirmed by the States of Zealand as soon as possible, and an authentic copy sent to the inhabitants. Done on board the ship Zealand, $\frac{6}{18}$ March 1667. Abraham Crynsens, William Byam. [*This is dated 16 March, N. S., but there are two other copies of these Articles both dated 6 March, N. S.*] Besides these, the Commissioners engaged their honours,—1. That absent orphans' estates should be reserved to them. 2. That Capt. Colville, who was daily expected, should have what he had in his ship belonging to himself or other inhabitants. 3. That the prisoners at Berbice and Cayenne be released, and the seamen taken be set ashore at Barbadoes. 4. That all persons living on confiscated estates shall keep possession, paying to the States of Zealand what they were bound to do to their employers during the time of their agreements. 5. That "our men coming from Baurooma" shall have free liberty to go off or stay, for Lieut. Everard, who was Lieut. at Dissekele, with 12 more, and "the other, were all that were left of our men at Baurooma and Dissekele, all the rest perishing for want of supplies." 6. That the "property" of the negroes detained in the Fort be left to the decision of the States of Zealand. According to a list given to the Commissioners there are about 500 officers and soldiers upon the place. 6 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXI, No. 21.*]

Feb. 24.
Mar. 6.

1422. Articles between Abraham Crynsens, Admiral of a squadron of ships belonging to the States of Zealand, and Col. Wm. Byam, late Lieut.-General of Guiana and Governor of Willoughby Land, for the surrender of Surinam to the Dutch. Also, Private articles which the Commissioners would not have placed amongst the general ones, and for the performance of which they engage their honours. *Cal. abov.* 4 pp. [*Col. Entry Bk., No. LXXVII, pp. 1-4.*]

Feb. ?

1423. Mem. of a list of papers, viz.:—List of the squadron commanded by Van Gent; acknowledgment of goods received at St. Christopher's, and an order, dated Middleburgh, 9th Feb. 1667, to deliver more; instructions to Capt. John Marcus in case Tobago be

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taken, to endeavour its recovery; a letter from Flushing advising the master of 12 or 14 English men-of-war gone to the West Indies, that he may avoid and return home speedily; letter from Srs. Lampson, of Flushing, in case Tobago be retaken to take care of their plantation; passes for the ship Ignatius from the Chamber of Commerce at Bruges. *Indorsed*, Ship Ignatius. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXI., No. 22.*]

Feb. ?

1424. Warrant to Wm. Lord Willoughby, Governor of the Caribbees, to impress ships. Whereas it may happen that his Lordship may have occasion for ships of strength as well to repel enemies as to execute any sudden design upon them, his Majesty hereby grants him authority to impress any such ships in any part of his Government as he shall have need of for his Majesty's service; reasonable rates being paid for the same to the proprietors. And his Majesty requires a ready compliance from all his subjects. *Draft with corrections by Williamson.* 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXI., No. 23.*]

Feb. 26.
Whitehall.

1425. Fair copy of preceding warrant. $1\frac{1}{2}$ pp. [*Col. Entry Bk., No. V., pp. 99, 100.*]

Feb. ?

1426. Mem. of Orders in Council. That their Lordships order Col. Middleton at Portsmouth to view all the merchantmen bound for Barbadoes, and prepare them for the transport of as many soldiers as he shall think fit, and that they proceed not unless they submit to that order. (*This has been crossed out.*) An order for Lord Willoughby to pay the soldiers in Barbadoes out of the King's moiety of the $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and if he shall take any prizes in his passage he may employ the advantage thereof towards the pay of the soldiers. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXI., No. 24.*]

Feb. 26.

1427. Warrant to Col. Thos. Middleton, Commissioner of the Navy at Portsmouth. Whereas his Majesty has appointed certain companies of foot to be forthwith transported to Barbadoes under Lord Willoughby, and also two frigates to be immediately dispatched thither. Notice to be forthwith given to merchant ships bound for Barbadoes, the Caribbees, or Jamaica, to make ready for this convoy, and to receive as many soldiers as they are capable of. Such as shall not agree to this order not to be permitted to proceed on the voyage. 1 p. [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol. XXIII., p. 368.*]

Feb. 27—
Mar. 1.

1428. Minutes of the Council of Barbadoes. Names of members returned to the Assembly. On a review of the Commission for the Government it was found that there was a mistake in the signing the writs by four, for Wm. Willoughby is not one of the Governors but in the absence of Henry Willoughby; writs for a new election were therefore ordered to be issued.

Feb. 28.—John Jennings judged incapable to be elected a member of Assembly. His Majesty's four ships to be sent to Tobago. Major Wm. Bate to deliver to Capt. Berry for his Majesty's service certain arms, ammunition, and provisions on his return from Tobago. As to Capt. Randall's ship being made serviceable for the Leeward Isles.

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Warrant to Capt. Berry to impress 120 seamen for his Majesty's service on board the ships *Castle*, *Colchester*, and *Norwich*.

March 1.—Dissent of Lieut.-Gen. Henry Willoughby to the order for the four ships going to Tobago. Order to Capt. Berry to clear the coasts of ships and return within five days. Order for prevention of the running away of seamen; no persons to harbour seamen in their houses or plantations under penalty of six months imprisonment or a fine of 2,000 lbs. of sugar. Report that the *John* and *Thomas* may be made serviceable. 5 pp. [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XI., pp. 98-102.*]

Feb. ?

1429. Petition of Capt. Wm. Stapleton and Ensign Wm. Legg, prisoners in Newgate, to the King. For free pardon for their offence in killing James Somerville; are reprieved, but unless acquitted with a free pardon before the Chief Justice goes out of town will be unable to sail with their regiment under Sir Tobias Bridge for Barbadoes, *see No. 1520.* [*Dom., Chas. II., Vol. CXVII., No. 69, Col., p. 527.*]

Feb. ?

1430. Petition of John Pate to the King. The convicts in Newgate named in the schedule annexed are to be transported to some of the Plantations; prays the King's order for transporting them to Virginia. *Indorsed, "transported."* Annexing,

1430. I. *Names of 21 convicts to be transported, signed by Walter Cowdrey, keeper.* See No. 1431.

1430. II. *List by John Shadwell, Clerk of Newgate, of said 21 persons all convicted for stealing, with particulars of what they stole.* [*Dom., Chas. II., Vol. CXVII., Nos. 146 I, II., Col., p. 538.*]

March 1.

1431. Warrant to the High Sheriffs of London and Middlesex. To give order for delivery to John Pate or his deputy, to be put on board the ships bound for Virginia, or other his Majesty's Plantations, the convicts now in Newgate, viz., Wm. Payne, Edward Evans, John Ward, Thomas Harwood, Robert Allen, Wm. Allen, Jonas Sonier alias Sommer, Dorothy Bywater, Nicholas Danse, John English, George Windrewe, Wm. Alexander, Matthew Cotten, Wm. Kellam, Isaac Oliver, John Coughtland, John Smith, Mathew Jones, John Sowell, John Rivers, and Nathaniel Hubberte. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol. XXIII., p. 373.*]

March 2.
Whitehall.

1432. The King to William Lord Willoughby, Governor of the Caribbee Islands. Whereas by order of the Council Board of 13 June 1663, it was ordered that 500*l.* per annum out of the second moiety of the profits arising to his Majesty from said islands should be paid to James late Earl of Marlborough during his life, and then to his uncle William Ley, Esq., during his life, before any other assignment on said second moiety. And whereas by Letters Patent of 29 May 1665 his Majesty at their desire granted said annuity to Sir George Carteret and John Trethewy during the lives of the said William Ley and James Carteret, Esq. (*sic.*, ? James Earl of Marlborough). Said James Earl of Marlborough being since dead, and said Sir George Carteret become his executor, his Majesty hereby

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requires his Lordship forthwith to pay to said Sir George Carteret all arrears of said annuity in sugars at the lowest rate they shall be valued at in Barbadoes, and to cause constant payment of said annuity before all other assignments as aforesaid. $1\frac{1}{2}$ pp. [*Dom., Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol. XIV., pp. 128, 128d.*]

March 2. **1433.** Summary of news from Lieut.-Gen. Willoughby, written in pencil on the back of a letter addressed to John Champante, merchant, London. Four men-of-war arrived at Barbadoes on the 12 February with Maurice Thompson, and the rest of the Barbadoes fleet. His Majesty's commission and instructions received from the Duke of York. The new Commissioners have called an Assembly and are sending a fleet to the Leeward Isles, the enemy receiving daily recruits from France and Holland. A Swede bound to Martinico and St. Christopher's taken by the Norwich frigate. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXI., No. 25.*]

March 2. **1434.** Col. Sam. Barwick to [Sec. Lord Arlington]. Arrival of Barbadoes. four frigates and many merchantmen on the 12th Feb. with a power for the Governor of the island during the absence of Lord Willoughby, wherewith the inhabitants are heartily pleased; has no notice of any instructions sent with it. The frigates gone forth on the report of 10 enemies' ships to windward. The Assembly meet on Tuesday next. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXI., No. 26.*]

March 3. **1435.** Hugh Salesbury to Williamson. All possible haste is made Portsmouth. to ship the soldiers bound for Barbadoes under Lord Willoughby. The Jersey is added to the ships bound for their transport. The Fountain is ready to sail with the ships bound for Guinea. Sir Jas. Modyford is likewise ready to sail in company with Lord Willoughby for the island of Providence. [*Dom., Chas. II., Vol. CXIII., No. 31, Col., p. 546.*]

March 5. **1436.** Hugh Salesbury to Williamson. Lord Willoughby will have aboard all the soldiers this day, and purposes to sail within a day or two at farthest, having for convoy the Jersey and Indian; the Fountain sails at the same time for Guinea, and in company go several good merchant ships of considerable force. [*Dom., Chas. II., Vol. CXIII., No. 44, Col., p. 548.*]

March 5-8. **1437.** Minutes of the Council of Barbadoes. Names of members returned this day to the Assembly: Col. Rich. Bayley, Lt.-Col. Wm. Yeamans, Ralph Fretwell, Capt. John Gibbs, John Holder, Edward Binny, Jas. Walwyn, Rich. Evans, Hump. Hooke, John Davis, Rich. Hawkins, Wm. Bate, Capt. John Turner, John Jennings, Constant Silvester, Henry Odiarne, John Frere, Maj. Nath. Kingsland, Lieut.-Col. Symon Lambert, Maj. Sam. Tydecombe, Henry Sweet, and Henry Walrond, who was chosen Speaker, and Henry Arundell, Clerk.

March 6.—A declaration from the Assembly that they are ready to lay out their estates for his Majesty's honour and interest, but desire directions in writing how to improve the occasion to the best advantage. Letter from the King to the Council of Barbadoes, dated Whitehall, Dec. 5, 1666. Their letter of Sept. 29, giving account of

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the misfortune befallen Lord Willoughby, received but two days ago. His Majesty's care for their welfare will be seen in the Commission given to persons well esteemed among them for exercising Lord Willoughby's powers whilst he shall be absent, "we will not conclude him finally lost," and in despatching with all possible expedition the arms and ammunition provided for Barbadoes. Letter from the Duke of York to Lord Willoughby or, in his absence, to the chief commander, dated 5th Dec. 1666. This, with a former letter, written since the news of his misfortune, will come to his hands if his person be preserved, "as I wish and hope," by some men-of-war sent to accompany a fleet of merchantmen. The commanders have directions to follow his orders in attempting to recover what the enemy has taken; but if that be too difficult, to send the Colchester to Jamaica, and take orders from Sir Thos. Modyford, to receive on board Sir James Modyford and his men, and the rest home with this laden fleet for their security; to be despatched with all speed, that the seamen may be home time enough for his Majesty's service. Paper sent to the Assembly, that it is the judgment of the Governors and Council that 10 of the best ships about the island be forthwith set forth to accompany his Majesty's four frigates to the Leeward Isles, whereto they desire the Assembly's assistance.

March 7.—Note from the Assembly for raising a million of sugar. Committee appointed to calculate the charge of the fleet intended for the Leeward Isles. The Governors agreed to meet at Mrs. Barnes' house for despatch of business every Tuesday and Friday. Warrant to Capt. Berry to impress for his Majesty's service against the French and Dutch at the Leeward Isles the ships Pearl, Constant Katherine, John and Thomas, William, Companion, and Phoenix. Declaration of the Assembly: That they have cheerfully voted 1,000,000 of sugar for setting forth a fleet for the preservation of the Leeward Isles; and declare to the world that his Majesty's gracious letter of 5th Dec. last, and the Governors readily confirming their just rights and liberties, are the foundation of this their cheerful and ready aid. Declaration of the Governors, Council, and Assembly concerning the Government: Forasmuch as doubts have arisen as to what laws would be put in practice, it is hereby declared that all laws passed in the reigns of Chas. I. and of his present Majesty that stand unrepealed shall be taken to be the laws in force, and that the inhabitants shall be governed as heretofore, according to the laws of England and the constitutions and laws of this island.

March 8.—Order to secure landmen going on board the ships fitting for the Leeward Islands without tickets from the Governors, according to custom. Warrant to impress provisions for his Majesty's service for victualling the Pearl for 150 men for two months. Also for the St. Peter, Constant Katherine, Companion, John and Thomas, and William. Warrant to Col. Richard Bayley to summon the commanders of all the vessels riding in Speights Bay, to give account of their men, guns, and ammunition. Several warrants and orders for pressing ships and mariners, not being servants or inhabitants of Barbadoes; also surgeons' chests and fitting a fire-ship. Debate of

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the Assembly about victualling the ships so as not to render the island destitute of provisions; also that strict orders be given that no servants or slaves be carried off; that if any be found on board they be publicly lashed and sent to gaol; and that leave be given to planters and merchants to board any ship to search for any lost servants or slaves; also that care be taken for preventing the running off of debtors. An Act for the better directing and regulating an equal laying of a present levy within this island, "recorded in the book of Acts." Commissions to Capt. Caleb Came to be commander of the ship *St. Peter* for his Majesty's service against the French and Dutch at the Leeward Isles; and to Captains Collier, Morgan, Thompson, Williams, and Randall for the other ships. 18 pp. [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XI., pp. 103-119.*]

March 6. 1438. Capt. Abraham Langford's receipt for 66l. 19s. from Lord Willoughby for brandy and vinegar for the soldiers on board the fleet bound for Barbadoes, with certificate from Sir Tobias Bridge, that he has appointed Capt. Langford Adjutant to his regiment to receive said monies. *Indorsed*, Read in Council 13 March 6th. Ordered the monies to be paid to the Lord Willoughby or his order. To be sent to Mr. James Halsey at London. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXI., No. 27.*]

March 9. 1439. Wm. Lord Willoughby to the King. Finds there is no
Portsmouth.) trust in a sea captain's word for departing his port, though Capt. Carteret and the rest of the officers have been diligent; now he has them under sail and hopes to arrive at Barbadoes "despite of Hans or Monsieur." "Pardon I beseech your Majesty that I put you in mind of the good breeder (my good wife) I leave behind, who hath brought your Majesty seven he subjects such as I dare own; may the two mares prove as justifiable in their kind, but if they fail she is resolved to supply your Majesty with a handsome jade of my breed, but not by her. The God of Heaven bless your Majesty and prosper your attempts by sea and land, and send you Princes to command as great territories as I desire to conquer, and though out of sight I beseech your Majesty forget not the humblest of your subjects." Has ordered the fleet to set sail this day. *Indorsed*, 9 Mar. 6th, R. Portsmouth. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXI., No. 28.*]

March 9. 1440. Thomas Prence, Governor, in the name of his Majesty's
New Plymouth.) Court of New Plymouth, to [Col. Nicolls]. His good affection in imparting to Capt. Willett the petition of William Nicarson against them accepted with much thankfulness. Necessitated to crave that he would send the petition which contains false and scandalous charges, or a true copy under the hand of a public officer, whereby they may have sufficient ground for the conviction of Nicarson and vindication of themselves. The Commissioners told Nicarson that unless he would submit to the Court they would not speak in his behalf, so his fine was remitted, and as large a tract of land granted to him as though he had legally purchased it. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXI., No. 29.*]

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March 10. **1441.** Sir Thos. Temple to Sec. Lord Arlington. Received on the 6th inst., his Majesty's letter of the 28th Aug. last, also his Lordship's with a double of that of Feb. 22, 1666. The Governor and magistrates have newly received a letter from his Majesty, so that he found them ready to give their best assistance, but their capacity is very small, most of their shipping being abroad. Refers to what they wrote in answer to his Majesty's commands concerning Canada. Wrote fully concerning affairs in Nova Scotia by Col. Cartwright, but his ship was taken by a Dutch man-of-war, and all his letters thrown overboard; and again wrote by Capt. Scarlett, but he is cast away in a great storm, seven men being lost, and none of his papers saved. Sir Robert Carr goes in this ship to Bristol, but Capt. Martin who brought his Majesty's letters intends sailing in six weeks, by whom he will fully give account of Nova Scotia, which he thanks God he has hitherto preserved from the French. 2 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXI., No. 30.*]

March 12.
Whitcomb.

1442. The King to William Lord Willoughby of Parham, Governor of the Caribbees and Proprietor of Surinam in America. On petition of Giles Green, an infant six years old, that John Parker by indenture of 12th June 1663 sold to Giles Green, father of petitioner, and his heirs in remainder after the death of said Parker's wife, 4,000 acres of land in Surinam, granted by or purchased from the late Francis Lord Willoughby, Parker being lately deceased; his Majesty considers that petitioner's father's estate was much weakened by payment of 5,000*l.* customs to his Majesty, and recommends the case in very especial manner to his Lordship, requiring him to direct that said estate be managed to the best profit and that if said widow shall die the profits shall be answered to petitioner and his heirs. 2 pp. [*Dom., Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol. XIV., pp. 130-1.*]

March 12.

1443. Thomas Middleton to Williamson. Enclosed is an account of the provisions issued out of the King's stores for the use of the soldiers shipped at Portsmouth for Barbadoes. Begs him to present his humble service to Lord Arlington, and to procure an order for delivering them, and to send it as soon as possible. [*Dom., Chas. II., Vol. CXVIII., No. 102, Cal., p. 558.*]

March 12-15.

1444. Minutes of the Council of Barbadoes. Order on complaint of Capt. Thompson against the mate and others of his ship the Pearl, to seize said persons and proceed against them. Warrant to Peter Hancock and others to impress men, horses, boats, shallops, cattle, beef, fish, and Madeira wine for his Majesty's service. Capts. George Parris and Morrice Williams to succeed Capts. Thos. Collier and John Williams in the command of their ships. Proposals of the commanders of the ships pressed for the King's service in reference to the security to be given for the hire or loss of their ships, with the answers of the Council to same.

March 13.—Lieut.-Gen. Willoughby propounded his readiness to go to the Leeward Isles, if his brother William might be admitted to his place in the Government; whereupon put to the vote whether

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the Governors may prudentially appoint any commanders over the Admiral appointed by the Duke of York, and over Col. Jas. Russell, Governor of Nevis, and negatived. The Provost-Marshal to give notice to the Commissioners to sail for the Leeward Isles on Saturday. Capt. Thos. Collier having submitted is to have his commission again, and Capt. John Williams to treat with Capt. Morrice Williams about the surrender of his commission. Declaration for the encouragement of the seamen in this expedition, as to plunder of vessels taken from the enemy. Warrants to Thos. Revell to impress five tons of iron to be cut up for shot, all powder and shot he can find, saltpetre, and wine. Answer of the Assembly to a message of the Governors and Council as to the sufficiency of the vote of one million of sugar to set out the ships for the Leeward Isles, that they will be ready with further help, yet there is a necessity for maintaining some ships of war for their own defence, which calls for a speedy and considerable levy, and they conceive they will too much burden themselves if they alone bear the whole charge for themselves and Nevis. The Assembly advise that, in consideration that the attack by the French and Indians may be attempted by Saturday the 23rd at furthest, that his Majesty's four ships and those then ready be despatched, rather than Nevis be lost in the interim.

March 14.—Opinion of the Assembly that if Henry Willoughby absents himself in this expedition, his brother William may not be received in his place, and that two of the Governors may act though the third dissents. Order and warrants concerning the shipping impressed. Commission from Col. James Russell, Governor of Nevis, to the Robert of Nevis, to sail immediately for Barbadoes, and deliver a packet to Lt.-Gen. Henry Willoughby.

March 15.—Orders in reference to powder and arms and to search for runaway seamen. 15 pp. [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XI., pp. 120-134.*]

March 18. **1445.** John Scott to Williamson. On the 11th William Lord Willoughby of Parham weighed anchor in the John and Margaret, passed the Needles before noon, and on the 12th at 8 in the evening passed the Lizard. Begg him to mention his name when he writes to Lord Willoughby. [*Dom., Chas. II., Vol. CXCIV., No. 45, Cal., p. 568.*]

March 18-22. **1446.** Minutes of the Council of Barbadoes. Order to William Birdall to muster all the men in the six ships bound for the Leeward Isles. Also orders for powder, match, shot, pikes, and matchlocks, and to search the ships for landmen, so that none be carried off without tickets according to law.

Mar. 19.—Warrant to impress cannon powder. Instructions for the Commanders of the impressed ships. The fleet to cruise up and down till further order. Orders to Capt. Berry to distribute the French prisoners sent in his fleet, and deliver them to Col. James Russell at Nevis. Other warrants to impress a surgeon's mate, to receive and take care of the sick sent ashore from the Vice-Admiral's ship, and for pikes, firelocks, and other necessities for the fire-

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ships. Commission for Col. Jas. Russell to be Governor of Nevis, during the absence of his Excellency Francis Lord Willoughby.

March 20.—Several warrants and orders for arms and ammunition. Letter from the Governors and Council of Barbadoes to Col. James Russell: incloses his commission and would be glad of a testimony of grateful acceptance of what has been done, to publish to the inhabitants of Barbadoes, who have heartily contributed near three millions of sugar for their sakes. Instructions for Capt. John Berry, Admiral of the fleet bound to the Leeward Isles: To use his utmost to take or sink vessels belonging to the enemies of England, destroy ships or fortifications, and with the Governor of Nevis attempt the destruction of St. Christopher's or any other islands of the enemy, which he is directed to visit, and do his best to free English prisoners and kill and destroy enemies and their settlements. Having done his utmost against the enemy and secured his friends, to return by the 1st June, to obey the Duke of York's orders for convoying the merchantmen to England. Commission to Capt. Wm. Freeman to be Capt. of a company of foot to be raised in any of the Leeward Isles by the appointment of Col. James Russell in this present expedition. Commission to William Birdall to be Muster Master-General for the six merchantmen employed in this expedition.

March 22.—Report of the value of the pinnace pressed from the Swede. Warrant to press seamen not being servants in the island, arms, ammunition, and boats. Request of the Assembly to address his Majesty; if the Council approve will appoint a committee to prepare it. They also request that a proclamation of 15 Feb. for settling military and civil officers may be taken into consideration, that the regiment known by the name of "American Brittan," which is a grievance to the people, may cease to be; to know what arms and ammunition belonging to the island have been taken by the fleet, and that what remains be put in places of security; that two or three nimble ships ply about the island; what ought to be done in fortification, and that ships for England may take goods in exchange for powder and shot for the public use. 18½ pp. [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XI., pp. 135-153.*]

March 23.
Bristol.

1447. Sir Thos. Langton to Williamson. Formerly acquainted him that there are three Frenchmen sent hither prisoners from Barbadoes, and intreated him to obtain directions from Lord Arlington for their disposal; they are very mean, poor, and sickly; requests him to once more remember Lord Arlington thereof, that order may be sent for their enlargement or otherwise. [*Dom., Chas. II., Vol. CXCIV., No. 128, Cal., p. 581.*]

March 26.

1448. Proclamation of Gov. Sir Thos. Modyford. For the renewal of the sittings of the Courts of Common law as fully and amply as if said Courts had not been adjourned in manner herein expressed: Provided that during the continuance of the guards no officer or soldier shall be arrested for debt while on guard or directly going to or from

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the same, or on the days of their exercise. 2 pp. [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XXXIV., pp. 166-168.*]

- March 26, 27. **1449.** Minutes of the Council of Barbadoes. A paper sent to the Assembly, entitled An Act for the further continuance of the fortifications, &c., to which the Assembly answer, that they will be ready to finish any works begun by Francis Lord Willoughby with the concurrence of the late Assembly; which Assembly was forward to have accomplished what was begun, that there was no need 'of making that illegal ordinance, and should they make it into an Act and thereby punish those who in vindication of their laws and liberties have not obeyed it, they would be betrayers of the rights and liberties of those they represent. The Assembly desire that two of the nimblest ships of force be victualled, manned, and armed for guarding the coasts of the island; and that if there be any ships of war they may be also employed.

March 27.—Warrants to impress provisions for victualling the Samuel and Ann for 100 men for one month; also to impress great guns, arms, and ammunition, and boats and victuals for the Charles for 80 men for one month. 3½ pp. [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XI., pp. 153-156.*]

- March 28. **1450.** Advices, being memoranda from letters. Plymouth, March 24: a London vessel of 400 tons and 18 guns arrived from Virginia in five weeks, her lading tobacco. The Governor has forbidden the planting of tobacco for the ensuing year. Several ships are arrived there from London and Bristol, but there is no account of the last fleet bound thither from hence. [*Dom., Chas. II., Vol. CXCIV., No. 59, Cal., p. 592.*]

- March 29. **1451.** Chr. Maynard to Sir Thos. Clifford. Is anxious to obtain a passport for a vessel to transport goods of his now in France. Pleads his losses in the war, and fears yet greater losses, since news from Barbadoes saith that the Governor has stopped all merchant ships, and keeps the men and the best ships and sets them out for the King's service; one of his ships, of which he wrote to him long since, may thus go into the King's service, for she has 16 guns and will carry 22. [*Dom., Chas. II., Vol. CXCIV., No. 68, Cal., p. 394.*]

- March 30. **1452.** Henry Muddiman to Sir Edw. Stradling. News letter. From Barbadoes comes further account that four French ships had been almost within gun shot of the forts, the islanders conceiving them to have been English till they were past the point; they bore away to the Leeward; 'tis supposed they came to view the forts. Three or four of their privateers coasted about the island for a month and took three or four ships going thither. The French have disposed their biggest ships in those parts, and M. de la Barre, their Viceroy, is gone with four of them to Cayenne, a place inhabited by the French and very sickly. Virginia is so stored with tobacco that they have resolved to plant no more this year; the like resolution is taken in Maryland, Carolina, and some other places for two years, that they may clear their hands of the present store before they raise more. [*Dom., Chas. II., Vol. CXCIV., No. 89, Cal., p. 597.*]

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March.

1453. Order from [Hugh] Salesbury to deliver to Abraham Langford, Lord Willoughby's Commissary, certain stores for transporting soldiers to Barbadoes, dated Feb. 25, with note, by Comr. Middleton, of their delivery. [*Dom., Chas. II., Vol. CXCV., No. 118, Col., p. 603.*]

April 2.

Whitehall.

1454. Warrant for the ship Antonio Guiseppe di Venetia, of 150 tons, manned with Italians, Antonio Dura, master, belonging to English merchants, of London, to sail to New England for fish, &c., and thence to Cadiz or Malaga and back to England. 1 p. [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol. XXV., p. 3.*]

April 2-5.

1455. Minutes of the Council of Barbadoes. Act for payment of the charges of the Assembly read and passed 27 March. Particulars of round shot to be provided for the island to be presented to the Assembly. Ordered by the Assembly that Capt. Egginton send for half of same from New England.

April 3.—Proclamation that no persons to whom press warrants have been granted presume to press any more persons by virtue thereof. Request of the Assembly that Capt. Morris' ship be ordered to sea, to the end ships trading hither may not be terrified to abandon the trade by the evil success of such as have within four hours been taken within sight of the island. Capt. Morris' instructions.

April 5.—Warrant to search suspected places for seamen. 6 pp. [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XI., pp. 157-162.*]

April 4.

Jamaica.

1456. Gov. Sir Thos. Modyford to Sec. Lord Arlington. Sends copies of his last letters, since which has only received his Majesty's despatch of Nov. 15, with his Lordship's of the 24th of Nov. What his Lordship has written touching Gov. Modyford's brother's coming is not at all intimated by himself or any other, so is infinitely obliged for the knowledge of it. The French have had success on Montserrat and upwards of 600 of their inhabitants have come hither this month, extremely plundered, even to their very shirts, so that many would have perished, had they not been relieved by the charity of the planters, who are in great plenty of provisions, whereby the burthen will be the easier borne. Expects with much impatience the arrival of his only brother. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXI., No. 31.*]

April 7.

1457. Ri. Watts to Williamson. Yesterday at Dover saw a letter from a merchant in Middleboro' to a merchant in Dover assuring him it was there strongly reported the Spaniards had entered on Jamaica and possessed themselves of it, and massacred men, women, and children of the English. [*Dom., Chas. II., Vol. CXCVI., No. 121, Col., p. 17.*]

April 11-16.

1458. Minutes of the Council of Barbadoes. On consideration of letters from Col. Russell, Gov. of Nevis, to Lieut.-Gen. Henry Willoughby that his presence is expected and will be a reviving to the inhabitants and a security to his Majesty's interest, ordered that he depart forthwith to Nevis and conduct the forces there, and that Col. Wm. Willoughby be received to supply his place in the Government, which resolves are to be laid before the Assembly. Order to Colonels Wm. Willoughby, Hugh Powell, Wm. Sharpe, and Rich.

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Bayley to discharge the guards of their regiments at the seaport towns, care having been taken for the guard of the island by sea. Warrant to Col. Wm. Willoughby and Fras. Tyrwhitt to pay certain charges of the meetings of the Governors, Council, and Assembly out of the account of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

April 12.—Orders: To Major Bate to deliver 500 matchlocks and 1,000 lbs. of match on board the Norwich frigate for the Leeward Isles; to William Byrdall to sell the 500 muskets to the inhabitants of Nevis, and deliver the match and shot to Col. Russell; to Capt. Robert Worden of the Norwich, to sail forthwith for Nevis and follow the orders of Capt. Berry, and to Col. Wm. Willoughby, the treasurer, to pay 8,700 lbs. of sugar to Elizabeth Barnes, for the accommodations of her house. Answer of the Assembly to the resolutions of the Governors and Council of the 11th inst. concerning the administration of the government during the absence of Gov. Henry Willoughby.

April 16.—The Assembly are desired to take into consideration the further fortifications of the island and to pass an Act to that purpose. 6 pp. [*Col. Entry Bk.*, No. XI., pp. 162-168.]

April 12. **1459.** Warrant for the ship *Charity* of 60 tons, manned with foreign seamen, Edward Kerton, master, to make a voyage to New England and thence to Bilboa. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. [*Dom. Entry Bk.*, Chas. II., Vol. XXV., p. 5.]

[April 19.] **1460.** Petition of Sarah, relict of Capt. John Whitty, to the King in Council. Petitioner with other planters in Virginia are owners of the ship *America* built in Virginia by Capt. Whitty. Prays for a license for said vessel with six mariners to proceed to Virginia. *Indorsed*, Received 19th April 1667. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. [*Col. Papers*, Vol. XXI., No. 32.]

April? **1461.** Private instructions [from Col. Nicolls] to [Robt.] Needham, [Thos.] Delavall, and Mr. Van Ruyven [appointed by a Commission dated 16 April 1667] Commissioners to Esopus. 1. To examine first the papers of complaints and make choice of the most notorious. 2. To read their commission in the hearing of all the people at Esopus attended by a file of soldiers; Wm. Fisher to be first tried because a man was killed, and witnesses to be examined whether there was malice or former grudges; whether knives were drawn against him when the quarrel began; considering the testimonies of the doctor and surgeons Nicolls conceives the Commissioners will find him guilty of manslaughter, and they will let the people know that the laws of England direct them so, for if the Dutchman ran upon the sword to assault Fisher it may have happened in his own defence. 3. When they examine the rising in arms they will find that Broadhead only offered to fling a dish at the brewer but did not, and also to draw his sword but could not; that the brewer made the first assault, and that the King's officer is not of so mean a quality as to be struck by a burgher. They will then call the most violent actors and promotor of the riot before them, and open the case by telling them that the rising in arms against an established garrison of his Majesty's is by the laws of England

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no less than treason; to admit of no reasonings, but to tell them that Nicolls once forgave some of the inhabitants the same crime, and their names are upon record in the town book. They are to call these double offenders to an account for all the rest, and the most notorious, not exceeding six to sentence guilty of a treasonable and malicious riot, the final sentence of punishment to be remitted to Nicolls, to be sent with a guard of Musqueteers to the Redout prisoners and brought in the sloop with the Commissioners. 4. They will find Broadhead hath broken Nicolls' instructions several times, so they will suspend him from his employment for keeping the brewer in prison after being ordered to release him, the rest will be committed to Nicolls. 6. Needham may best speak what deserves to be sharply resented against the soldiers, Delavall and Van Ruyven [against] the burghers. 7. Nicolls looks upon Albert Heymans and Anthony D. Elba as great incendiaries and disaffected live persons; if their words be proved they shall not be suffered to in this Government; if actors in this riot pitch upon them for ring-leaders and secure their estates. The lieutenant headed the men, he cannot be excused. 8. Leaves it to their discretion to alter instructions formerly given to Broadhead, "because the alteration of men's humours may require some alteration of instructions." 9. Engage as little as may be in slight matters; discourage not the soldiers too much in public lest the Boors insult them; appear favourable to most of the latter but severe against the principal incendiaries, and tell them freely that Nicolls will proceed against every man as shall lift arms against his Majesty's garrison, as rebellious subjects and common enemies. 10. As they are not tied to carry on a commission by jury, they will avoid much trouble by admitting very few where they sit, two witnesses to one matter are as good as 20. 11. As it is impossible for Nicolls' to direct them in many things, much latitude is left to their discretion and good conscience. To govern themselves in this Commission by the main vote, whereunto the third dissenting is to acquiesce. *Draft with corrections in Nicolls' hand. Printed in New York Documents, III., 149, 150. 3½ pp. [Col. Papers, Vol. XXI., No. 33.]*

April $\frac{20}{30}$
Quebec.

1462. Gov. Tracy to the Capt. and Commissaries of Albany. Has written so full an answer to their Governor-General as also to themselves that it will not be necessary to make repetition thereof. Will endeavour to acknowledge the civil respect they seem to bear him as far as the [French] King's service will permit him. Should be sorry they should think he could believe they had either directly or indirectly a hand in the murder of those gentlemen by the Iroquois, and must confess that the French have been obliged to the Dutch for having withdrawn many of them out of the Indians' hands; but the Dutch gave them the just acknowledgment that the French have hindered the Algonquins from making war on the Dutch. Since their Governor-General orders them not to interpose in the French affairs with the Iroquois they'll do prudently to obey him. Could have desired they had never made any proposition on the subject, for they would have been less sensitive of Tracy's displeasure at the death of those gentlemen. The Dutch bastard has no com-

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mission further than to deliver these present. *French*, 1 p. [*Col. Papers*, Vol. XXI., No. 34.]

April $\frac{2}{30}$.
Quebec.

1463. An English translation of the preceding, in which the Iroquois are called the Maquaes. *Printed in New York Documents*, III., 150, 151. [*Col. Papers*, Vol. XXI., No. 35.]

April $\frac{2}{30}$.
Quebec.

1464. A Dutch translation of the above. [*Col. Papers*, Vol. XXI., No. 36.]

April $\frac{2}{30}$.
Quebec.

1465. M. De Tracy to M. Corlart [Arendt Van Curler]. Has received his letter of 14 Feb. with those of his Governor-General and Commissaries, and sends his answers. Will send the news when the expected ships arrive from Europe. The news of the great victory the Dutch have gained over the English is confirmed; it came from Amsterdam, where they do not puff out victories of smoke or wind. Has offered such reasonable conditions to the Annies [Mohawks] and all their tribes, as he doubts not they will accept peace, and has given them till the $\frac{1}{30}$ June for their resolution. The Bastard Fleming ought to return, and will be treated favourably for Curler's sake; has had him accompanied by Frenchmen of consideration to the head of Lake Champlain; and he has also Tracy's passport to the end of June next, which will serve him to go and return. Is obliged to his Governor-General and himself for their kindness to the Sr. des Fontaines. If he can come to Quebec this summer he shall be entertained with all his power, Tracy having great esteem for him, though personally unknown. The Bastard Fleming says that he has given some presents which have not been responded to; will inquire into the truth from the Péré Chamonot, who is at Quebec. Corlart can tell the Annies that at their return they shall receive full satisfaction. *Printed in New York Documents*, III., 151, 152. *French*, 2 pp. [*Col. Papers*, Vol. XXI., No. 37.]

May $\frac{2}{12}$.
Montreal.

April $\frac{2}{30}$.
Quebec.

1466. Gov. Tracy to [Col. Nicolls]. In answer to his of the 31st August last, will tell him that M. de Courcelle, Governor-General of this country, signifying a desire to make some inroad on the Iroquois, Tracy gave him permission to take as many soldiers as he thought fit; whereupon he advanced within 15 or 20 leagues of the villages of the Annies [Mohawks], but his guides conducting him a wrong way he did not meet with them till he surprised some in two small huts near the village. M. de Courcelle had no intention to infringe the peace, for understanding that he was on Dutch lands (for till then they had no intelligence that New Holland was under any other dominion), he hindered his companies from falling into the village or taking provisions, &c. The French nation is too much inclined to acknowledge courtesies not to confess that the Dutch have had very much charity in redeeming from the Iroquois divers who would otherwise have been burnt. Is also persuaded that they had a sincere intention for the conclusion of a firm peace between the French and Iroquois, and they ought to believe that the French have always forbidden the Algonquins to make war upon or kill them. By his letter of 14th July last to the Dutch gentlemen, and his request to the Reverend Father Bechefer, he will see his confidence in their

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friendship. It is true the death of some gentlemen who went a fowling in confidence of the letter of those gentlemen of 26th March 1666 (which was published in his garrisons) gave him a great deal of discontent, and obliged him to change his design of adventuring the persons of the Rev. Father Bechefer and others, but he never thought of accusing those Dutch gentlemen of holding intelligence with the Iroquois in so foul an action, but wrote only to oblige them to counsel the Iroquois to deliver up the actors of that murder. Tracy's letter of 22nd July to the Commissaries at Albany might have informed him what the Sr. Cousture was, and he is very sorry Nicolls took the pains of a voyage to Albany to have discourse with an ordinary messenger. Nicolls' intention of embracing always the interest of Europe against the Indians of America is very commendable, as also the passion he expresses for the interest of his Majesty of Great Britain. Returns thanks for his desires for mutual correspondence of civility and respect. Has served the King in Germany in the most considerable commands of his armies, when Tracy's son (not himself) was known to Nicolls in Flanders, where he commanded his Majesty's foreign cavalry, and had a very particular respect for the person and the great merit of the Duke of York. Nicolls has no reason to expect less services from him than he might have received from his son. Nicolls must have heard from divers of his nation how he has done them courtesies with passion; has therefore cause to complain that a ship of Boston took in the Gulf of St. Lawrence in June 1665 (five months before the declaration of war) a barque belonging to Tracy laden with strong waters, &c. from France, but as he knows no interest but that of his Majesty, he will easily forget that loss till the conclusion of peace. *French*, 3½ pp. [*Col. Papers*, Vol. XXI, No. 38.]

April $\frac{20}{30}$. **1467.** An English translation of the preceding. *Printed in New*
Quebec. *York Documents*, III., 152-154. 6½ pp. [*Col. Papers*, Vol. XXI,
No. 39.]

April ? **1468.** Petition of James Ward to the King. His wife was convicted at the Oxford quarter sessions of stealing goods value 3s. 4d.; prays for an order for stay of execution, and for her transportation to any of his Majesty's Plantations. [*Dom., Chas. II., Vol. CXCVIII., No. 15, Cal., p. 48.*]

April 26. **1469.** Warrant to permit the ship Scout, of 70 tons, manned with foreign seamen, to make a voyage to his Majesty's Plantations in America on giving security to return. ½ p. [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol. XXV., p. 6.*]

May 3. **1470.** Warrant to permit the ship Katherine, of 100 tons, manned with foreign seamen, to make a voyage to his Majesty's Plantations in America, giving security at the Custom House to return. ½ p. [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol. XXV., p. 8.*]

May 4. **1471.** John Fitzherbert to Williamson. The Ruby is arrived at Bristol from Barbadoes laden with sugar and cotton wool, and gives account that all those parts are in good condition, but ships have no orders to take in goods as yet, so they presume that the ships and

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men will be employed to reduce the places taken by the enemy in those parts. Two ships were lost going thither, the Dolphin and the Susanna; the first, hard chased, ran ashore, and the men only were saved, who are at the Canaries. [*Dom., Chas. II., Vol. CXCI., No. 61, Col., p. 76.*]

May 4.
Nevis.

1472. Declaration of four French prisoners surprised by Capt. Morris and Capt. Eldrington above the salt ponds at St. Christopher's how the French forces are encamped. Taken before Col. James Russell, Governor. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXI., No. 40.*]

(May) 6.
Rhode Island.

1473. William Brenton, on behalf of the Council of Rhode Island to [Col. Nicolls and Commissioners]. Perceive by his letter of 20th Nov. last that several complaints have been made to him against their Government concerning the cattle seized at Misquammacock; it was done by the Commissioners' order and not by them, and as they are since informed Roger Plaisted has been put in possession of the lands he claimed at Misquammacock by Sir R. Carr, at which some are aggrieved, because they were not only there first planted, but ordered to abide by an order made at Warwick, April 1665, by his Majesty's Commissioners, which act they cannot perceive has been repealed. Request further directions. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXI., No. 41.*]

May 7.
Boston,
New England.

1474. John Winthrop, Governor of Connecticut, to Sec. Lord Arlington. According to his Majesty's commands of 22nd Feb. 1666, has had consultation with the Governor of Massachusetts and Sir Thos. Temple, of which he gave account by Capt. Christopher Clark, whose ship he hears is safely arrived in England. Has also received his Majesty's and his Lordship's letters of the 28th August, with narrative of the great and signal success of a part of his Majesty's fleet, which did not arrive at Boston till March last, when he repaired to Boston with Mr. Willis, one of the Council, and had conference with the Governor and Council of Massachusetts. Unanimously willing to relieve their dear countrymen of the Caribbee Islands, if they had the means, but their best strength is wanted for the security of these colonies, as they must always be on their guard. Informed by Col. Nicolls that the French are on the Lakes behind them and have a considerable number of veteran soldiers in Canada; that they have built forts all along the Lake for garrisons and magazines, have 2,500 or 3,000 men in Quebec and other garrisons, besides French and Dutch ships. The pretence of the French is against the Mohawk Indians, but have good cause to be jealous of greater designs. Labour to prevent the Mohawks confederating with the French against them. Had they any forces to spare, they know not of shipping for transportation. There has been for several years a general blast on the corn, which is also in use for money. Wishes they had ammunition to spare, or knew how to supply themselves with more. Beseeches his Lordship to represent to his Majesty the incapacity of his people here to send forces to the Caribbees. Printed in New York Documents, III., 154-156. 2 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXI., No. 42.*]

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May 7.

1475. Warrant for John Bowles, merchant of London, to transport 50 barrels of gunpowder to New Plymouth in New England for the use of some plantations in which he is interested on giving security not to transport them elsewhere. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol. XXV., p. 9 d.*]

May 7.
Barbadoes.

1476. Governor William Lord Willoughby to the King. Set sail from the Cowes 11th March and arrived at Barbadoes April 23rd. Found the island in such disorder that had he been an enemy, with the small force he brought is confident he could have made a fair push for it. Notwithstanding the reputation it bears in the world, and whether they speak as they think shall take them at their words because they tell him they are all loyal subjects, nor doubts but in a short time to make them so, for all the metalled lads are on his son's side, and the senators have hitherto done well, not well knowing how to do otherwise, but in a few days he becalmed all factions. Presumes the Lords Chancellor and Arlington will acquaint his Majesty with the particulars he wrote them; and if Tom Killigrew fails on his part, I shall him of his sugar. Found his two sons here, they are loyal subjects, and had not Harry stuck close to Nevis it had been lost. His old friend Cradock the day after his arrival departed this life [April 24] and will complain no more. His good friend Farmer is one of the Assembly, wishes his Majesty had no worse subjects in his English Parliament. "My brother hath dealt unkindly with me, but I forgive him, he has done so by himself, and made Diego's will by giving large legacies out of little or nothing. His accounts are confused, both as to your Majesty concerns and his own I shall only say he was honest and careless for he hath left little behind him" [*see his will, No. 1247*]. Of 800 soldiers committed to the writer's care, he has lost but four; they are received with a general satisfaction, and hopes to give a good account of their actions. "Never was old Jockey so put to it; but the best of my play is to ride a jade to the best advantage, and though I once run the hazard of your Majesty's censure for a 10*l.* bet, I shall spur twice in a place but I will now gain it, and some millions to boot, not doubting of your favourable assistance." 2 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXI., No. 43.*]

May 7.
Barbadoes.

1477. Governor Wm. Lord Willoughby to his much esteemed friend Williamson. Having given his Lordship a full account of his voyage and of affairs in these parts, will only say that on the 23rd April he arrived and found the people much dissatisfied with their Triumvirate Government, but has quieted their minds. Has called an Assembly for the better settlement of the island and carrying on the design to the Leeward Isles, where his son Henry had sent his Majesty's four ships and six merchantmen with thirty guns and 15,000 (*sic*) seamen under Capt. Berry, to relieve Nevis and destroy the French ships, which they had accomplished had not the French taken an English sloop and discovered the design, so that they secured most of their ships in Martinico and Guadaloupe harbours. Has advice by the Norwich frigate of two French ships being fired, and that Berry had sent three of the fleet to fetch off 400 of our people from Montserrat, where two Frenchmen were left Governors who were

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taken prisoners, and four more to Antigua to fetch off our people there ; with whom the Governor of Nevis doubts not to make up 2,000 fighting men to join the force sent hence to attack St. Christopher's, which may be done without much difficulty or danger ; but withall Nevis is in so desperate a condition for want of provisions and arms, that if the fleet be called off before they have further relief they cannot hold out. Has sent them advice of his arrival and assurance of assistance as soon as he hears from them, by which time he hopes Sir John Harman will be arrived. Has advice of 30 ships off Martinico supposed to be French. Report that the Colchester has retaken the Coventry with the French General, and many other Monsieurs going to a christening. Two Dutch capers have taken near 20 ships in these parts : the Colchester chased one and had carried her, but some cartridges blew up and disabled her. Has sent the Jersey and another frigate to cruise. Notwithstanding Barbadoes hath been so magnified for her strength, finds not above 4,000 fighting men. Here are 2,000 Irish, wishes he had so many Scotts for them. *Indorsed*, Rec. 16 July. 2 pp. [*Col. Papers*, Vol. XXI., No. 44.]

May 8.

1478. Order in Council. Upon memorial of M. Gravier, that he attend Lord Arlington, who is hereby authorised to compliment him with the release of the prisoners who came from Barbadoes. [*Dom., Chas. II., Vol. CXCIX., No. 112, Cal., p. 84.*]

May 9.
Fort James,
New York.

1479. Col. Nicolls to the Governor and Council of Massachusetts. By Mr. Maverick they will receive herewith copy of his Majesty's commands which came lately to his hands, wherein they will read with what prudence and tender care his Majesty reflects on the welfare of his remote colonies. Doubts not of their readiness to comply not only to that good end, but with the means, ways, and persons which his Majesty is pleased to direct in his warrant to his Commissioners. In sending this he has obeyed the orders of Lord Arlington. 1 p. [*Col. Papers*, Vol. XXI., No. 45.]

May 14.

1480. Warrant to the Officers of the Ordnance. Taking into consideration the great charges of the Duke of York in reducing and settling New York, and desiring to give some mark of his particular protection to an acquisition of such importance, his Majesty's pleasure is that they deliver to Col. Francis Lovelace, appointed Governor of New York, 100 firelocks, 100 matchlocks, 50 pikes, 30 barrels of powder, half a proportion of match, one barrel of flint stones, and 150 beds. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol. XX., p. 144.*]

May 14.

1481. John Allen to Sec. Lord Arlington. About three years past Domingo Grillo and Ambrosio Lamolini, residents in Madrid, contracted with the Royal Company for blacks to be delivered at the Plantations, Barbadoes, or Jamaica, and Alex. Bence and John Reid hired them two ships in England, at whose request the writer entered with them into the engagement ; but in respect it was dangerous for the Grillos that the Court of Spain should know the ships' contracts were made with English, the freight was to be paid to a Spaniard, who instantly assigns it to Geo. Wallis, of Cadiz, for

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the use of the contractors in England. The Grillos are bound to pay the freight money every four months; the ships have been now in their service full $2\frac{1}{2}$ years, and nothing paid since their departure from Cadiz, though there is much due from them; they pretend it is paid in the Indies, but has sent them several late letters from their own agents in Barbadoes and Jamaica that they have paid nothing. Is much prejudiced in credit thereby, and begs a letter to the Ambassador at Madrid to countenance his agents in fair demanding of the money from the Grillos, and, if they refuse then to pay it, that by a letter from his Majesty the matter may be presented by his Excellency to the Queen Regent of Spain. [*Dom. Chas. II., Vol. CC., No. 93, Cal., p. 98.*]

May 14-21. **1482.** Five several warrants from the King to permit the Anne, Bridget, Amity, James, and Robert, to make voyages, the two first vessels to Jamaica, the three last to Barbadoes. [*Dom. Entry Bk., Vol. XXV., pp. 11, 12.*]

May 15. **1483.** Col. Nicolls (to Thos. Prince, Governor, and the Assistants of New Plymouth). Has received their letter of the 9th March by Capt. Willett, who made such haste to Fort Albany, that Nicolls had no opportunity to confer with him. Believes he gave Capt. Willett the complaint of Wm. Nicarson, otherwise it is mislaid. Truly he hopes the man is rather weak in judgment than refractory; is the more confirmed therein by his desire for an appeal to his Majesty's Commissioners. Supposes the poor man may be ill advised, therefore it will be an act of mercy in the Court to pardon his indiscretions, which he will esteem as a favour done to himself. Assures them that such informations make not the least impression in him to their prejudice, as is sufficiently evidenced by his remitting the last complaint to their judgment. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXI., No. 46.*]

May 17. **1484.** Abstract of letters from Nevis and Barbadoes. Intention of the French to attack Nevis with 4,000 men out of Martinico, Guadaloupe, and St. Christopher's, and 1,500 Indians; but having taken a sloop sent by Lieut.-Gen. Willoughby to assure the Governor of Nevis that within 10 days they should have 10 sail of stout ships, the French mistaking the style apprehended they would be down the next day and desisted from their design; that our commander sent six ships to Guadaloupe, where they took eight merchantmen; that the French having six men-of-war arrived from France, and four Dutch ships that took Surinam fitted out 32 sail to attack Nevis, but the English fleet engaged them 10th May and chased them into Backstarr; that Lieut.-Gen. Willoughby having arrived with 600 men they took a new resolution to engage the enemy in their own harbours, but they went all away and our ships after them.

June 24. That Lord Willoughby sent 4th June, Capts. Morris and Godolphin with more provisions and men to the Leeward Isles. On the 9th Sir John Harman arrived with seven stout men-of-war, two ketches, and two fire-ships, which on the 11th were despatched to

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the Leeward Isles. Two ships of the Royal Company had arrived, and two licensed ships from Guinea with 1,000 "negars." 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXI, No. 47.*]

May 20.
Piscataqua.

1485. Nicholas Shapleigh to [Robt.] Mason. Has received from Col. Nicolls his patent and power to take care of his whole estate, and has made claim in his behalf to all the towns in New Hampshire, whereof part of the inhabitants are willing to comply, and part are encouraged by Capt. Richard Walderne, Peter Cuffin, and others to stick to the Government of Massachusetts, themselves having gotten great tracts of land, and fearing to be called to account. Advises him to obtain a confirmation of said patent, or the Massachusetts will assuredly continue their power, and no profit will accrue to him, but if this be attained from the King in a few years it will bring it to a very valuable estate. Masts cut from Mason's propriety laden on the Great Duke of York, and also "testimonies" from Justices of the Peace of Maine to enable Mason by arresting said masts to bring said Walderne and Cuffin to trial in England for cutting them. Has sent to the General Court of Boston to inform them of his powers, but as yet received no answer. If he attain confirmation of his patent, advises him to commissionate some persons here for carrying on the Government. A list of names given to his kinsman Joseph Mason bound for England in the Great Duke of York, viz., Henry Jocelyne, Esq., Nicholas Shapleigh, merchant, Capt. Francis Champernowne, Edward Hilton, Abraham Corbett, and Thomas Footeman. If he think fit to join his Government to the Province of Maine, which will strengthen his authority against all opposition, he will do well to empower some one here to take care of his interest in Maine, which if timely looked after, may prove very profitable. *Incloses,*

A note of remembrance to Joseph Mason. To speak to Robert Mason to send an order under his Majesty's hand for taking the government of his patent out of the Government of the Massachusetts Bay. To send commissions to the persons undernamed to carry on the Government. That the Government be joined to the Province of Maine, "which will the sooner give a repulse to the Bay, who do oppose all his Majesty's commands." *Subscribed by* Major Nich. Shapleigh, Edward Hilton, Abraham Corbett, Thomas Footeman, Nathaniel Fryer, Henry Joslin, Capt. Francis Champernowne. *Indorsed,* a memorial sent to Mr. Mason, subscribed by divers of the chief in the Province of Hampshire concerning the means of establishing the Government there. Sent in Mr. Shapleigh's letter. May, 1667. *Together 2 pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXI, Nos. 48, 48 1.*]

May 24.
Boston.

1486. Sir Thos. Temple to Sec. Lord Arlington. Has received his Majesty's letters of 22 February and 28 August 1666, and acquainted the Governor and magistrates with his Majesty's commands, who said they were in no capacity to serve his Majesty either as to Canada or the Caribbees, and promised to write their reasons to his Majesty. As soon as he heard of the necessity of Barbadoes, and of Nevis and St. Christopher's being lost, he sent a ship of his

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own of 70 tons laden with provisions to Barbadoes belonging to a Quaker, a merchant here. Has hitherto not lost a foot of Nova Scotia, though often attempted by the French. Unless his Majesty take compassion on him he is utterly ruined, for he has not received one penny all the war. Has sent an account of the place to the Lord Chancellor, which though uninhabited is the largest of his Majesty's Plantations, and incredibly fruitful in mines, especially fine copper, and in fish, and the climate and land more proper to make salt than France itself, and has sent some to Lord Anglesea to show to his Majesty, by Capt. John Scarlett. *Signed, and seal. Indorsed* by Capt. Martin, Commander of the Great Duke of York. 3 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXI., No. 49.*]

May 25. 1487. Sir Thos. Langton, Mayor of Bristol, to Williamson. Reminds him of the order which he hinted would be sent down for the discharge of the Frenchmen which came from the Plantations; desires it may be sent speedily, in regard they are in a very low condition. [*Dom., Chas. II., Vol. CCII., No. 15, Col., p. 122.*]

May 25. 1488. Gov. Wm. Lord Willoughby to Sec. Lord Arlington. Had Barbadoes. advice on 23rd inst. of a fight at sea, in Nevis Road on the 10th, which continued four or six hours; on our side 10 able ships and a fire-ship, and on the enemy's 20 men-of-war and 10 or 12 lesser vessels. During the fight a ship of Bristol in firing a gun was blown up by her own powder, and most of her seamen and 30 soldiers slain. Our fleet behaved like Englishmen, and having got the weather gauge, beat the enemy before them to the very shore of St. Christopher's, where they sheltered under Basse-terre town. It is supposed they have sustained considerable loss, but on our side only 24 are slain and 28 wounded, and our ships have come off well. Another fire-ship fitting and under consideration to offer battle or force them in Basse-terre Road, but the want of munition in the merchant ships the difficulty, and is one of their greatest wants. Hopes his son on his arrival will give a good account of them, but the danger is that the French likewise will be reinforced meantime. Resolved to go down in person with five or six ships, but finds so many things wanting to their fitting, that he will send Capt. Morris forthwith, and defer his own voyage. If he could see the seven frigates promised him in England, few hours should pass before he was under sail to the Leeward, and would not doubt to make all places English between Barbadoes and Porto Rico. But they cannot long even defend themselves without considerable supplies from England, for if France and Holland be on one side, and on the other only Barbadoes and Nevis, who can expect but that in the end they will prove too weighty; beseeches, therefore, that the promised supplies may speedily come. In the fight were six men-of-war newly come from France, and five Dutch ships; the Dutch had been at Surinam which was pitifully surrendered without resistance. The conditions, 'tis true, were not amiss, but it is small comfort to think that his Majesty's dominions are lost upon good terms, and if our fleet had been beaten at Nevis, that poor island had not met with so gentle usage, for De La Barre declared he would give no

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quarter. He had taken in 1,500 men from Guadaloupe and Martinico, intending to transport 2,000 more from St. Christopher's; and the Cannibal Indians plied off during the fight to windward in their boats, as it were hovering over their prey. On Nevis are 2,100 men in three regiments, and on St. Christopher's full 3,000 French, also great numbers of negroes in arms, and the Indians they have stirred up against us are very numerous, enough altogether to devour many such places as Nevis, but the courage of our men is good. Capt. Berry seems to still hope well of the Colchester, but Col. Russell understands by a prisoner escaped from the enemy, that she was sunk in too hasty boarding the Coventry. Has delayed this letter (till June 3) in hopes to hear from the Leeward. This is his fourth express, and his Lordship may suddenly expect a fifth. *Indorsed*, Rec. 12 Aug., answered Sept. 3. 3 pp. [*Col. Papers*, Vol. XXI., No. 50.]

May 25.

1489. News letter, being a summary of Governor Lord Willoughby's preceding letter. Also, that above 40 Virginia ships had arrived at Kinsale. *Extracts. Indorsed*, "Advices recd. Augt. 12th, 1667." [*Col. Papers*, Vol. XXI., No. 51. See also, *Dom.*, Chas. II., Vol. CCXIII., No. 60, *Cal.*, p. 381.]

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1490. News letter for Sec. Williamson. Arrival of the Submission. Jo. Smith, master, from Barbadoes with news that [Wm.] Lord Willoughby had arrived there and sent fresh supplies to his son Henry at the Leeward Islands, who had relieved Nevis, retaken Montserrat, and Antigua, and destroyed several of the French ships. 1 p. [*Col. Papers*, Vol. XXI., No. 52.]

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May 28.
New York.

1491. Col. Nicolls to M. de Tracy, at Quebec. M. [Arendt Van] Curler being anxious to visit Quebec and to kiss De Tracy's hands, Nicolls has given him a pass as well as Mons. Fountaine, a young gentleman who fell into the barbarous hands of his enemies, and by means of Curler obtained his liberty and is impatient to return to Canada. Was much offended that any peasants of that village to which M. de Courzelle was misguided should have exacted pay for provisions given to his officers and soldiers in distress. His report of the enterprise is well known, and that Father Beschefer was designed to have concluded a peace, "but in truth I am still of the opinion that the words of the Captains and Commissaries' letter will not bear such a large exposition in Europe, however those unfortunate gentlemen might be transported by their contempt of danger to hazard their lives for the pleasure of hunting." Nicolls' voyage to meet the Sieur de Cousture was of no great consequence, but intended to give him a quick dispatch. Owes a grateful acknowledgment for his forbidding the Algonquins to make war on them, though their evil intentions were never known before. Presumes the time is not far remote when "you shall find all that profession of my respects towards your son converted to your service and satisfaction, in which I shall not doubt of my master's approbation." Was wholly ignorant that any barque of his had been seized, but will make inquiry, being commanded by his Majesty not to let his allies suffer any prejudice. Divers of Tracy's soldiers, in despair of returning to Canada from Boston, and

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indeed lying under some suspicion, were transported to England, with certificates to return into France. Doubts not he will give Curler a passport for his safe return. *Printed in New York Documents, III., 156, 157. 2 pp. [Col. Papers, Vol. XVI., No. 53.]*

May 31.

1492. Case of Alex. Bence, John Reid, and John Allen, merchants, of London. Details the ill conduct of Don Domingo Grillo and Don Ambrosio Lomoline, who contracted with the Royal Company to deliver them negroes at the Plantations, were supplied with ships and mariners under agreement by Bence and Reid, and afterwards by Allen [as detailed in Allen's letter to Sec. Lord Arlington, ante, No. 1481], yet have not paid the moneys agreed for the freight, so that the sum of 80,000 pieces of eight is now due on this account, which they refuse to pay; the plaintiffs cannot recover it, though they have to satisfy the owners in London, to the great injury of their property and credit. [*Dom., Chas. II., Vol. CCII., No. 92, Cal., p. 133.*]

June 1.

1493. Warrant for the ship William and Ann, of Bristol, of 200 tons and 20 men, to go to New England for fish, to proceed to a market, and return to England. $\frac{1}{4}$ p. [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol. XXV., p. 14.*] §

June 3.

Barbadoes.

1494. Gov. Wm. Lord Willoughby to the King. Arrived April 23rd and has conquered Barbadoes, for the people are willing to lend his Majesty more than he dare borrow; yet borrow he must, for his Majesty's revenue is already indebted more than will be paid during his life, besides the engagement to the Earl of Carlisle's creditors, whereof he will send the Lord Treasurer a plain account. This island has done great things of late for preserving of Nevis, and therefore begs his Majesty for his own sake to send 40 good great guns, without which he cannot defend the shipping from "pitiful pikeroons," though in harbour. For his own part, is like to get nothing but honour, and that on hard terms, and 'tis satisfaction enough if he can preserve his Majesty's; so again beseeches his Majesty to send him three or four nimble fifth-rate frigates and great guns, with good store of great shot. If in this bold address he appears not a good courtier will endeavour to prove an obedient and loyal subject. 2 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXI., No. 54.*]

June 5.

Virginia.

1495. Gov. Sir Wm. Berkeley to (Sec. Lord Arlington). Age and misfortunes have withered his desires as well as his hopes. Though ambition commonly leaves sober old age covetousness does not. Has done the King and his blessed father all faithful services; solicits the customs of 200 hogsheads of tobacco he has now sent home. His brother, who is the cause of his bold request, will solicit his Lordship for the grant. $1\frac{1}{2}$ pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXI., No. 55.*]

June 5-8.

1496. Minutes of the Council of Barbadoes. Present: William Lord Willoughby, Governor, Col. Philip Bell and Henry Drax, of the Council. Proposals of the Governor to the Assembly: 1. To consider about settling the militia and fortifying the island. 2. About quartering 350 soldiers under Sir Tobias Bridge at or near the seaports. 3. About the condition of Surinam, and what is to be done there. 4. To appoint Commissioners to examine the public levies and draw

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a short Act to compel payment where they are behind. 5. To peruse Mr. White's papers and consider what is fit to be done. 6. To draw a letter to the Governor of New England for sending masts and other necessaries.

June 8.—Order to every housekeeper to deliver to the churchwarden at his parish church a list of all Christian men in his house or plantation; and also the number of soldiers he is bound to maintain by law; also that the vestry, churchwardens, and housekeepers meet as aforesaid the Assemblymen of their parish, who shall give them further account of the intention of their meeting. 2 pp. [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XI., pp. 169, 170.*]

June 10. 1497. Sir Thos. Langton, Mayor of Bristol, to Williamson. Sends the names of the three Frenchmen who came from Barbadoes with papers relating to them; they are very inconsiderable persons. [*Dom., Chas. II., Vol. CCIV., No. 35, Cal., p. 169.*]

June 15. 1498. Lieut.-Gen. Henry Willoughby to his father Wm. Lord Willoughby. Refers to enclosed account of what passed to the day of his setting sail for St. Christopher's. On 6th at midnight set forward "our design for St. Christopher," having resolved at a council of war that the attempt should be made by daylight, but the boats being somewhat scattered that opportunity was lost, and the enemy took the alarm. Next morning a landing was attempted near Pelham's river, betwixt Basseterre and the Old Road, and a considerable body got ashore without the loss of four men (*sic*), but by mistake of the guide the party marched up a hill where the ground broke and slid under them; the enemy stoutly defended the place, but by the assistance of concealed banks, barricadoes, and bushes, the enemy flanked ours every way, galling them very much; our men still fought valiantly, but at last were forced to retreat after 2½ hours dispute, about 200, mostly wounded, being forced to lay down their arms, and 150 killed. Was all the time of the fight rowing from ship to ship near the shore to order the better to each their business. Some were shot in the boats as well as on board, but though there wanted not for deliberate counsel and valour in the soldiers, it pleased God to give them a repulse. Returned to Basseterre Road and received intelligence of further cruelties by instigation of the French committed at Antigua by the Indians; whereupon, as also in favour of his wounded on shore, he made demands of the enemy, as the enclosed will show. After receipt of their answer, finding the soldiers somewhat dismayed at their repulse, it was not judged wisdom at this time to put them on a new onset, but rather to flesh "them with some hoped for success at Guadaloupe, Marigalante, and Martinico;" but his Lordship's letter of the 7th put more spirit into the soldiers. Intends on 17th to set forward on that design, hoping that his Lordship's recruits and these forces may meet to better purpose against the enemy than hitherto; but it may not be unreasonable for his Lordship to afford all possible additional supplies of men. Morrice and Godolphin arrived with the fleet at Basseterre, and with two frigates battered at another place to divert the enemy while they made the onset. It is judged that they slew 300 or 400 of the enemy,

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and a man who was taken and afterwards escaped in one place saw 100 of them dead. Sir John Harman's fleet has arrived: he is not without hopes, after his return from Martinico, whither he is gone to surprise a fleet, to be in a condition further to attempt some, if not all the French islands, although no more forces be sent from Barbadoes. 3 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXI., No. 56.*]

June 15.
Boston.

1499. Edward Rawson, Secretary to the Court of the Massachusetts, to Col. Nicolls. His of the 9th May received from Sam. Maverick, and communicated to the Governor and Council, who gave Mavericke an opportunity to present the copy of his Majesty's letter, and Nicolls' also with the instructions from the Commissioners for the prize office. His Majesty's Commissioners were to meet those of the States of Holland at Breda on 10 April for consummating a happy peace. *Incloses,*

Same by order of the General Court to Same. His letter with copy of the King's order received, whereby they understand his Majesty's provision for the safe return of vessels to England, which may suitably accommodate the affairs of his Majesty's other Plantations, but prove full of inconvenience to this colony. The season of returning their ships for England has for many years been the beginning of winter, at which time they will endeavour to attend his Majesty's order, but at other times there are but few and of small burden that adventure to Ireland, to hinder which till the stated days would prove of more damage to his Majesty and themselves than advantage. Are not also out of hope that before there be any need of putting this order in execution the cause may be removed. Have formerly been moved by himself, and since by what he wrote to Major-General Leverett for their resolution for owning his commission from the Lords Commissioners of the Prize Office during the war with the Dutch. Have not till now had any sight of their Lordships' instructions for his receiving his Majesty's dues by prizes condemned in any of the Courts here, but will duly promote in any orderly proceedings the advancements of his Majesty's rights in that matter with safety to their own rights and privileges according to patent. Boston, 1667. June 15. *Together 2 pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXI., Nos. 57, 58.*]

June 19.
Barbadoes.

1500. Sir James Modyford to Sec. Lord Arlington. It is now full eight weeks and a day since his arrival here; was going hence in a vessel of 40 tons but Lord Willoughby contradicted it. Is now once more on his voyage, having hired the Marygold of 20 guns for 200*l.*, to carry him and his people down to Jamaica. Upon Sir Jno. Harman's coming in with nine men-of-war on the 8th wrote to Lord Willoughby to spare him one of his Majesty's ketches, but was denied it. Sends copies of letter and reply. $\frac{3}{4}$ p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXI., No. 59.*]

June 19.

1501. Minute of the Council of Barbadoes. Christopher Codrington was this day sworn of the Council. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. [*Col. Enten II., No. XI., p. 170.*]

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June 19.

1502. Statement by Derrick Dieters, skipper of the *Fortune* galliot of Hamburg, of the particulars of his voyage to Martinico and traffic there. The French told him that since they took St. Christopher's and Antigua they had taken Montserrat about 18 or 20 weeks since; that young Willoughby was before St. Christopher's with four frigates and 10 great merchantmen about 10 weeks since, and that the English had burnt one Dutch and one French ship at St. Christopher's. Did not hear of any of the French King's ships in those parts, but saw 11 great French merchant ships, which came from St. Christopher's upon advice or expectation of the English fleet arriving there, and anchored at Martinico, first under the fort and then in a close harbour, for more security against the English. [*Dom., Chas. II., Vol. CCVI., No. 76, Cal. p. 211.*]

June 21.

1503. John Sparke to Thos. Knight. Has news that 14 or 16 ships arrived yesterday at Plymouth, and that Montserrat, St. Christopher's, and Antigua are possessed by the English. [*Dom., Chas. II., Vol. CCVI., No. 117, Cal., p. 218.*]

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[June 22.]

1504. News letter addressed to Williamson. About the Allen of Poole taken up by [Fras.] Lord Willoughby for the expedition to the Leeward Isles which was taken and carried to Guadaloupe. Arrival of two French vessels at Rochelle which escaped from the English at the Leeward Isles; also of George Sparkes at Plymouth, by whom Lieut.-Gen. [Henry] Willoughby sent a packet which was taken by the French; as also the *Jane* of Dartmouth and a ship from Guinea with 60 negroes. *Indorsed*, "Barbadoes, Rec. June 22." 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXI., No. 60.*]

June ?

1505. Representation of the Governor and Council of Virginia to the King. Being a full and particular relation of the depredations of a Dutch fleet of four men-of-war in James river; also of their inability to build the fort commanded by his Majesty, and where other forts are of more advantage to the colony, and of the ill effects of Lord Baltimore's making void the cessation from planting tobacco. Signed by Sir W. Berkeley, Tho. Ludwell, Ric. Bennett, Robt. Smith, Ab. Wroth, Tho. Swann, Nathaniel Bacon, Thomas Stegge, John Carter, Edward Carter, Geo. Reade, Theod. Blande, and Augustine Warner. 7 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXI., No. 61.*]

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June 24.
Virginia.

1506. Thos. Ludwell, Sec., to (Sec. Lord Arlington). A very particular relation of four Dutch ships coming into James river, burning the *Elizabeth* frigate, and taking some merchantmen, which misfortune the Governor would have repaired by fitting out ships and fighting them, but the enemy was gone before he could get them ready. But 14 old guns in the island besides the 10 taken out of the *Elizabeth*. Hopes the impost of two shillings per hogshead will not be taken from them. *Four closely written pages.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXI., No. 62.*]

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1507. Affidavit of the merchant of the *Handmaid*, lately arrived from Virginia. That Captain Lightfoot of his Majesty's ship *Elizabeth* had a day's notice of the four Dutch ships coming

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into James river. Had he gone to the assistance of Captain Conway, who fought them six hours, the enemy's ships might have been taken, but he went to a wedding with a wench he took over from England; the *Elizabeth*, which was burnt by the enemy, fired but one gun. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXI., No. 63.*]

June 24.
Virginia.

1508. Thomas Ludwell, Sec., to John Lord Berkeley of Stratton. How the Dutch with five men-of-war burnt the King's frigate and about 20 sail of merchant ships, of which they carried away about 18. Refers him to a declaration for the particulars of their misfortune; the Governor's condition is the saddest he ever saw. Only two complaints can the merchants and seamen make against them, the not building a fort at Point Comfort, and the loss of the King's ship. Remarks thereon: as to building said fort neither their means nor abilities could comply with. Describes the extreme poverty of the country as unable to supply their own necessities and to pay the taxes equal to such fortifications. Arguments against building such fort, "nor is it of any certain defence for James river." Dreads the King inclining his ear to those who would obtain of his Majesty a proprietary over them, or reduce them under a company, a condition very contrary to the wishes and affections of this country. The Governor, against all their entreaties, resolved to solicit his recall. Sends letter signed by all the Council beseeching the King to continue the Governor amongst them. Begs his Lordship's protection, since it was his goodness that placed him there as Sec. of Virginia. In reference to a shallop taken by the Dutch, and some papers he sends about the cessation of planting tobacco. 3 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXI., No. 64.*]

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1509. Answer of the Governor and Council of Virginia on behalf of themselves and the said Colony addressed to the King and the Privy Council. Being a complaint against Lord Baltimore, Governor of Maryland, for disallowing the cessation from planting tobacco for a year as stipulated by his own Commissioners. *Signed by* Sir Wm. Berkeley, Thos. Ludwell, Sec., Robt. Smith, Rich. Bennett, Theodoric Blande, Thos. Stegge, Nath. Bacon, Hen. Corbin, Miles Cary, Fras. Willis, Thos. Swann, Geo. Reade, and Edward Carter, and by Robt. Wynne, Speaker. *Certified copy by* Thos. Ludwell, Sec. This paper was presented to the King in Council on 16th October 1667. 7 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXI., No. 65.*]

une 25.

1510. Thos. Cupper to Warwick Yard. Report by Geo. Sparke who left Barbadoes on the 4th April. Two days before a ketch from Guinea reported that our fleet which they left on the coast did not intend to follow them till two months after. Ten ships of war were gone to reduce St. Christopher's, Antigua, and Montserrat, among them the four frigates sent hence, which in their way met a French ship laden with arms and ammunition for St. Christopher's, and discharged her at Barbadoes. Left 50 sail of merchant ships there, which were not to depart till the return of the St. Christopher's fleet; 'twill be the latter end of August ere they may be expected home. [*Dom., Chas. II., Vol. CCVII., No. 3, Cal., p. 229.*]

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June 25.

1511. News from Barbadoes. Arrival of a vessel at Plymouth with letters of 25th June, by which appears, that Sir John Harman arrived there the 8th, and was despatched by Governor Lord Wm. Willoughby the 11th to the Leeward Isles, where all was well. From Guinea were arrived four ships, two of the Company's and two private; in which had happened a great mortality of negroes and of the ships' companies. A ship of the Guinea Company, Capt. Yard, laden with negroes, taken by a Dutch ship out of Surinam; which by its situation is like much to gall the Guinea trade. *In the handwriting of Williamson.* 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXI, No. 66.*]

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1512. Report of Cullen, master of the ship Prosperous. That he was taken (by the French?) near Scilly, 17th June last, laden with sugar from Barbadoes. Lord Willoughby arrived end of April, and put the people in such heart that they fear not any enemy. The English had burnt several French ships, and retaken Montserrat and Antigua, which they quitted after having destroyed the fortifications and plantations. The Colchester had retaken the Coventry with several French gentlemen. The Barbadoes merchant had arrived with above 300 negroes. Forty stout ships full of soldiers were at Brest ready to sail; as also 11 Flushingers and five French privateers, in readiness for the Barbadoes fleet. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXI, No. 67.*]

June 26.
Whitehall.

1513. Warrant to the Attorney-General. To prepare a surrender of the Letters Patent under the Great Seal in the first year of his Majesty's reign to Ralph Lord Hopton, Henry Earl of St. Alban's, John Lord Culpeper, John Lord Berkeley, Sir William Morton, Sir Dudley Wyatt, and Thomas Culpeper, their heirs and assigns, of a parcel of land bounded by and within the head of the rivers of Tappahannock *alias* Rapahannock and Quiriough or Patawomeck and Chesapeake Bay, together with said rivers themselves, and Lord Hopton, Lord Culpeper, Sir Dudley Wyatt, and Thos. Culpeper being since dead, and Lord Hopton having conveyed his interest to John Trethewy and his heirs, also to prepare a new bill to pass under the Great Seal to the said Earl of St. Alban's, Lord Berkeley, Sir William Morton, and John Trethewy, their heirs and assigns, of the said territory or parcel of ground, but with the provisos that no contract or grant made by the Governor and Council of Virginia of any part of the premises before 29 Sept., 13 Car. II. (1661) to any now in actual possession be subject to suit and service without their consent, and to have power of appeal, such lands as are not possessed or planted within 21 years to remain in the King's disposal, with other reservations. *See No. 1656.* 3 pp. [*Dom. Entry Bk., Vol. XXV., p. 18.*]

June 28.
Virginia.

1514. Nicholas Perrey to King Charles II. Hearing of the dreadful firing of that fatal city of London, we further heard of your Majesty's disconsolation thereat; however, since it was God his pleasure to suffer it, hopes and doubts not his Majesty is content with God's judgment. Your Governor appointed here in Virginia with his Assembly say I am mad, and, continues the writer, a prisoner

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here in Virginia. Humbly craves the King's letters of command for him to go to England. Has requested Sir William Thomson to present this. *Answered*,

1514. I. Perrey to the King. Begging 5*l.* or 6*l.* to defray his expenses from Plymouth, 3 Sept. 1667.

1514. II. Demand of Perrey addressed to the Governor and Council of Virginia. For a suspension of all suits depending until his return out of England. Virginia, 27 March 1661. *Together* 4 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXI., Nos. 68, 68 I., II.*]

June 29.

1515. J. Haysham, junr., to James Hickes. A. Hamburger, from Madeira, has brought a packet of letters from Sir John Harman, Commander of a squadron of seven frigates and two fire-ships which had set sail for the Western islands. The French have plundered Antigua and the other small islands, but left no men there. [*Dom., Chas. II., Vol. CCVII., No. 104, Col., p. 244.*]

June 29.

1516. Sir John Harman to (De La Barre, Gov. of Martinico). Seized a sloop of Martinico about 14 days since, by whose men was informed he has a considerable number of English prisoners whom he uses worse than his Indian slaves. Writes to put him in mind of the mutability of fortune, and that though he may yet judge himself to be the uppermost spoke in the wheel, how soon he may change fortune with his captives, whom he sends to demand. 'Tis easy for Harman to destroy their towns and storehouses, if not their whole island, but if they will send said prisoners, will do them no further prejudice, save to the shipping, which cannot escape him. Expects a speedy answer by the bearer, Capt. Barrett. *Indorsed*, To the French at Martinico. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXI., No. 69.*]

June 30.
On board the
Lyon
[Martinico?]

1517. Sir John Harman to [Wm. Lord Willoughby]. Departing from his Lordship on 10th inst. he arrived at Nevis on the 13th. Supposes he has had account from the Lieutenant-General of the unfortunate attempt at St. Christopher's. At a council held next day on shore at Nevis it was resolved not to fall upon St. Christopher's again, but on some weaker island; but the ketch, Portsmouth, having taken a war sloop of Martinico, brought information that the French fleet were in Martinico Road; whereupon set sail that night with the ships he brought out of England and the Jersey and Norwich, leaving Capt. Berry to command the rest, and on the 19th came within sight of the French fleet of 23 or 24 men-of-war and merchant ships, with three fire-ships, lying close by the shore under the protection of three forts. After six or seven attempts, prevented by contrary winds or absolute calms, on 25th fired the Admiral and six or seven of their best ships, since when all are sunk save two or three, which Harman would not have left but for the necessity of watering at Montserrat. Sends copy of his letter to M. De La Barre, Governor of Martinico and Viceroy in the Caribbees, with answer, and list of prisoners on both sides. Had great hopes to have got off our prisoners, but had none to exchange, and the destruction of their fleet has not yet brought them low enough to surrender them. Will consider his Lordship's intimations concerning

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Surinam and sending a ship to New England. Refers to Capt. Worthen, the bearer, for further information. Not more than 80 men besides wounded have been lost, but there has been much damage to hulls, rigging, &c., with very great expense of powder and shot. Prays his Lordship to send transcript of this to England. If it be thought fit to attempt any of the enemy's islands could wish Sir Tobias Bridge with him. *Indorsed by Williamson*, R. 9 Sept. 2 pp. [*Col. Papers*, Vol. XXI., No. 70.]

July 5.

1518. Certificate by John Fenn that there is no money remaining in the hands of Sir George Carteret upon account of a Privy Seal to Sir Tobias Bridge for the charges of a regiment of foot raised for Barbadoes wherewith to answer an order of Council of 13 March last for payment of 66*l.* 19*s.* to Lord Willoughby of Parham, *see ante*, No. 1438. [*Dom., Chas. II., Vol. CCVIII., No. 93, Cal., p. 269.*]

July 7.

1519. Jo. Carlisle to Williamson. Hopes of a peace with Holland. It is reported that the States have sent to their fleet to cause them to desist from further attempts on the coast; also that the Dutch have taken Surinam from us. [*Dom., Chas. II., Vol. CCVIII., No. 130, Cal., p. 274.*]

July 9.
Barbadoes.

1520. Gov. Wm. Lord Willoughby to [Joseph] Williamson, Sec. to Lord Arlington. Refers him to letters to Lord Arlington. Thinks he has conquered this island with good words, but that will not do with Monsieur. God send us peace or two good regiments at least. Never man was so out in his judgment as Sir John Colleton, who named Sir John Yeamans to exceed all men for interest in this island. Building on his information Gov. Willoughby named him for a judge, when the Assembly brought in matters of so high a nature against him that he durst not stand the test, though the Governor offered to stand by him. This place is pleasant, the company good, the power great, and hopes in time to give a good account of it. They had an ill brush at St. Kitts, Col. Stapleton, Lt.-Col. Cutter, and Capt. Talbot, hurt and taken; brave Rellamont killed, and Williamson's friend Scott escaped, who will give a true account of the business. In requital Sir John Harman has burnt 19 or 20 great French ships in Martinico road. *Indorsed*, Rec. Sept. 9. 1 p. [*Col. Papers Vol. XXI., No. 71.*]

July 10.
Nevis.

1521. Gov. James Russell to Wm. Lord Willoughby at Barbadoes. Is confident that the Lieut.-Gen. has not omitted to give account of what has passed. Sir John Harman has returned from Martinico, where he destroyed the French fleet of 23 sail. Had it not been for his Excellency's great care in sending men, arms, and ammunition they had undoubtedly been a prey to the enemy; but now being masters of the seas they hope in good time to be masters of the land, so it was this day resolved that Sir John Harman should sail and "larum" St. Christopher's, beat their forts and towns about their ears, and use all means to take some prisoners for better intelligence. Are much weakened with loss and sickness occasioned through want of provisions, having had great droughts, no supplies these many months from Europe or New England, and a multi-

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tude of women and children from other islands. Have enough of sugars, and desires that what provision can be spared from his Lordship's Island, may be ordered down hither, where a good price and quick despatch may be had. *Incloses,*

1521. 1. Resolutions taken at a Council of War held at the house of Lieut.-Col. Rand. Russell. Present, Lieut.-General Henry Willoughby, Sir Tobias Bridge, Sir John Harman, and Col. James Russell, Governor. That a messenger be sent to the Governor of St. Christopher's with supplies for our officers prisoners there, who is to make the best inquiry he can concerning the condition and strength of the island. In case the intelligence is not satisfactory Sir John Harman shall use all means for gaining off prisoners from St. Christopher's, either English or French. If an attack be feasible, forthwith to put it in execution. That the four merchant ships under Cpts. Collier, Randall, Caine, and Morgan be discharged from his Majesty service, which will furnish Sir John Harman with 20 able seamen each. Not to take off any person without a ticket from the Governor. *Together 3½ pp. [Col. Papers, Vol. XXI., Nos. 72, 72 1.]*

July 10.
Barbadoes.

1522. John Reid to (Sec. Lord Arlington). Recommends the bearer Capt. Edward Burd, who was Commander of the Margaret which was lost in that unfortunate Leeward expedition under Lord Francis Willoughby. After the loss of his ship he was indeed the remarkable person; that behaved himself valiantly at Todosantes, where he fought till wounded dangerously in the head, and lost the use of his left arm, which is in danger to be cut off. He lost a great part of his estate in the hurricane. In the worst of times, whilst his Lordship was in Spain, Reid employed him, and ever found him loyal and a stout Commander. Beseeches him to favour his just pretensions that he may see his Lordship has somewhat more than an ordinary kindness for the writer. *1½ pp. [Col. Papers, Vol. XXI., No. 73.]*

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1523. Petition of Capt. Edward Burd, late Commander of the Margaret of Leith, to the King and Council. Said vessel was freighted at Barbadoes with tobacco, sugar, &c., to the value of 5,000*l.*; but pressed by the late Lord Willoughby for his Majesty's service in the expedition to the Leeward Isles at 180*l.* per mensem, provision being made as is usual in case she should be lost. The present Lord Willoughby, Council, and Assembly of Barbadoes have certified that petitioner behaved valiantly in taking two men-of-war and a merchant at Todos Los Santos, which he kept possession of nine days, till having lost 60 men and received a shot in the head and another in the arm, of which he has lost for ever the use, he was overpowered and detained prisoner 10 months till he paid 110*l.* ransom. Both petitioner's ship and prizes to the value of 1,436*l.* were destroyed by that memorable hurricane and he has lost 350*l.* for ransom and extraordinary expenses. Prays for a warrant for the prize ship Convertive lying in Scotland in a ruinous condition. *1 p. [Col. Papers, Vol. XXI., No. 74.]*

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July 12.

1524. "Major Scott's relation." Shall begin with our landing at Barbadoes 23rd April last, where they found the Triennial Government no way answering the end designed, for Messrs. Barwick and Hawley would not comply with anything proposed by Lieut.-General Willoughby for his Majesty's service without some show of severity. On his Excellency's arrival, the Assembly was dissolved and new writs issued for calling the choice together, when all old matters ill done against his interest was passed and the interest of his Majesty managed with great satisfaction. The 23rd May Lieut.-Gen. Willoughby on the earnest motion of the Nevis people, and for resettling Antigua, Montserrat, Saba, and Anguilla, and asserting his Majesty's interest on St. Christopher's, departed with the Jersey and East India merchant and a victualler; arrived at Nevis on 26th where they found the successful fleet under Capt. Berry, who a few days before fought the French and Dutch, at least three times their number in ships and men, and after a sharp dispute chased them into their sanctuary and remained masters of the seas. Their army consisting of 3,200 men was mustered 2nd June, and on 6th they were preparing for landing at St. Christopher's, the forlorn of 700 men placed in boats, the reserve in yachts, and the main body in ships, the distance between the Road at Nevis where they lay and St. Christopher's being five leagues; all committed to Capt. Carteret, Admiral, but no signal could be given for fear of alarming the enemy, and owing to the want of particular orders and the darkness, the ships sailed different courses, which maritime error put a period to that service. On the 7th a plan was digested which is described for weighing at four in the morning of the 8th; but weighing later than was designed, gave the French too much notice where they designed to land. "And now began the tragedy;" the forlorn landed under Capt. Cotter, an Irish gentleman, and the reserve under Col. Stapleton, Major Scott, and many others; there grew a dispute between the English and the Irish officers, and the Irish refused to follow the guide appointed by the Lt.-Genl., and attempted a gully, where after some slight wounds, they were taken, he will not say surrendered to the French, but their soldiers of the same nation by a general shout surrendered themselves to the enemy, whilst most of the English officers and soldiers found graves, and those few that survived galled the enemy till the French, though there were not above 100 English, and they their whole army of horse and foot, after many sallies upon them, made them a tender of their lives, which many would not accept but committed themselves to the sea, and seven were saved by the bravery of the boats, the Lieut.-General himself venturing very frankly to save his men. After anchoring at Basseterre the Lieut. sent on the 9th to the French to desire burial for the slain, careful usage for the wounded and prisoners, and exchange of prisoners, and to say that he would exact satisfaction for the breach of Articles and inhumanities at Antigua and Montserrat before he left the Leeward Isles. To which the French General St. Lawrence answered that all humanity might be expected to dead, wounded, and prisoners; that gentlemen of France needed no spur; that a trench had been made for the dead; that

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prisoners should be exchanged; and that as to breach of Articles M. Cletheroe, Governor of Martinico, commanded at Antigua and Montserrat, and that the gentlemen of St. Christopher's abhorred all breach of faith, and they desired only such treatment for French or Dutch as they afforded to the King of Great Britain's subjects; and that as to the Lieut.-General's resolution to have satisfaction, the gentlemen of France are ever prepared to receive an enemy, and that the island would receive a greater strength than the King of England can send, unless he employ his whole fleet from Europe to take St. Christopher's. Sir John Harman arrived 13th, with the Lion, Crown, Newcastle, Dover, Bonaventure, Assistance, Assurance, two fire-ships, and two ketches, but before his arrival the Lt.-Genl. had dispatched men and ammunition to Antigua and Montserrat and other islands that have suffered by the French, and where he had ordered forts to keep possession for his Majesty, for the reasons given. In this vacancy Sir John Harman destroyed the whole French fleet of 24 good ships at anchor at Martinico, and is returned to Nevis, having visited the new settled island on his way. This 12th July Major Scott was despatched by the Lieut.-Genl. "to capitulate the capricious humours of the French," negotiate the exchange of prisoners, and make the best judgment he could of their strength, which he finds to be, one veteran regiment from Picardy, about 700 horse, a forlorn of dragoons, about 2,500 planters, though the French say 4,000. Yet the Lieut.-Genl, unless Sir Tobias Bridge, and the gravity of some others accustomed to a more methodical way of fighting, more for profit than danger, doth divert, will in few days make another attempt on St. Christopher's, where if they once get footing, they need not doubt being masters of that island. *Indorsed by Williamson*, Major Scott's relation till 12th July 1667. 6 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXI., No. 75.*]

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1525. Petition of Major John Scott to the King. Was employed Commander-in-chief of a small fleet and of a regiment of foot in 1665 and 1666 in an expedition against the Dutch on Tobago, and at New Zealand, Desse Cuba, and Timberan on the main of Guiana; in which, by the assistance of the Caribbee nation, petitioner burnt and destroyed the enemy's towns, forts, goods, and settlements to the value of 160,000*l.*, and disbursed for his Majesty's service 73,788 lbs. of Muscavado sugar. Prays for satisfaction out of the moiety of 4½ per cent. at Barbadoes. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXI., No. 76.*]

1526. Petition of Col. John Scott to the King. Petitioner disbursed in the late war with the Dutch and French 1,620*l.*, 738*l.* of which his Majesty ordered Will. Lord Willoughby in Feb. 1667-8 to charge on the 4½ per cent. in Barbadoes, but petitioner has received no return but that there is more charged upon it than it can satisfy. Petitioner also lost a ketch value 500*l.* in Francis Lord Willoughby's unfortunate voyage, and was forced to pay for provisions for his soldiers on the coast of Guiana. Prays his Majesty to order the whole, or such part thereof as he shall think fit, to be paid. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXI., No. 77.*]

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1527. Petition of Thos. Ross to the King. That by Letters Patent of 9th April, 16 Chas. II. [*mistake for 15 Chas. II., see ante, No. 435*], his Majesty granted petitioner and Thomas Chiffinch, and the survivor, the office of Receiver-General of all revenues and profits, &c. payable to his Majesty from his Plantations in Africa and America, with a fee of 400*l.* a year, in pursuance of which the Earl of Southampton, then Lord Treasurer, wrote to Fras. Lord Willoughby, then Governor at Barbadoes, directing him to pay said fee; nevertheless petitioner has not hitherto received any part thereof. Understanding that by several contracts and agreements a revenue is settled to his Majesty from Barbadoes and the Caribbees, the first payment to be at Midsummer next coming, prays he may receive said revenue and be allowed his salary. *Annexed.*

1527. I. Extract of patent to Thos. Ross and Thos. Chiffinch above referred to; also Article 6 of Lord Willoughby's instructions in reference to the appointment of collectors, receivers, treasurers, and such other officers.

1527. II. Lord Treasurer Southampton to [Gov. Lord Willoughby]. As he was well acquainted with the patent to Ross and Chiffinch and agreed the usefulness of their employment, now takes notice that Gov. Willoughby has in some good measure settled a revenue for his Majesty in Barbadoes, and recommends said Ross and Chiffinch to the execution of their employment, and to admit them or their deputies to keep accounts to correspond with the Governor's. Southampton House, 1664, June 14. *Together 3½ pp. [Col. Papers, Vol. XXI., Nos. 78-80.]*

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July 13.

1528. Geoffrey Shakerley to Williamson. A vessel from Barbadoes brings news of 200 sail there bound homewards which will not come out till towards winter, and of the retaking of Montserrat by the English, the French and Irish upon the island sent prisoners to Nevis. [*Dom., Chas. II., Vol. CCIX., No. 73, Cal., p. 289.*]

July 13.

(Nevis.)

1529. Sir Tobias Bridge to Wm. Lord Willoughby at Barbadoes. Arrived on 9th inst. with their two companies in good health, and delivered his Lordship's letters to the Lt.-Gen. and Sir John Harman, who arrived the evening before. Next morning it was resolved to send Major Scott to the Governor of St. Christopher's, with a letter from the Lt.-Gen. and 20*l.* for the relief of the English officers there, who was, if possible, to get a true understanding of the strength and condition of the French. He returned with little satisfaction, and complains of Capt. Cotter's great familiarity with the French Governor, and says that most of our soldiers prisoners, especially Irish, have taken up arms for the French. Next morning came a messenger from the Governor of St. Christopher's with a letter to the Lt.-Gen., and letters from the English officers. Capt. Cotter and others complain much of Major Scott's imprudent carriage in the message, and ill deportment in the engagement. Sir John Harman intends this night to sail on the coast of St. Christopher's and alarm their forts, to land small parties

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in the night, and do what prejudice he can by taking prisoners, burning houses, and the like, and with his boats to make an attempt upon the shallops in the harbour, which otherwise will be apt to do small vessels trading to this island some prejudice. Expects if they get prisoners to be truly informed of the strength and condition of the place, and if not feasible to attempt further, will take further resolutions. The forces of these places will hardly answer expectation; provisions waste apace, have no bread, much of the beef is useless, and no vessels have come from New England. Capt. Mallett with 150 men has returned from St. Martin's with 25 head of cattle. The Lieut.-Gen. is very industriously careful in all that his Lordship has intrusted him with. The merchant ships here in the King's service have been discharged, as they would consume the remainder of the stores. *Indorsed*, Received 26th. 3 pp. [*Col. Papers*, Vol. XXI., No. 81.]

July 14.
Nevis.

1530. Henry Willoughby to his father Lord Willoughby, Governor of Barbadoes. Wrote by Capt. Godolphin at large. Since the return of Sir John Harman and the arrival of the rest of Sir Tobias Bridge's regiment, they have called a Council of War, the result of which he encloses [*see enclosure*, No. 1521. i.] So sent a boat to Basseterre with a flag of truce, but cannot gain much intelligence. Sir John Harman is intended to St. Christopher's with ships and guides, to get off some prisoners for better intelligence, with whom he intends to embark himself; then if it can be rationally concluded to make a new attempt on that island, they will effect it. Has discharged the four merchant ships mentioned, and also Capt. Morris. *Indorsed*, "Received 26th July." 1 p. [*Col. Papers*, Vol. XXI., No. 82.]

July 16.
Nevis.

1531. Major John Scott to Joseph Williamson. Arrival of two ships from St. Martin's, an island taken from the Spaniard by the French and Dutch in 1645; 500 of our soldiers and seamen burnt all their houses, sacked the island, and took a few prisoners, but most of the people took sanctuary in the mountains. Has omitted a particular account of the killed and wounded at St. Christopher's; they lost, killed 506, wounded 284, most of them mortally, and prisoners 140, of which he redeemed 40 by exchange, who give a very strange account of Lieut.-Col. Stapleton and Capt. Cottar and 70 Irish; of the French were slain 130 and wounded 340. Our army still consists of about 3,000 men. The French at St. Christopher's, in horse and foot, are 2,000 in pay besides planters; at Guadaloupe, 400 in pay and 2,500, planters; at Martinico, a life guard of Mons. De la Barre, French Governor of the Caribbees, 600 buccaneers, and 6,000 planters. The King of France has given strict charge to secure Martinico of all his islands, for the harbour's sake. Was wounded in the arm, breast, and shoulder, and in four boats that adventured to take him up were 20 men killed and wounded, but is well recovered. This night had the forerunner of a hurricane. He will hear the account of the Irish here sent by one Smith, a minister: knows he abuses them strangely in general, though many

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of that nation here have carried it very handsomely. 2 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXI., No. 83.*]

July 17.

1532. H. Norwood to Williamson. A troublesome distemper has hitherto prevented him from presenting the inclosed papers; to enlighten obscurities therein Mr. Ludwell is well able if admitted to an audience. *Incloses,*

1532. I. Brief of what I (Norwood) could gather as grievances in Virginia. The extreme and grievous taxes: two millions of tobacco raised for building forts at the heads of the rivers upon great many new plantations: injuries done in the Courts through the Governor's passion, age, or weakness: the great sway of the Council over the Assembly: the Governor licensing some to trade with the Indians: and not timely suppressing their incursions.

1532. II. Heads of the Company's Charter granted by King James. *Together 4 pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXI., Nos. 84, 84 I., II.*]

July 19.
Fort James,
New York.

1533. Circular letter from [Col. Nicolls] to the Justices of the Peace, Constables, and Overseers of Southampton, Easthampton, Southold, Scatacot, Huntington, Oyster Bay, and Hempstead. The noise of war sounds from far in other Plantations, and it becomes necessary in his Majesty's name to require them to put their militia into the following ways of defence: 1st. That one third of the companies now afoot fit themselves with horses, saddles, and arms, so as to be ready at an hour's warning. 2nd. That the rest remain about their Plantations as much as may be. 3rd. If any town be more in danger than another the neighbouring towns shall send relief. 4th. The horsemen of each town shall choose a corporal to conduct them to the rendezvous, where the whole body shall elect their Captain, Lieutenant, and Cornet. Lastly. The justices, constables, overseers, and military officers are required to promote his Majesty's service strenuously and diligently for the preservation of the peace. *Draft in Nicolls' handwriting. Printed in New York Documents, III., 157, 158. 1 p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXI., No. 85.*]

July?

1534. William Harris to Col. Nicolls. Is more oppressed than when Nicolls required the Government of Rhode Island to order speedy execution on the writer's behalf against John Harrad [? Harwood]; which the sergeant neglected, to gain his own ends with the men of Warwick, their adversaries. The Assembly has declared the sergeant not guilty, and that the Act commanding said execution was a surreptitious Act. Cannot get justice from the men of Warwick, Thos. Pelfe, Wm. Burton, and Roger Burlingham. Account of illegal proceedings in the choice of town officers for Providence, encouraged by Arthur Fener against Wm. Carpenter. Fener summoned but found not guilty, while Harris was condemned and fined 50*l.* Protests against said fine for the reasons stated, and begs Nicolls to prohibit the execution of it, and that before being condemned he may have a fair trial by 12 lawful men. The Deputy Governor, John Easton,

1667.

Wm. Carpenter, Benj. Smith, and John Clark judge he is wronged. Begg he will appoint impartial men from the neighbouring colonies to end differences between the men of Providence and Patuxet and the men of Warwick and Patuxet. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXI., No. 86.*]

July 24.
Fort James,
New York.

1535. Col. Nicolls to [Gov. Winthrop, &c.]. Has delayed answering his letter of 6th May, hoping to have Sam. Mavericke's advice in the matter. As to the removal of several inhabitants out of the King's Province, and the address of Roger Plaistead, the first order of the King's Commissioners at Warwick was made void by their second order of 15 Sept., which was explained in their last of 20 Nov. 1666. Will not excuse Sir R. Carr's hastiness in putting Plaistead into possession, but failings are natural infirmities. Writes not as a Commissioner, still he hopes what he writes will have some weight. About the controversy of title to land between Wm. Harris and John Harwood, which has so long depended with so much heat: the execution granted having laid so long dormant in the sergeant's hands savours of some partiality; fears too many of the colony are engaged on one side or the other. Harris' complaint against Fenner: there is no precedent in any law book in England for fining a person who sues for the King, though he does not make out the full matter and evidence. Hopes they will seasonably reflect upon these things; his only design is to contribute his hearty neighbourly and friendly advice to their peace and prosperity. *Printed in New York Documents, III., 158, 159. 2½ pp. [Col. Papers, Vol. XXI., No. 87.]*

July 29.
Jamaica.

1536. Sir James Modyford to Williamson. Was detained at Barbadoes upwards of 11 weeks, rather thinks through the ignorance than the malice of Lord Willoughby; neither will it be news that Providence was retaken by the Spaniard long since, but we may certainly have it again if his Majesty pleases. Arrived here 15th inst. Williamson's bill of exchange from the Royal Company is accepted, and its returns will be sent to him in the best commodities of the island by the next ship. Begg his hearty service to Mr. Lee; has seen and will have a care for his friend Geo. Reade. *Indorsed, Rec. 24 Oct., answd. 29 Oct. 1667. ½ p. [Col. Papers, Vol. XXI., No. 88.]*

July 30.
Jamaica.

1537. Gov. Sir Thos. Modyford to Sec. Lord Arlington. Has received by the hands of his dearest and most welcome brother his Lordship's of Jan. 28 and Feb. 4, and is very glad to find all his to the 21st Aug. have come safe to hand. "Had my abilities suited so well with my wishes, as the latter did with your Lordship's, the privateers' attempts had only been practised on the Dutch and French, and the Spaniards free of them, but I had no money to pay them nor frigates to force them; the former they could not get from our declared enemies, nothing could they expect but blows from them, and (as they have often repeated to me) will that pay for new sails or rigging?" Had he the often desired frigates, would have compelled them to struggle with their wants and necessities until they had fully accomplished his Majesty's intentions; and if this last frigate had come so seasonably as she might, it had prevented

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that misfortune which, he will find in the enclosed, fell upon us, and which was a great loss to his Royal Highness and the Royal Company, both having considerable estates on board Capt. Land. Or if Lord Willoughby (who very unseasonably kept his brother three months at Barbadoes) had despatched him in time with a ship of ordinary countenance they might yet have easily retaken the Caper and his prizes. Has lately sent two men-of-war to Cape Tiburon to observe the French, and commanded all the rest to repair to this harbour, and then will, suitable to his Lordship's directions, as far as he is able, restrain them from further acts of violence towards the Spaniards, unless provoked by new insolencies. Their gallions are like to winter here. Is sending a sloop to the coast of Cartagena to take and bring hither some prisoners. *Annexed to his letter of 4 April 1667. Indorsed.* Giving an account of the great loss of that island by the Caper's taking five rich ships by a stratagem, wherein his Royal Highness is much concerned. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXI., No. 31.*]

July 30.
Jamaica.

1538. Sir James Modyford to Sec. Lord Arlington. It was July 5th ere he could get from Barbadoes, so that his forced stay there was upwards of 11 weeks. Arrived here 15th current and found all things in an extraordinary good defensive posture; but had one of his Majesty's ships brought him down without any stop, she might have saved 40,000*l.* loss to his Majesty's subjects, by securing the five ships taken at the Caimanos, one whereof the Royal Company was deeply concerned in and the Duke of York himself 3,000*l.* Sends narrative of what passed betwixt Lord Willoughby and himself at Barbadoes [*see No. 1543*]. Providence being long since retaken by the Spaniard, holds it his duty to attend here his Majesty's further commands, hoping it may be the retaking of his said island. Will not insist at this time on his expenses in setting out as Governor of Providence, but only his expenses for himself and men; in their stay at Barbadoes and passage down has been forced to make use of his credit and charge his bills for 348*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*, payable to Sir Geo. Smith, requests to have his favour and assistance in it. *Annexed to his letter of 19 June 1667.* 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXI., No. 59.*]

July ?
[Barbadoes.]

1539. Governor Wm. Lord Willoughby to the King. Gave account by express sent eight days since of their attempting St. Christopher's, in which by error of the guide they received a repulse, also of their burning and sinking 19 or 20 French ships of war and merchantmen in Martinico road. This island is willing to do anything to maintain his Majesty's interest, and indeed their charge in preserving Nevis, which otherwise had undeniably been lost, has not been less than 50,000*l.*, and now they are going to fortify themselves at no less expense; their only want will be great guns, for they have not above 50, whereas their works would require 300. Begs leave to inform his Majesty out of faithfulness to the trust reposed in him that there are two things which except speedily remedied will ruin these Plantations: 1. The want of free trade with Scotland, by which formerly these islands were supplied with

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brave servants and faithful subjects. 2. Free trade to Guinea for negroes, by which they may be as plentifully furnished as formerly, so excessive scare and dear are they now that the poor planters will be forced to go to foreign Plantations for a livelihood. Has at large given reasons for what he asserts to his Majesty and Council. "And now, Sir, had I 1,000 good men I would try a pluck with brisk monsieur, which I have as good a mind to as to the beacon course; pardon and consider I beseech you, Sir, what I have said." *Indorsed*, R. 9 Sept. 67. 2 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXI., No. 89.*]

July–Nov.

1540. Narrative of the taking of the island of Cayenne from the French, and the Fort and Colony of Surinam from the Dutch, by Lt.-Gen. Henry Willoughby and Sir John Harman. About the 16th or 18th July at a Council of War held in Nevis road, it was concluded that the soldiers and seamen were nowise capable of re-attacking St. Christopher's, and to design for some other place. Whereupon the Lieut.-Gen. models two foot regiments, the first as his own commanded by Lt.-Col. Philip Warner of 500 men, and the second commanded by Col. Samuel Barry of 350 men; Sir John Harman set sail on 27th with the *Lion*, *Bonaventure*, *Jersey*, *Assistance*, *Assurance*, *Norwich*, *Willoughby*, *Roe*, and *Portsmouth*, one galliot and a sloop, leaving for the guard of Nevis under Capt. William Poole the *Crown*, *Newcastle*, *Coronation*, *East India Merchant*, *Dover*, and a fire-ship; the 29th they anchored at *Montserrat*; and at Barbadoes 8th August, and taking in guides set sail on the 10th August.

Aug. 19.—Minutes of a Council of War held on board H.M.S. *Lion*, present: Lieut.-Gen. Henry Willoughby, Sir John Harman, Col. Samuel Barry, Lieut.-Col. Philip Warner, Major James Walker, Major Thomas Canes, Captains Wm. Birdall, James Carterett, William Hamon, John Norborrow, William Smith, William Mussendine, and Edward Ewre. It was concluded and agreed, 1st. That the Island of Cayenne, now in possession of the French (no unforeseen accident intervening), be first attacked. 2nd. That Major Richard Stevens command the forlorn hope for that attack, to consist of 80 choice and well experienced soldiers, Capt. Morris Williams to be second in command, assisted by Lieutenants Rowland Williams and William Cowell and four sergeants. 3rd. That three companies of seamen from the fleet, each company to consist of 60 choice and well armed mariners, act as a reserve to the forlorn, commanded by Captains John Norborrow, Wm. Hamon, and James Carterett. 4th. That the commanders of this squadron deliver to the commanders of the soldiers the necessary powder, ball, and match. 5th. That the reserve of seamen constantly keep 100 yards distant from the rear of the forlorn until they are needed. The residue of the infantry were ordered in what form they should land. Papers and guides being examined agreed that there were on Cayenne no less than 600 or 700 well equipped French foot, with a strong fort, and 40 pieces of ordnance, which by the sequel proved true.

Orders for the embarking of the forlorn and its reserve at their landing at Cayenne. Aug. 20. Orders from the Lieut.-General to Major Richard Stevens, to Capt. John Norborrow, Capt. Wm. Hamon,

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and Capt. Jas. Carterett; also to Col. Philip Warner and to Col. Samuel Barry and his regiment.

All things thus ordered there unexpectedly fell a dead calm, which continued eight days, in which the soldiers suffered many exigencies, their greatest misery being want of water, through default of which many fell down sick and the rest were very much weakened. Two days before landing a French vessel sent to Cayenne by M. De la Barre to give his brother the Chevalier de Lezy notice that they were bound for the Main, fell in among their fleet, but got away before day, some 24 or 30 hours before they did.

Account of their landing, where a well compact body of the enemy, between 350 and 400 foot, were drawn up by the water side to meet them, who began, according to the custom of their nation, to charge furiously, but the place not admitting of begirting the English, they fought with little advantage, which the Chevalier de Lezy and Mons. Cheney, his sergeant-major, perceiving, both cry out aloud to give one volley and then fall in *l'épée à la main*, which word of command the English first obeyed, and so shot both him and his sergeant-major. Then the enemy faintly began to retreat, betaking themselves to a town hard at hand, called Armyra, consisting of 60 or 70 houses, through which they passed, some half mile distant, and there rallied. By this time the English party had increased by the continual arriving of boats, and drew up in sight of the French, whose numbers were also much enlarged. But here the English soldiery, oppressed with violent thirst, began to straggle from their officers, and could not be reclaimed, whereupon the commander of the forlorn ordered them all to fall into the town and draw up by the church, but here the malady increased, for just where they drew up was the magazine, in which was great store of merchandise and strong drinks, from which the soldiers could not be kept, so the commander of the forlorn gave orders for the firing of the whole town, which was speedily effected, the French still throwing shot at our people as they ran to and again 'twixt the houses, which, being of very combustible matter, flamed so violently that the whole party were fain to quit the town and retreat toward the water side, leaving a wall of fire betwixt them and the French. If ever officers in the Indies fought like themselves, and their soldiers like men, considering the disadvantage of place and numbers, it was here. There were slain of the enemy 23 men, the Governor the Chevalier de Lezy, and Mons. Chenay, with a considerable number of other persons wounded. On the English side, the commander of the forlorn shot in seven places, two of his men wounded, and one killed. The French at the firing of Armyra marched through the country to their fort on the other side. Then came two Frenchmen from Cayenne fort to the Lieut.-General about the surrender of the fort, whose discourse of the misery of their condition did not at first gain belief, nor that so generally a reputed soldier as Mons. Lezy should quit a place so well fortified and manned as Cayenne. So the Lieut.-General ordered his men to advance, but were met by escaped prisoners, formerly from Antigua, who assured the Lieut.-General of the flight of Mons. Lezy and his sergeant-major, taking with them money, plate, and goods.

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Proclamation of Governor Wm. Lord Willoughby to the inhabitants of Cayenne; also account of the surrender of the fort, in which were found 39 pieces of ordnance, 1,500 great shot, 27 barrels of powder, 26 barrels of bullets, 400 shells, 6 barrels of brimstone, 80 back, breast, and head pieces, 200 bundles of match, and 400 small arms. It was then resolved to summon a Council of War, which was held in Fort Charles on September 17th, when one of the French Royal Company's factors and a Jew gave account that there were in the island 295 negroes, 51 sugar coppers, stills, &c., 10 mills, 49 cattle, and 10 horses. Whilst some were in pursuit of the negroes and others carrying down the artillery for embarkation and making provisions, there came over from the main an Indian Prince famous in those parts, and known by the name of John Vandergoose, who requested to be admitted into amity, proffering to pick up any negroes left in the woods, and reserve them till the Lieut.-Gen. should send for them, and requested the Government of the island for his Majesty till some other should come to receive it. The guns on board. Sir John Harman writes the Lieut.-General Sept. 25, that he could not carry off all the French prisoners, so it was resolved to carry off the Jews and as many of the French as are fit for exchange, providing the remainder with tools, cottages, &c., and demolishing the forts and strong buildings. A letter of protection was given to John Vandergoose, who was empowered to pursue the negroes, and the stock of Cayenne was fully destroyed, and the best of the buildings left in the last of their flames, and more plunder carried away than will ever be known. On 29th September the fleet took leave of the island for Surinam, where it anchored on 3rd October within sight of the fort. Then follows account of the summons to surrender on the 4th, the landing of the English on the 5th, and the battery and surrender on the 7th. In the fort were 24 ordnance and 225 men, whereof 54 were slain and wounded; Capts. William Hamon of the Bonaventure, and Thomas Willoughby of the Portsmouth, and Major Walker's ensign killed, and Capts. Norborrow and Mussendine with several inferior officers and privates wounded.

Proceedings at a Court-Martial held 15th October 1667, upon Lieut.-Gen. Wm. Byam, late English Gov. of Surinam at his own request, in reference to his surrender of the fort to the Dutch on Feb. 17, 1666. The court declared that they found he had in all particulars demeaned himself as became a loyal faithful subject, as a valorous prudent commander, and an honourable person. On 16th October it was ordered that the estates, which on the Dutch invasion were confiscated to the States of Zealand, should be remitted wholly for the satisfaction of the officers and soldiers, according to contract made with them at their enlisting at Nevis; and one of these estates having formerly belonged to Francis Lord Willoughby, the officers and soldiers presented it with all the slaves thereto belonging to Lt.-Gen. Henry Willoughby for his share. The chief inhabitants being summoned to declare if they had any grievances, presented a paper Declaring that some negroes which they hoped to have purchased were to be carried out of the colony, but acknowledged there

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was a great necessity for it. Then the Lieut.-Gen. published a Declaration that the Government of the colony should be as it was before the capture by the Dutch, but immediately under the King, that all former taxes and customs were abolished, and commissioned Col. Barry Governor, leaving 100 armed men, and set sail for Barbadoes on 3rd November. This country proved very unhealthy to the whole party, many at this present pining away under the infection they got there. 35 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXI, No. 90.*]

1667 ?

1541. Project of a Treaty of Peace and neutrality between the English and French in the West Indies. If any rupture happen in Europe between the two Crowns, no act of hostility is to be used by either English or French in the West Indies. Differences in the Caribbee islands to be determined by the Generals of the respective Governments. Differences in Jamaica, St. Domingo, or Hispaniola by the respective Governors; but differences in any other places to be remitted to the two Kings. This treaty shall in no wise derogate from the treaty of Breda, nor from any treaties or articles of agreement made at St. Christopher's or any other of said islands. 3½ pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXI, No. 91.*]

Aug. 3.
Jamaica.

1543. Sir James Modyford's memorial of what passed between Lord Willoughby, Governor of Barbadoes, and himself at Barbadoes, from 29 May 1667 until 5 July following, concerning Modyford's request for the Colchester or a ship of force to take himself and his people to Jamaica on his Majesty's service. *Incloes,*

Deposition of William Beeston, taken before Sir Thomas Modyford, at St. Jago-de-la-Vega. That on the 10th June Sir James Modyford wrote to Governor Lord Willoughby, by Capt. Thos. Kendall, requesting that since the Colchester frigate was disposed of he would furnish Modyford with one of the men-of-war ketches which came in Sir John Harman's fleet to take Modyford and his people to Jamaica on his Majesty's service. Lord Willoughby's answer was that he was so far from so doing that if the Colchester were now there he had orders to keep her for the service of Barbadoes. *Two copies. Together 5 pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXI, Nos. 92, 92 1.*]

Aug. 7.

1544. License for the ship *Ascension* of Genoa, manned with foreign seamen, Antonio Surrato master, to sail to Barbadoes, on giving security for her return. ¼ p. [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol. XXV., p. 27.*]

Aug. 13.
Plymouth.

1545. John Clarke to James Hickes. Last night six of the Virginia fleet were forced in here by stress of weather; 30 more put in to Fowey, of which one was cast away there, having advice that the Dutch fleet was upon the coast; 22 more, bound for Bideford, Barnstaple, and Bristol, are passed into the Severn. They bring news that four Dutch men-of-war with two fire-ships assaulted the English ships in James river, Virginia, burnt the Elizabeth frigate and five merchantmen, and took 13 more, most of them belonging to Bristol,

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one to Plymouth, and the rest to London. *There are other letters in this Vol. of Dom. Corresp. to the same effect.* [Dom., Chas. II., Vol. CCXIII., No. 70, Cal., p. 384.]

Aug. 14.
Bristol.

1546. J. Hayes to John Fitzherbert, of Luckington. Four States' ships came to Virginia and met a Londoner of 24 guns, which after some fighting they took, and meeting with a shallop, made her convoy them into James river, where the Elizabeth frigate of 46 guns lay, and several ships to be convoyed by her. The captain and crew of the Elizabeth being ashore and the powder locked up, the Dutch burnt the Elizabeth, together with nine Bristol, seven west country, and two London ships, and went clear away to sea. Names of the Bristol ships burnt. [Dom., Chas. II., Vol. CCXIII., No. 103, Cal., p. 390.]

Aug. 14.
Fort James,
New York.

1547. Col. Nicolls to [Thos. Prince, Governor, and the Assistants of New Plymouth]. Refers to his letter of 15 May in behalf of Wm. Nicarson, to whom he then also wrote, advising him to submit to the judgment of their Court. Has now seen his papers, and is confirmed in the weakness of Nicarson's judgment. It is a sad truth that most men are more zealous in the maintenance of heresy and error than in a just cause. It appears that Nicarson grounded his first conceipt upon an order of their Court. Upon the word liberty this whole controversy has arisen, the sense of which word is too frequently perverted into licentiousness. Capt. Willett will bear witness that the man was convinced, but will submit his cause to their discretions. In compassion to whose relations Nicolls once more doubles his request in his favour, not doubting but some of the nine persons to whom the Governor of New Plymouth have lately made grants of the land may be better accommodated in other places. Capt. Willett will tell them with how much respect and caution towards them Nicolls has entered into this business as a mediator. Begs pardon for Nicarson and for himself for the trouble they have given. 2 pp. [Col. Papers, Vol. XXI., No. 46, pp. 3, 4.]

Aug. 16.

1548. Thos. Jago, Mayor of Dartmouth, and five others, to Sir Thos. Clifford. Taking notice of his great care of them and the western parts in reference to the Newfoundland fishery, request him to improve his interest for obtaining the ends of their petition, that his Majesty may order the whole matter to be heard by gentlemen of this county. The fishery is a great nursery to seamen and increase of shipping, and has from the beginning been carried on by these western parts, which are now plunged in difficulties by the endeavours of some for their private ends to erect a Governor there, which by sad experience has proved injurious and destructive to the fishing trade; and no other can be expected from the endeavours now on foot. [Dom., Chas. II., Vol. CCXIII., No. 127, Cal., p. 394.]

Aug. 17.
Upon the
Vineyard.

1549. Thomas Mayhew to Col. Nicolls. Has received his letter by Nicholas Davis. Is necessitated to trouble him further, for he hears that Mr. Tallman has bought land upon the Vineyard, not-

1667.

withstanding his Majesty's Patents [*see ante*, No. 685], and notwithstanding Mayhew had those islands granted to him on payment of due acknowledgment yearly to the Lord Proprietor; first, by James Forreth, agent to Lord Sterling, then by Vynes, steward to Sir Ferdinando Gorges, who professed it was his master's, Mr. Gorges, then Governor, approving of it. Supposes he knows that Sir Ferdinando's grandson obtained of his Majesty a special declaration in his favour, which Esquire Archdale sent to the writer. All he desires is to enjoy his grants. The land is the meanest he hears of, but such as it is he hopes "none shall have such liberty as to ruin the well-being of both nations." Intreats him to put into Mr. Lawrence's hand a short answer to this. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXI, No. 93.*]

Aug. $\frac{1}{2}$ 7.
Rochelle.

1550. Capt. Wm. Hill, prisoner at Rochelle, to Mr. Browne. Was cast away by a hurricane in the West Indies, being there Vice-Admiral to Lord Willoughby of Parham, who was lost in the storm with seven ships. Was the only Commander sent to France as a trophy of the French General's victories. Hopes to get passage for England from St. Malo. [*Dom., Chas. II., Vol. CCXVI, No. 96 i, Cal., p. 449.*]

Aug. 19.

1551. Sam. Tucker to Sec. Lord Arlington. Judith Singleton fears that her husband, who was in the fleet with Lord Willoughby, perished in the hurricane, for she has had no news of him since that time; she is now in Newgate for some words spoken in drink; prays Arlington to procure her release. [*Dom., Chas. II., Vol. CCXIV, No. 12, Cal., p. 399.*]

Aug. 20.

1552. Capt. Silas Taylor to Williamson. Our enemies have showed us what we should have done; perceives by his last news the injury done by four Dutch ships in James river, Virginia; asks to be allowed to go out thither as engineer, with an allowance out of the moneys raised there for defraying the Government; asks that his appointment may be for all Virginia, and if it can be put in for Maryland and New England, it would very much comply with his desires, and partly with his way of study and employment at Dunkirk. Sir Bernard de Gomme has little love for him, believing he knows too much in fortification. It is a proposition neither irregular nor chargeable to the King, and therefore very feasible; Lord Arlington can make the salary very comfortable, and the subsistence during life. [*Dom., Chas. II., Vol. CCXIV, No. 42, Cal. p. 404.*]

1667?

1553. Petition of Henry Bradshaw to the King. Is settled upon his own plantation in Barbadoes, where for his loyalty he lost by the forces under the late Usurpers to the value of at least 500*l.* Prays for a grant of the office of Provost-Marshal for life in that island. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXI, No. 94.*]

1667?

1554. Petition of Wil. Clapham, merchant, to the King. Has ever been a faithful subject, and has suffered much for his loyalty in his trade. Prays for the office of Provost-Marshal of Barbadoes now void. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXI, No. 95.*]

- 1667? **1555.** Petition of James Hamilton to the King. The office of
 Aug. ? Provost-Marshal of Barbadoes granted to Francis Cradock in 1660
 [2nd August] is become void by his death. Prays for a grant of
 said office to himself and Edwin Stede. *Annexed*,
 Draft of the warrant prayed for. *Together 2 pp.* [*Col.*
Papers, Vol. XXI, Nos. 96, 97.]
1667. **1556.** Warrant for a grant to James Hamilton, Groom of the
 Aug. 21. bedchamber, of the place of Provost-Marshal General of Barbadoes
 for life, to be exercised by his sufficient deputy or deputies, with
 all ten powers, profits, &c. as Francis Cradock held the same. $\frac{1}{4}$ p.
 [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol. XXIII., p. 541.*] *N.B.*—*The grant*
passed in Sept. 1667, see Mem. from the Signet Bks., Dom. Chas. II.,
Vol. CCXI., No. 123.
- Aug. 24. **1557.** John Powell to Williamson. Two vessels from Nevis are
 arrived at Milford, which report the French with 25 sail attempted
 Nevis, but ten ships of the place made a very handsome dispute
 with them, and beat them back into their own harbours. A small
 vessel belonging to Swansea has also arrived laden with sugar and
 tobacco from New England, who reports all to be well there.
 [*Dom., Chas. II., Vol. CCXIV., No. 110, Cal., p. 413.*]
- Aug. 27. **1558.** Jo. Champante to Under-Sec. Williamson. Letters from
 London. Nantes of the $\frac{17}{27}$ inst. tell that two ships more are arrived at
 Rochelle from the Leeward Isles, which confirm our losing 1,300 or
 1,400 men at St. Christopher's; and give further account that 25
 of our ships have worsted 32 or 33 of theirs under Martinico, and
 that they intended to fight next day, and feared they would be
 again worsted; which makes us hope that we have sunk and taken
 ships and men sufficient to redeem all ours at St. Christopher's.
 Will wait on him to-morrow morning. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol.*
XXI., No. 98.]
- Aug. 27. **1559.** Minute of the Council of Jamaica. Lieut-General Sir
 St. Jago de-la- James Modyford sworn one of his Majesty's Council of this island.
 Vega. [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XXXIV., p. 168.*]
- [1667 **1560.** Louis XIV., King of France, to M. De la Barre. Has
 Aug. 28.] already informed him of the conclusion of the treaty of Breda,
 signed 31st of last month, the ratifications of which were exchanged
 on the (8th) current, and sent copies, ordering him to conform
 entirely to same. Renews said orders, the French King's intention
 being that as soon as De la Barre receives letter from the King of
 England, he restore without delay or difficulty to said King or the
 bearer of his Majesty's orders under the Great Seal of England that
 part of St. Christopher's which the English possessed in January
 1665-6, proceeding therein in sincerity and good faith, and conforming
 himself in all other matters to Articles 8 and 13 of said treaty.
Indorsed, Lettre au Gouverneur des Isles Amériques du Roy très
 Christienne, portant ordre pour dition de St. Christoffle. *French,*
 $1\frac{1}{2}$ pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXI., No. 99.*]

1667.

Aug. 28.

1561. Petition of Merchants, Owners of ships, and others, inhabitants of Plymouth and places adjacent, trading to Newfoundland, to the King. The carrying on of the useful fishing trade tends greatly to the increase of mariners and shipping, and of the customs; yet several persons for their own sinister ends have endeavoured to establish a Governor, which hath heretofore been very destructive to the trade. Have had very great losses of late, and cannot bear the charges of solicitation and sending witnesses at so great distance to testify against such an appointment; pray that persons in the county of Devon (in regard the trade is chiefly carried on by inhabitants thereof) may be empowered to hear and examine the whole matter. Signed by George Storey, Mayor, and 52 others. *Annexed,*

1561. I. Petition of merchants and shipowners of Totness, trading to Newfoundland, to the King. To the same effect. Signed by John Ley, Mayor, and 16 others.

1561. II. Order in Council, on above petitions, empowering Sir Edw. Seymour and other baronets and gentlemen to examine matters of fact concerning the miscarriages of former Governors of Newfoundland to the damage of the trade of that place, with authority to give oaths to witnesses; the petitioners to prepare reasons to make good the allegations in their petitions, and the whole result with such reasons to be transmitted to the Council board. [*Dom., Chas. II., Vol. CCXV., Nos. 47, 8, 9, Cal., p. 423.*]

Sept. 2.

1562. Sam. Tucker to Sec. Lord Arlington. Four Zealand men-of-war and one fire-ship have taken 16 sail of merchantmen in Virginia and four more vessels on their return. More damage is feared to vessels yet to come from Virginia and Barbadoes, the Dutch having many ships in the west to look out for them and the time being long before hostilities cease in the Channel. [*Dom., Chas. II., Vol. CCXVI., No. 20, Cal., p. 437.*]

Sept. 3.
Jamaica.

1563. Gov. Sir Thos. Modyford to the Duke of Albemarle. The enclosed will present the figure of the town and castle of Port Royal, which his brother liked so well that he has accepted Sir Thomas' commission to be Governor. Besides his order to be reimbursed the money he has laid out in finishing this fort, offers whether it be not necessary to have a constant garrison therein and an establishment for their pay. The Governor, Lieutenant, and 30 soldiers may be sufficient. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXI., No. 100.*] *Incloses,*

1563. I. The figure of the Town and Castle of Port Royal, with Fort Charles as it was in 1666 mounted with seven guns but unfinished, and as it is now finished, 1667, and mounted with 28 guns, with platforms for eight more guns. [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XXVIII., pp. 1-3.*]

Sept. 3.
Jamaica.

1564. Governor Sir Thos. Modyford to Sec. Lord Arlington. Since his letter of 30th July, copy of which is annexed, none of his vessels sent for intelligence touching the galleon's return are arrived. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXI., No. 101.*]

1667.

Sept. 5.
[Barbadoes.]

1565. Petition of the Representatives of Barbadoes to the King. Cannot but own his Majesty's glorious restoration to be the pledge of God's divine love to "these Christian churches," and acknowledge his princely care and bounty in the late supply of a squadron of ships of war under Capt. Berry, with his Majesty's letter of 5th Dec. last, which so encouraged the inhabitants of this island that they freely contributed one million of sugar for setting out six ships for relief to the Leeward Isles, besides many gifts and loans amounting to near such another sum. They also thank his Majesty for sending that honourable person Lord William Willoughby, whose hitherto unbiassed and prudent deportment has given the best hopes for the welfare of this poor people; and for that seasonable dispatch of Sir John Harman with another squadron of ships of war. And now that they may not fail in their duty to let his Majesty know how they may be best secured and encouraged against their watchful enemy, they pray:—1. That whereas free trade is the best means of living to any colony, of which these islands having for some years been debarred, the planters have been so impoverished and the enemy's trade so advanced, that the English to maintain a livelihood have been forced to fish with the French nets; that they may have free trade with the coast of Guinea for negroes, or else that the Royal Company be obliged to supply them at the price mentioned in their first printed declaration (though that too, like the canker of usury, will soon be the bane of a laborious planter). 2. For free trade with and a supply of servants from Scotland, and permission for the present transport of 1,000 or 2,000 English servants, though but for two years' service for the charge of their passage, which if published will induce many to come over, because of late many thousands have been drained hence; this would much weaken his Majesty's enemies abroad, "the Scotch being the general travaillers and soldiers in most foreign parts." 3. For export of commodities to any place in amity with England, in English bottoms, on paying customs either in Barbadoes or in England. 4. That in regard many have been sent to England from their estates and families on frivolous pretences, petitioners pray that no person may be compelled off this island to answer in any other places. 5. That they may set up a mint to coin money to be only current in this place, as in New England and elsewhere is practised. Signed by order, Samuel Farmer, Speaker. Read and passed 5th Sept. 1667. Robt. Arundel, Clerk of the Assembly. *Indorsed*, Rec. 8 Jan. 1667–8. Read in Council 10 Jan. 1667–8. 2 pp. [*Col. Papers*, Vol. XXI., No. 102.]

Sept. 5. **1566.** Copy of the preceding. [*Col. Papers*, Vol. XXI., No. 103.]

Sept. 5. **1567.** Another copy of the above. *Indorsed*, Read at the Committee of Trade, 16 June 1668. 3 pp. [*Col. Papers*, Vol. XXI., No. 103*.]

Sept. 6. **1568.** Thos. Melmoth to Hayter. Last evening came a vessel from Plymouth. Barbadoes which gives certain news, by a ship that came from the Leeward Islands, that Sir John Harman has burnt and sunk 23 ships at Martinico, 19 ships of war, and three fire-ships, their Admiral of

1667.

more than 50 guns being burnt by one of our fire-ships, which occasioned the burning of six more, but two merchant ships got further into the harbour; Sir John has gone to Nevis, but has left three frigates in the roads. The news of our loss of men at St. Christopher's holds very true. This day the Virginia ships went. [*Dom., Chas. II., Vol. CCXVI., No. 72, Cal., p. 446.*]

Sept. 6.
Plymouth.

1569. John Clarke to James Hickes. A vessel from Barbadoes brings news that we lost 600 or 700 men in the attempt on St. Christopher's, but Sir John Harman was not then there, but going with 11 ships from Barbadoes, having left a ketch there to bring some men after him; the ketch met a French sloop with a packet from St. Christopher's to their fleet at Martinico and took her, whereupon Sir John sailed directly to Martinico roads, where were 27 French and Dutch ships; he sunk and burnt all but two of them and left three ships there, and went with the rest towards St. Christopher's; it is hoped he will give a good account of that place. [*Dom., Chas. II., Vol. CCXVI., No. 79, Cal., p. 447.*]

Sept. 7.
Lyne.

1570. Anthony Thorold to James Hickes. The Hart is arrived from Barbadoes. The master reports that Sir John Harman arrived there about the beginning of June with his squadron, stayed about two days and went to Nevis; he left the Portsmouth ketch behind to bring after some men who were on shore, and she on her way took a French sloop, by which Sir John was informed that the French fleet of 22 sail was in Governor's Bay at Martinico; he hasted away, taking with him some other ships that were at Nevis, and in a few days found the French fleet at Martinico. The first day he could not get up with them, there being but little wind, and they lying close in shore under their forts, and saluting him with many hundred shots as he made up to them, which he that day returned not; the next and three following days they fought, when the wind favouring, he clapped a fire-ship aboard their Admiral which burnt her and six more; in all he burnt 19 sail, only five escaping. There are several ships from Guinea arrived at Barbadoes. [*Dom., Chas. II., Vol. CCXVI., No. 85, Cal., p. 448.*]

Sept. $\frac{9}{10}$
and $\frac{1}{2}$
Tienn intogen.

1571. Jean Pierron, of the Society of Jesus, to Mons. Haims, Surgeon at Orange. Only arrived from Europe on the 27th June, and the greatest consolation he has received in this land of savages is to find that he has a Frenchman, a man of honour and merit, near him at Orange. Peace is concluded as desired with the Iroquois, to instruct them in their mysteries and nothing more. Set out from Rochelle the 10th April, having seen the fleet arrive there two days before with M. De Beaufort. A review held at Paris by the King of 80,000 men. News of peace, which gives Pierron a good opportunity to write to Governor Tracy, who is a man of honour and spirit. Will be glad to know the certainty of the peace between France and England, and if concluded to go and salute the Governor. *P.S.*—Has been obliged to unseal his letter, the Iroquois having postponed their journey to Orange till the 23rd September. Begg he will give the bearer 90 lbs. of bacon, three or

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four pots of good brandy, and a pot of Spanish or other wine, which shall be paid for. *French*, 1 p. [*Col. Papers*, Vol. XXI., No. 104.]

Sept. 13.
Tionnontogon.

1572. Jean Pierron to Madame Corlart. Condoles with her on the sudden death of her husband by drowning, which he heard from one of his own men, Sebastian by name, who was with the Iroquois at the head of Lake Champlain, on their way to Quebec. The news will cause great affliction in the country, for he was much beloved by the French, who were preparing to entertain him at Quebec with much magnificence. M. Corlart's canoe was found broken up; is astonished he should have trusted himself on that lake in such a wretched boat. Sebastian writes a full account of all that happened. Is obliged to live here like the savages. Begs she will send by this Iroquois about 90 lbs. of fat bacon, three or four pots of good brandy, and one of Spanish wine, or three or four of other wine; for which on the first opportunity she shall be paid in money or chinaware. Has begged the same favour of M. Hains at Orange, a brave Frenchman, who can interpret this letter. *French*, 2 pp. [*Col. Papers*, Vol. XXI., No. 105.]

[Sept. 11.]
Whitchall.

1573. Order of the King in Council. That the Duke of York send speedy order to Sir John Harman to receive merchants' goods into the 12 or 13 ships under his command, the freight to be for the King's account, assuring the captains that they shall have a third of the profit, provided that no goods be stowed between decks or the ships be delayed, lest the expense of victuals and wages exceed the profit. And further, for prizes taken outward bound to be sold there, but those homeward bound to be brought home and sold here. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. [*Col. Papers*, Vol. XXI., No. 106.]

Sept. 11.

1574. Mem. That a ship from Boston, N.E., arrived off Plymouth, gives account of the readiness of the people in Massachusetts, who, by order of the Governor and Council, sent a ship laden with all sorts of provisions to the Indies to refresh his Majesty's fleet under Sir J. Harman. ["Mr. Whorwood."] $\frac{1}{4}$ p. [*Col. Papers*, Vol. XXI., No. 107.]

Sept. 11.
Bristol.

1575. J. Baskerville to James Hickes. Hears that a vessel from Barbadoes has brought an account that Sir John Harman, after the defeat of the French and Dutch squadrons near St. Christopher's, seized a sloop, from which he received information that they were met at Martinico, about 25 sail; on this he sailed thither, and after some view of them sent in two fire-ships, the first of which burnt their Admiral, and the second four or five more; then Harman fell in with his fleet and anchored among them, firing very smartly on both sides, as did the rest of his fleet; and after two days' dispute and the loss of about 70 men he totally burnt and sunk all their fleet and went off to make a further attempt on St. Christopher's. [This account is avowedly not received at first hand from the Barbadoes vessel, and must therefore be received with caution where it differs from those calendared above.] [*Dom., Chas. II., Vol. CCXVI., No 145, Col., p. 457.*]

1667.

[Sept. 16.]
[Barbadoes.]

1576. Gov. Wm. Lord Willoughby to the King. "You have stripped me out of taffetic and put me into a canvas suit, for I am now a perfect tarpaulin, and your Majesty is well acquainted with our language one and all." Six merchant ships were before his arrival hired for the Leeward expedition, and the seamen contracted to be paid in sugar at their return; but the Assembly having raised as much as they were able without making a mutiny on land, were forced to raise their coin, that is muscovados, from 10s. per cent. to pass in pay for 16s.: this occasioned such a disturbance amongst his brother tarpaulins that had he not engaged by an expedient to give them their sugar custom free knows not what might have followed, and by that presumes his Majesty will be no great loser, "for if they drink it not out before they part they cozen me;" and truly they deserve it, if preserving Nevis and gaining Antigua and Montserrat be worth it. And this supports his reputation so with them that he may be capacitated to serve his Majesty's necessities on the like occasion; but if that fail he must quit his post, for 'tis not ten times his Majesty's revenue here will preserve these islands without constant supplies from his Majesty. Has by sundry expresses given account of these dominions, which cannot be well supported without some acts of grace; and by the Assembly's address, which accompanies this [*see ante*, No. 1565], his Majesty will understand them. Sir John Harman's late action at Martinico, where he burnt 19 good ships, has angered Monsieur and preserved them for a time, but if he quit them before a supply come from his Majesty, farewell Nevis, Montserrat, and Antigua, if not Barbadoes, which in point of honour the Governor ought not to outlive. Wishes the whole island were of his mind, but in it there are a strange composition of blacks, Irish, and servants, and he cannot rely on more than 2,000 or 3,000 men, though fame speaks loud, and that has hitherto preserved them. Good forts are raised, which require 60 great guns at least. They are fortifying the island round at all landing places, and he finds the people so willing, both in person and purse, that what acts of grace may be afforded they will merit. *Holograph letter without date, indorsed*, Rec. about beginning of Jan. 1667-8. 2 pp. [*Col. Papers*, Vol. XXI., No. 108.]

Sept. 16.
Barbadoes.

1577. Copy of the preceding, signed by Gov. Lord Willoughby. 2 pp. [*Col. Papers*, Vol. XXI., No. 109.]

Sept. 16.
Truro.

1578. Hugh Acland to Williamson. A Dutchman, arrived by a small vessel from Barbadoes, says that they left that place two months since in good condition; that about a fortnight before leaving they had certain news of Sir John Harman being at St. Christopher's with seven men-of-war and one fire-ship; that he had an encounter with 20 French men-of-war and merchantmen, of which he took and burnt 17, the other three escaping for the present, but he sent after them and blew them up, and with the rest went off to meet some other vessels which were to join him and fall upon the island of St. Christopher's, which the Dutchman believes is reduced to the English before this time. [*Dom., Chas. II., Vol. CCXVII., No. 52, Col., p. 465.*]

1667.

Sept. 16.
West Cowes.

1579. John Lysle to Williamson. The John of London has arrived from Gambia in Africa, laden with reed, wood, logwood, wax, and elephants' teeth, for the Royal Company, having met with no ships since she came from Gambia, and this being her first port. She gives information that two Dutch ships have fired our factory of Seriloe, in the island of Tasso, but were beaten off from the island by our forces with considerable loss. Also that the Company's negroes in the island of Gambia rebelled and possessed themselves of the island, but were presently beaten off, in which rebellion 31 or 32 of the English were slain and about 40 negroes, and the rest ran away; if this rebellion had not happened the ship had been at home long since. [*Dom., Chas. II., Vol. CCXVII., No. 53, Cal., p. 465.*]

Sept. 17.
Barbadoes.

1580. Governor Wm. Lord Willoughby to Joseph Williamson, Sec. to Lord Arlington. Fears many of his letters have run the gauntlett, and so he presumes will this by Major Scott; from whom he has found nothing but obedience and diligence since his first misfortune at Portsmouth. He will give account of all transactions at Leeward, where he did his part better than some that may pretend to have done more. Has no complaint against him, but against some others. Hopes ere long to leave the island in a much better posture than he found it, to which Sir John Colleton's fine tricks had brought it, and his son, one of your Guinea factors here, will if he lives be old Sir John. Has not had time to promote his friend Mr. Povey's business or requite Williamson's kindness, having been harassed with public business and the raising of money. *Indorsed*, Received 29th November. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXI., No. 110.*]

Sept. 17.
Barbadoes.

1581. Governor Wm. Lord Willoughby to Sec. Lord Arlington. The bearer, Major Scott, will make a better narrative of most affairs here and at Leeward than Willoughby can write. Were there any need of recommendations of him to his Lordship's credit would do it; though at Portsmouth, Scott was unfortunate and received as severe a check as he deserved, he has not since deserved the like. *Indorsed*, Received November 30, by Major Scott. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXI., No. 111.*]

Sept. 21.

1582. Receipt from Wm. Rodney, merchant, bound for Barbadoes, for a packet from Mr. Baskerville, directed to Governor Lord Willoughby, sealed with two seals, superscribed Arlington. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXI., No. 112.*]

Sept. 23.
Bristol.

1583. John Fitzherbert to Williamson. A small vessel from Barbadoes brings little news, only that the merchant ships returned from the Leeward Isles are taking in goods in order to coming home she came thence before the Plymouth vessel, so nothing new could be expected from her. Here are many ships cleared that are bound for the Plantations, Lisbon, and the Straits. Some of the Barbadoes' ship's company report some loss received in making an attempt on St. Christopher's, where our men were beaten off, but intend to make a second. [*Dom., Chas. II., Vol. CCXVII., No. 126, Cal. p. 476.*]

1667.

Sept. 23.
Swansea.

1584. John Man to Williamson. The Delight of Barnstable is arrived from Barbadoes, having left all alone about six weeks ago with leave from the Governor; the fleet, though most of them ready, will not be permitted to come away till they have news from the Leeward Isles from Sir John Harman. The master of the Delight confirms the destruction of the French ships by Sir John Harman, and the loss our men had in the attempt on St. Kitt's, which, he says, was near 800 land and seamen, and occasioned by attempting in a part of the island impossible for them to land at, especially as it was well provided to receive them. The vessel is laden with sugar, and intended for Bristol. [*Dom., Chas. II., Vol. CCXVII., No. 129, Cal., p. 476.*]

[Sept. 23.
[Virginia.]]

1585. Acts passed at a Grand Assembly held at James City. Concerning the necessity of erecting (five) forts at James City, Nancemond river, York river, Rapahannock river, and Potomac river: Tobacco of Maryland growth free from duties: Children that are slaves not made free by being baptized: every plantation to have a gate in fence erected: No grain, pulse, meal, or bread to be exported until 25th October 1668: Regulating the price of victuals and drink sold by an ordinary keeper. *Certified copies by Hen. Randolph, Clerk of the Assembly. 7 pp. [Col. Papers, Vol. XXI., No. 113.]*

Sept. 23.
Virginia.

1586. Seven Acts passed at a Grand Assembly held at James City, Virginia, 23rd Sept. 1667, but the titles only of those are given against which in the margin is written Expired, Obsolete, Effected. *Printed in Col. Entry Bks., Nos. 89, 90, 91, see ante, No. 262. [Col. Entry Bk., No. 88, pp. 69-71.]*

Sept. 28.

1587. Capt. Silas Taylor to Williamson. Begs him to watch all opportunities for furtherance of his affairs in Virginia: proposes that he should be constituted engineer for fortifying all the rivers and the colony of Virginia, as far as shall be thought needful, and to have 200*l.* a year secured to him for that employment, to be raised out of the moneys or tobacco paid by each county in Virginia to the maintenance of the government. This would be a livelihood of much more certainty and reputation than what he has at present. [*Dom., Chas. II., Vol. CCXVIII., No. 26, Cal., p. 489.*]

Sept. 28.

1588. Joseph Mason to Robert Mason. Thought it good to give him in writing the state of his affairs in New England, and his thoughts in relation to a settlement thereof, that they may not mistake each other. Gen. Nicolls not coming himself [into New Hampshire], empowered Major Shapleigh to settle it, after the other Commissioners had sat to no purpose; so that it now remains in the management of Major Shapleigh, a man every way fit for the employment, though not so looked upon, being a Quaker, and neither taking nor imposing oaths, is therefore, the writer thinks, unfit for a magistrate or governor; besides he is much controverted by those in the Bay who stand for the Government of the Province and will not part with it without a greater power than Shapleigh is able to make to resist them and the King appear in it. Yet, as he knows

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from Capt. Pike, the magistrates of the Bay are willing to restore to him the right of the lands for disposal, so he meddles not with the government, and if he will empower commissioners to that purpose, Pike himself would take pains to be one of three to end this rupture. Advises him to embrace this way, and how to have all his lands, even what are already disposed of in townships, recalled and disposed of for his benefit. The way of settlement Robert Mason mentioned himself, on the men of best estates at Piscataqua, as Rich. and Jno. Cutts, Mr. Fryer, Capt. Pembleton and his son, Mr. Stileman, the Recorder, or any of these, would undo him; for they would first confirm themselves in their own grants of land, which they have given to one another, and which are in the best places near the water side, where 100 acres are worth 1,000 of what is left. If he accepts the offers of the Bay, it will not be necessary to join with the Province of Maine, as hinted in the remembrance from Major Shapleigh; but if not it were best to strengthen one another against the enemy of both. Time steals away and it were good he put a resolve into it. *Indorsed*, Joseph Mason, Sept. 28, 1667. To Robt. Mason, proprietor of the Province of Hampshire, whose agent he was then. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXI, No. 114.*]

Sept. 29.
Plymouth.

1539. John Clarke to Williamson. Has sent forward an express from Falmouth, where is arrived the Ruth from Barbadoes, with two packets from the Governor, Lord Willoughby, to his Royal Highness. [*Dom., Chas. II., Vol. CCXVIII., No. 35, Cal., p. 490.*]

Sept. 30.
Falmouth.

1590. Thos. Holden to James Hickes. The Ruth of Plymouth came in on the 29th from Barbadoes, laden with sugar: she brought over two packets, one from Sir John Harman and another from the Governor of Barbadoes. Her crew report that Sir John Harman, upon an attempt to land upon St. Christopher's, lost 800 or 900 men, and is now with his fleet at Barbadoes. [*Dom., Chas. II., Vol. CCXVIII., No. 46, Cal., p. 492.*]

Sept.

1591. The French King's "Commission to [his] Lieutenant-General of America, to deliver us St. Christopher's." *Draft* with corrections in Under Sec. Williamson's handwriting, who has also endorsed it, 1667. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXI, No. 115.*]

Sept.

1592. Fair copy of preceding. *Indorsed*, Instrument of the discharge of the respective Governors. 2 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXI, No. 116.*]

Sept.

1593. The French King's "Release of the oath of allegiance to the inhabitants of St. Christopher's, &c." *Draft by Williamson, who has thus indorsed it.* 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXI, No. 117.*]

Sept.

1594. Fair copy of preceding. *Indorsed*, Instrument of the discharge of the inhabitants from the oath of allegiance. 1½ pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXI, No. 118.*]

Sept. ?

1595. Louis XIV. to his Lieut.-General of America. Instrument for discharge of the Lieut.-General of America and of each particular Governor in reference to the restitution of the English part of St.

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Christopher, Antigua, and Montserrat. *Draft with corrections by Williamson, who has indorsed it, if so it be thought necessary ; but it was not found necessary, nor was it given. Annexed,*

Instrument for discharging the [English] inhabitants from the oath of allegiance [to the French King]. *Draft with corrections by Williamson, who has endorsed it, as we proposed it to France, but never granted. 2 papers. French, 4 pp. [Correspond. France.]*

Oct. 2. **1596.** John Fitzherbert to Williamson. The Phoenix is arrived from Virginia, and a Dartmouth vessel from Nevis; the latter came thence in July, and brings nothing new, but confirms the great victory over the French and the destruction of 14 men-of-war and 6 merchant ships, and that Harman endured 2,000 shot from the enemy without returning one till he saw his own advantage. She speaks of another attempt designed upon St. Christopher's, and reports the ill conduct of the new Governor of Barbadoes, who landed his men, and then stood off to sea; the men, doing their best, were beaten, and 300 seamen, swimming for their lives with no ships or boats to take them up, were all forced ashore and killed, when they might have taken them up with ease, which had like to have made a great disorder when the officers came ashore. [*Dom., Chas. II., Vol. CCXIX., No. 30, Cal., p. 505.*]

[Oct. 2.] **1597.** Petition of Merchants and Planters trading to the Leeward Isles to the King. Offer proposals for the resettlement and future protection of the inhabitants of said islands, which they pray may be referred to the Committee for Plantations. *Annexed,*

The proposals above mentioned. That his Majesty send over a Lieutenant for those islands, and that they be no longer under the Government of Barbadoes. Reasons: That these islands are able to give speedy aid to each other, and Barbadoes being 100 leagues distant it is many times five or six weeks before a ship can gain that island from thence. It is the interest of the Council and Assembly of Barbadoes that these islands be no more settled, for one lb. of their sugar will be worth as much as two before these islands were lost, and petitioners can prove that several Barbadians have wished these islands sunk. Powder and cannon procured of his Majesty for Nevis has been taken for the use of Barbadoes. Further reasons, viz., for encouragement of trade, for encouragement of planters, and for the encouragement of soldiers and servants. *Indorsed,* Read in Council, Oct. 2, 1667. Referred accordingly. *Together 4 pp. [Col. Papers, Vol. XXI., Nos. 119, 119 1.]*

[1667.] **1598.** Abstracts of documents relating to "the title of the English to Nova Scotia." The lands of Canada being first discovered by Sebastian Cabot at the charge of Henry VII., the first patent thereof was given to Sir Humfrey Gilbert, and thereafter one to the Virginia Company, and last, a subdivision being made by King James, part was given by a particular patent, to be called New England, and another part to Sir Will. Alexander, to be called New Scotland, and

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he about seven years ago sent a ship expressly thither, to discover a place for habitation, having heard that the French were removed from Port Royal about 10 years before by Sir Samuel Argal, who had commission to that effect. Said Sir William being resolved to plant there, sent his son Sir William Alexander last spring, with a colony to inhabit the same; who arriving at Cape Breton found three ships there, one whereof belonging to San Sebastian in Portugal, that unlawfully traded there, Sir Will. with Lord Ochiltree and M. de Latour judged to be lawful prize; but the other two being French he no wise troubled. Leaving Lord Ochiltree with 60 or 80 English to inhabit at Cape Breton, Sir Will. went directly to Port Royal, which he found had been a long time abandoned, and there seated himself and his company according to his Majesty's warrant. Then follows an extract of the patent granted to Sir Will. Alexander, 5th March 1630-1, granting him the sole trade and prohibiting others to make any voyages into said parts, upon pain of confiscation of goods and shipping, with power to make prize of French and Spanish ships and goods, and to displant the French, and powers of government, &c. Also copy of a letter from the Council of Scotland to the King: that they have understood by his Majesty's letter of the title pretended by the French to New Scotland, and have presumed by order of the States to make remonstrance thereof, that his Majesty would seriously take to heart the maintenance of his right to those lands, and protect the undertakers in the peaceful possession of the same. Holyrood, 9th Sept. 1630. *Signed by Morton, Winton, Lauderdale, and Hamilton.* $1\frac{1}{2}$ pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXI., No. 120.*]

Oct. 4. **1599.** Propositions and considerations for the business of Canada and Nova Scotia. The King's title to Acadia, Canada, and countries adjacent is derived from the time that Sebastian Cabot took possession of that continent, and it is confessed in French maps that the gulf and river of Canada were first discovered by the English. The interest of this State in possessing those countries: They are the sole nursery of shipping and mariners for France and Spain (1,000 French mariners were taken prisoners there by the English last year) and the transporting of fish to the Straits, Barbary, and Spain enriches them much. Also by them the King will be sole master from Virginia to Newfoundland, which is of very considerable consequence for the trade of furs, fish, masts, pitch, tar, &c. Divers English merchants last year during the war with France set out ships under command of Capt. Kirke and took possession of the gulf and greatest part of the river of Canada, and took down the French arms at Tadousac and set up the English arms there. This year likewise the Company, being united to Sir W. Alexander by his Majesty's commission, employed many ships and land forces for regaining the whole and settling plantations there. Wherefore they pray that nothing in this treaty with France may be yielded unto, to the prejudice of his Majesty's subjects in those parts; but that it may be left to the corporation to defend at their own charge the possession they have.

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The bounds of L'Acadie in order to the restitution thereof to the French, dated from the Council Chamber, 4th Oct. 1667. From 20 leagues to the eastward of Port Royal, where the first French bounds begin on the east side, and so north in a straight line to Canada, and so along the coast to Cape Sable, and so to Cape Breton, and so N.W. and N.N.W. as far as the river Canada. "That the rendition be made in the words of the article, and that the Governor be charged to restore to the French only what they did enjoy formerly."

The bounds of L'Acadie and Nova Scotia : 1. L'Acadie is bounded east by Cape Sable ; the principal harbour is called Meralaqush ; the bounds extend to Port and Cape La Have, Cape Sable, Port Latour (or Longry), and to Cloven Cape. 2. Nova Scotia is bounded east by Cloven Cape, which divides Acadie and Nova Scotia, and trends away S.W. to the Cape and river Ingogen, and thence to Port Royal, St. John's Fort, and Penobscot, and ends there. 3. Penobscot river and fort is bounded east by Pentagoet [Pentecost], of which the inhabitants of New Plymouth had a patent in 1627, which they enjoyed till in 1643 or 1644 it was surprised by M. de Latour and enjoyed by the French, till Cromwell took it again ; and west by the river Muscentus and Pemaquid, which have always been inhabited by the English. *Indorsed* : 1. Proposals about Canada. 2. The bounds of L'Acadie. Council Chamber, 4 Oct. 1667. 3. Bounds of Acadie and N. Scotia. 18 of Sept. 1667. Pentackett granted to the men of New Plymouth by patent from King Charles, about 1627. 1½ pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXI., No. 121.*]

[1667.]

1600. Abstracts of documents relating to the title of the English to Nova Scotia. About the time that Columbus discovered Cuba Sebastian Cabot first discovered Newfoundland, the Gulf of Canada, Cape Breton, and all the coast to Florida, by which his Majesty has his title to Virginia, New England, and New Scotland. The French neglecting the knowledge thereafter by Jaques Cartier of the river of Canada planted first a colony under M. Villegagnon in Brazil, and another under M. Laudoniere in Florida, from both of which they were expelled by the Spaniards. In the time of Henry IV., the French under M. Poutrincourt seated themselves in Port Royal, out of which as soon as it was known they were displanted by Sir Samuel Argal, as having wrongfully intruded themselves within the bounds belonging to this Crown. The remainder of this French colony stayed in the country, and during the time of King James there was no complaint made upon Sir Sam. Argal for having displanted them. [*V.B.—This is opposed to the facts, see remarks in Preface*], and they were now lately glad to demand protection from his Majesty. The French next seated themselves at Quebec, whereto the English might likewise have claimed right ; but small notice was taken of them, till during the late war a command was given by his Majesty to remove them, which was performed, the place being taken a little after the peace was concluded ; and a colony of Scotch was planted at Port Royal, which had never been repossessed or claimed by the French. This business of Port Royal cannot be made liable to the articles of peace, seeing there was no act of hostility committed ; a

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colony only having been planted upon his Majesty's own ground, according to a patent granted by his Majesty's father. After the Scotch colony was planted, they and the French met the commanders of the natives called Sagamores, and made choice of one of the chief, Sagamo Segept, to come to his Majesty to acknowledge his title and become his subjects, craving only to be protected from their enemies, which demand was accepted by his Majesty; and M. de Latour, chief of the few French there, neglected by his own country, and finding his Majesty's title not so much as questioned, came with Sagamo, demanding the like in the name of the French who lived there. So that his Majesty has good right to New Scotland, by discovery, possession, removing the French, M. de Latour's voluntary turning tenant, and the very savages willingly offering obedience; and he is bound to maintain it, both in regard of his subjects planted there upon his warrant, and of his promise to the natives.

The French Ambassador's memoir concerning L'Acadie. In 1628 the French King granted the Province of L'Acadie to the Company of New France, forbidding traffic for skins, which is the only product and commerce of that country, and in 1657 gave commission to the Sieur Le Bourne to be Governor of said Province, and renewed the prohibitions afore mentioned; contrary whereto in August 1661 an English bark of 15 or 16 tons was met with in Port La Have, laden with beaver and other skins, and was taken by the Sieur Le Bourne's son in his father's absence, and brought into France. Said Le Bourne being now in London, soliciting his Majesty for restitution of part of L'Acadie, usurped by the English under an illegal government, and upon pretence of a surreptitious grant under Cromwell, Sieur Battailier, Sec. of the French Embassy, in his Ambassador's absence desires that his Majesty would meantime suspend all orders required against Le Bourne by the owners of said bark; as he offers security to the value of all prizes taken by the French from the English, provided the parties do the like for prizes proved to have been unduly taken from the French in said Province. London, ^{Nov. 23} ^{Dec. 3} 1661. Then follow extracts relating to the title, 1606. First discovered by De Latour, who built St. John's fort, engaged Sir Will. Alexander to support his right and take part of his interest; and he obtained a grant in 1621, which was confirmed in 1625. In 1630 the Earl of Sterling conveyed part of Nova Scotia to Latour with right of a marquisate, and in 1632 surrendered, at the King's persuasion, Port Royal to the French for 10,000*l.* issuable out of the revenue of Scotland, which was never paid. Hence arise the pretensions of the Earl's widow, married to Col. Blount, and his heirs. In the Earl's right came Sir Lewis Kirke, Francis Berkeley, &c., who bestowed vast sums in planting that country, under contract with the Earl, and who surrendered their interest to the French for 60,000*l.*, which was never satisfied, so Kirke and Berkeley think the French have no equitable pretensions. After 1632 the French of Port Royal make war upon Latour at St. John's fort, who going to New England for succour, mortgages St. John's to Major Gibbons, but when he returns finds that the French under one D'Aulney had seized St. John's. The King of France disavows the action, and

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gives Latour power to seize D'Aulney, but he died, and Latour married his widow, and now holds Port Royal by that right. In 1655 Sedgwick, without orders, turns his forces upon the French in Nova Scotia, seizes Latour's forts and him brings prisoner to Cromwell, who thought fit to restore that country to Latour and with him upon articles agreed between them to Tho. Temple and Wm. Crown in 1656. It may be doubted in which Prince the right of sovereignty and the propriety is. If in his Majesty and his subjects, then whether in Temple and Crown, &c. by Cromwell's grant; Kirke, Berkeley, and others for their 60,000*l.*; Gibbons for his mortgage; or Earl Sterling's heirs for their 10,000*l.* Scotch. The first discovery of Canada and possession were by the English. Afterwards the French planted and kept it when the Scotch patent was granted for Nova Scotia, and were again ejected by the English; but at the peace Quebec was restored, yet so as the right of the English was not taken away. "Hereby it appears that if the English had right, the Scotch patent cannot take it from them. If the French usurped, it was upon the English, and were not ejected by the Scotch. The Scotch patent cannot be of force against the one or the other. And if in the restitution of Quebec there was a reservation of the right of the English and no reservation thereof, it remains entire both against French and all other. Extracted out of Mr. Sec. Coke's papers upon a dispute betwixt the English and Sir Will. Alexander, Mr. Kirke, Mr. Berkeley claiming the gulf and river of Canada and Nova Scotia, by a Scotch title, thereby prohibiting the English to trade or plant." *Indorsed*, "The title of the English Crown to Nova Scotia, Canada, &c. French Ambassador's memoir concerning L'Acadie. A query whether Nova Scotia belongs to the English or French. Answered by the opinion of Mr. Sec. Coke, upon a dispute betwixt the Scotch and English [*see previous Volume of Calendar, anno 1632*]. Crown and Temple." 4 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXI., No. 122.*]

Oct. 6.
Nancymond,
Virginia.
—
Shaftesbury
Papers.

1601. John Vassall to Sir John Colleton. Presumes he has heard of the unhappy loss of their plantation on Charles river, which he could never have understood had he not come hither to hear how that all that came from us made it their business to exclaim against the country, as they had rendered it unfit for a Christian habitation, which hindered the coming of people and supply, so as the rude rabble of inhabitants were daily ready to mutiny against Vassall for keeping them there so long, insomuch that after they had found a way to come hither by land neither arguments nor authority prevailed, and he was forced to stop the first ship that came till he could send for more shipping to carry them all away together, the charges of which and the loss of his estate have ruined him, but had his cousin Vassall arrived safely they had been yet in a flourishing condition. Sent one Whitaker last November to give the Lords Proprietors an account of their condition, but he was taken by the way, so has not heard a word since he received his commission by Mr. Sandford. All their misfortunes occasioned by the hard terms of their Lordships' concessions, which made the friends that set them out from Barbadoes forsake us. With 200*l.* in clothing they had made a comfortable shift for another year; he offered to stay if

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20 men would stay with him till they heard from the Lords Proprietors, for they had corn enough though the Indians had killed their cattle, but he could not find six men that would be true to him, so he was obliged to leave to his ruin. Fears their Lordships will not have a much better account of their Plantation at Roanoke unless a better course be taken to encourage their stay, for they are not without great cause of complaints. *Indorsed by John Locke.* 1 p. [*Shaftesbury Papers, Section IX., No. 8.*]

1667 ?

1602. Proposals to be tendered to the Duke of York from Peter Stuyvesant, late Governor of New Netherlands. First, that his Royal Highness will ratify all the articles concluded betwixt Col. Nicolls and said Peter Stuyvesant for the benefit of both nations. That in the 6th Article it was concluded that the Dutch (now his Royal Highness's subjects) should have liberty to trade with their own correspondents in Holland; which if not observed, or in some measure indulged, all the Dutch inhabitants of New York must be brought to ruin and the colony to penury; because, 1stly, they have received constant supplies from their friends in Holland at far easier rates than from any other parts, and have not had an opportunity to fix their correspondence elsewhere. 2ndly. Their manner of agriculture is wholly different from that of the English, and they cannot expect a supply of the necessary utensils from England. 3rdly. The trade of beaver (the most desirable commodity for Europe) has always been purchased by commodities brought from Holland, as "camper duffles, hatchets, and other ironworks made at Utrecht, &c., much esteemed of by the natives;" and if these fail, the very trade itself would fail, and the French of Canada (now encroached to be but half a day's journey from the Mohawks) supplying them may totally divert the beaver trade, and then they will not have one ship from Europe to trade with them. 4thly. It being certain no ships from England will visit those parts this year, unless the inhabitants be supplied before spring with necessaries from Holland they cannot subsist, but must seek a livelihood elsewhere. But if his Royal Highness will procure liberty for two small Dutch vessels, the Cross Heart and Indian, to go thence to New York, Stuyvesant will undertake to satisfy the necessities both of the merchant and husbandman. *Printed in New York Documents, III., 163, 164.* 1½ pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXI., No. 123.*]

[Oct. 7.]

1603. Petition of Peter Stuyvesant, late Governor of (New) Amsterdam and General of the New Netherlands, in behalf of himself and the Dutch now his Majesty's subjects in New York, to the King and Council. That petitioners after a solemn treaty on articles of the 29th August 1664, surrendered their town and fort to Col. Nicolls and swore allegiance to his Majesty. That the 6th Article, esteemed to be of most considerable importance, has these words,—that any people from the Netherlands may plant in the country, and that Dutch vessels may freely come and return with merchandise. Prays that the treaty may be ratified, and his Majesty's subjects there allowed the benefit of a free trade as granted by the 6th Article: also that according to the annexed pass from Col.

1667.

Nicolls, petitioner may have liberty to return thither in the ship named therein, the Crost Heart, from any port of Holland. *Indorsed*, "Read and received 23rd October 1667." *Annexed*,

Reference to the Committee of Plantations to examine the articles, and to take care as little prejudice as may be accrue thereupon. 1667, October 7th. *Indorsed*, "Committee for New York, 17th October 1667."

Report of the Committee for Foreign Plantations on above petition. In regard to the necessity of a present trade in those parts, which cannot at this time be supplied from hence, it is humbly offered to his Majesty,—That a temporary permission for seven years be granted to the Dutch to trade freely with the inhabitants of those lands lately reduced to his Majesty's obedience from the Dutch; and that his Majesty grant petitioner a pass pursuant to the passport he has from Col. Nicolls for his return from Holland into those parts. Whitehall, 1667, October 17th. *Indorsed*, Read in Council 23rd October 1667.

Order in Council on said petition. That a temporary permission for seven years with three ships only be granted to the Dutch freely to trade with the inhabitants of the lands lately reduced from the Dutch to his Majesty's obedience, and that the Duke of York Lord High Admiral of England, be authorised to grant a pass to petitioner to return to New York, pursuant to the passport he has received from Col. Nicolls. 1667, October 23rd. *Indorsed*, Approved of in Council 30th October 1667. *Printed in New York Documents, III., 164-167. Together 5 pp. [Col. Papers, Vol. XXI., Nos. 124-127.]*

Oct. $\frac{1}{2}$.
Fort Albany.

1604. Col. Nicolls to the Rev. Father Jean Pierron, at Castle Tionnontogen. Having seen his letter to M^{me}. de Corlart, of the 13th Sept., and another of the same date to M. Hains [*? D'Hinse*], and perceiving that he has thoroughly learnt the English language, dares not hazard any longer his bad style of French, of which he knows very little. *C'est pourquoi [thus far is written in French]* I now begin in plain English to let you know that if you please to give me a meeting at Schonectade, I shall be glad to see you and to serve you in what you seem to desire towards your winter's provision. Has received news that peace is concluded between England and France, and that the French army have taken several towns in Flanders; but to a person of his profession and merit Nicolls would at any time accord an interview. This letter is sent to serve as a passport to come to Schonectade and return, with one more in his company. Has but little time to spend in these parts, but Pierron will find him next Monday and Tuesday in Schenectade. He may with the most expedition make the journey down the river in a canoe, otherwise he would have sent horses for him. Desires speedy answer by the bearer if he is not disposed to take so sudden a voyage. *Draft in Nicolls' hand, with corrections. Printed in New York Documents, III., 162, 163. 1½ pp. [Col. Papers, Vol. XXI., No. 128.]*

1667.

- Oct. 13-16. **1605.** Accounts of beef and pork delivered to the ships *Amity* and *William* and *Thomas*, for the fleet in the West Indies. *Annexing,*

Bills of lading by Joseph Wright and Thos. Bond, for provisions named, shipped by Sir Denis Gordon for Barbadoes, to be delivered to Sir John Harman or Lord Willoughby for the use of his Majesty's ships in the West Indies. Nov. 11. [Dom., Chas. II., Vol. CCXX., Nos. 13, 13 l., 40, 40 l., Cal., p. 524-528.]

Oct. $\frac{15}{25}$.
St. Germain en
Laye.

- 1606.** The French King's Act for the restitution of St. Christopher's, Antigua, and Montserrat. *French and Latin [where the Articles of the Treaty of Breda are quoted]. 8 pp. and four lines. [Col. Papers, Vol. XXI., No. 129.]*

Oct. ?

- 1607.** Translation of the above, with corrections by Williamson, who has indorsed it, "Instrument of cession and surrender." 4 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXI., No. 131.*]

Oct. ?

- 1608.** Translation of the French portion of the preceding. *Draft, with corrections in Under-Sec. Williamson's handwriting. Indorsed, Warrant for delivering up St. Christopher's, &c. 2 pp. [Col. Papers, Vol. XXI., No. 130.]*

Oct. $\frac{15}{25}$.

- 1609.** Copy of the above, endorsed by Williamson, "Instrument of surrender as at first we desired it from France, but not thus granted." *Also with this mem., Cession of St. Christopher as by us drawn, but granted in another form by France, 1668, see No. 3 pp. [Col. Papers, Vol. XXI., No. 132.]*

Oct. 16.

- 1610.** Lord Baltimore's answer to the representation delivered to his Majesty in Council on the 16th Oct. 1667, from the Governor and Council of Virginia, complaining of his Lordship as Governor of Maryland disallowing the cessation from planting tobacco stipulated by his Commissioners. *Indorsed, Received and read, 16th Oct. 1667. 4 pp. [Col. Papers, Vol. XXI., No. 133.]*

Oct. 16.
Boston.

- 1611.** Samuel Mavericke to [Sec. Lord Arlington.] Incloses copy of letter he sent in June, which with some addition he again sent by one Randall of Plymouth (Sept. 12), before which certain news was received of the death of Sir Robert Carr at Bristol. Hopes his papers came safe, has not heard from England since. The Plantations of Cape Fear are deserted, and some of the inhabitants come hither, some to Virginia. At Bermudas there has been such a drought that the fruits of the earth are all destroyed, and in Virginia 23rd August there was such a dreadful hurricane as blew up all the roots, overturned many houses and trees, and drove up some vessels of burden above high-water mark many feet, and about that time they report that Lord Baltimore's son, Governor of Virginia, [*sic*] died. *Annexed,*

Same to Same. Sent letters and papers in August last twelvemonth by Col. Cartwright which were all lost, has therefore by all conveyances troubled him with more copies, some

1667.

of which they hope are come to hand. In October last, being at New York and Sir Robert Carr being sick, he resolved to go for England, but before the ship sailed he was taken sick, but sent two packets from Col. Nicolls to Sir Wm. Coventry. Also sent other letters informing how things then stood. Sir Robert recovered, and it was resolved that he should go to England and Mavericke remain here, who furnished with all material papers. Hopes they have safely arrived. Will not trouble him with the relation of Sir Robert's contest with the reputed Governor and Council, for Capt. Breedon will do so. Mr. Bellingham, Governor, was elected Governor on the 16th inst., and Hawthorne and all the rest magistrates again. Their first act was expelling Capt. Appleton, Deputy for Ipswich, his crime being subscription to that loyal petition presented to the last Court. It is now commonly reported that the signification of his Majesty's pleasure which in September last he gave to the Governor and Council was never signed by his Majesty, but forged by Mavericke to scare them. And that when their letter to Sir Wm. Morrice was by one Harwood of "Bednoll Greene" delivered, and he brought to the King, his Majesty told him he never ordered any such thing to be sent, and commended the Governor and Council for not submitting to it. These rumours exceedingly dishearten the loyal party. Beseeches him to procure some speedy order for a full settlement of the colonies in New England entirely under his Majesty's obedience, which will give great satisfaction to all well affected people. Has formerly presumed to present his apprehensions how this work may be done with least charge and most satisfaction to the innocent. Has this week received a letter from Col. Nicolls; all is well there, only he wants money and goods, having taken up on his own credit above 1,000*l.* to carry on the work. Great losses and miscarriages of letters of late, so he dare not let any opportunity pass without writing. *Printed in New York Documents, III., 160, 161. 2 pp. [Col. Papers, Vol. XXI, No. 134.]*

Oct. 16.
Boston.

1612. Samuel Mavericke to Col. George Cartwright, "at Mr. Lavender's house, at the Talbot, over against Somerset House, in the Strand." His last was by Mr. Randall, the letters committed to Zacheus Sedgwick who lived with Capt. Breedon. Incloses copy of his last letter to the Lord Chancellor or else to Sec. Lord Arlington, (*see previous letter*), Wilson is dead; Davenport of New-haven called to succeed him. Sergeant Exton whom Col. Nicolls sent out against the French, has arrived here, having taken two French forts and as many guns and plunder as his ship would carry. Extreme drought in Bermudas and a hurricane in Virginia; report that young Baltimore is dead. News from Newfoundland of the Dutch landing on the Isle of Tenett (Thanet), and burning several of the Royal ships, that the Duke of Albemarle was made High Constable and had displaced the Duke of Ormond, cashiered 153 officers in Ireland, and committed the Lord Chancellor and several bishops to the Tower. Hopes his last of Sept. 12 will come safe to hand,

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which was more large than this, for he is just come from Salem and further east, and finds the ship setting sail. *Printed in New York Documents, III., 161, 162. 1 p. [Col. Papers, Vol. XXI., No. 135.]*

Oct. 17.
Whitehall.

1613. Minutes of the Committee of Plantations. Until Lord Willoughby's time the Leeward Isles did not depend on Barbadoes but were under Sir [Thos.] Warner. The Earl of Carlisle was commander of Barbadoes and all the Leeward Caribbee Isles, but appointed commanders in the several islands. Until the King's restoration Lord Willoughby had nothing to do with the Leeward Isles. Mr. Russell, Governor of Nevis, acknowledged to have received four of the six guns the King ordered but no powder. Those islands desire to have arms, victual, and ammunition sent directly to them, and not by way of Barbadoes. Ordered, that Lord Willoughby's agent have a copy of the papers exhibited by the planters, and return answer as soon as may be. The Committee to meet again on Monday at 3, after dinner. Lord Ashley to be desired to bring to-morrow what he has prepared concerning the new Committee for Trade.

The Business of NEW YORK.—The Committee appointed by his Majesty to examine the petition of Peter Stuyvesant, late Governor of the New Netherlands on behalf of the Dutch there, and the articles thereto annexed, offer in regard of the present necessity of a trade there which cannot be supplied from hence, that temporary permission for seven years be granted to the Dutch to trade freely with the inhabitants of the New Netherlands, lately reduced into the obedience of his Majesty, and having taken the oath of allegiance. Also that his Majesty grant Stuyvesant a pass, pursuant to the passport he has from Col. Nicolls, for his safe return from Holland into those parts. 2 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXI., No. 136.*]

Oct. 19.
West Cowes.

1614. John Lysle to Williamson. On Friday arrived a States' man-of-war, the Prince William on Horseback, which committed the late exploits in Virginia, and is now ordered convoy for several Dutch and French vessels bound for France. [*Dom., Chas. II., Vol. CCXX., No. 77, Cal., p. 535.*]

Oct. 20.

1615. Answer of John Champante, agent for Lord Willoughby, to the proposals of the Planters and Merchants concerning the Leeward Isles [*see ante, No. 1597*]. His Majesty has already constituted Lord Willoughby Governor and Vice-Admiral of all the Caribbee Isles, with power to appoint Deputy Governors, so that the granting of a distinct commission for the Leeward Isles would be an infringement of his patent. It is a great mistake their apprehending that those islands are under Lord Willoughby as Lieutenant of Barbadoes; his Lordship being Captain-General of all said islands, and may reside in any of them at his pleasure. They were never otherwise than under one Governor, the first patent being granted to the Earl of Carlisle as Captain-General, which was derived to Francis Lord Willoughby about the year 1646, and confirmed by his late Majesty; and Antigua and Montserrat

1667.

received commissions for their Government from his Lordship, though Nevis and St. Christopher's rejected not only his Lordship's but his Majesty's letters sent from the Isle of Wight. Answers to the reasons annexed to the proposals of said petitioners. Should those islands become independent of Barbadoes it would cause animosities and a neglect of that help which would be cheerfully afforded; and had it not been for extraordinary relief from Barbadoes, wherein they expended at least 50,000*l.*, Nevis could in no wise have withstood the late force of the French. It would also give opportunity to persons in debt, servants, and slaves to escape from island to island. And as to the distance of Barbadoes from said islands, advice may be at any time sent by sloops in 10 days, several having come in four days. Lord Willoughby has a distinct Council and Assembly in every one of said islands, and those at Barbadoes have neither jurisdiction nor any influence on said islands. As to detaining powder and two cannon, far greater quantities of powder, with arms, ammunition, and provisions have been sent from Barbadoes to Nevis than is pretended to have been kept from them. Lord Francis Willoughby went thither with a fleet of seven sail in July 1665; in Jan. after Col. Henry Willoughby, Deputy Governor of Barbadoes, sent three ships with provisions to Nevis when they were like to perish for want of food; and on 6th March following 10 ships, which engaged 23 considerable French ships sent for taking Nevis, which was thereby relieved. Replies to the reasons given for the encouragement of trade and for the soldiers which, if his Majesty think fit to send, shall be fitly disposed of for the preservation of said islands. Prays their Lordships to examine whether these proposals come from the body of said Leeward Isles, or from particular persons here, who may seek some advantages to themselves by an alteration of what his Majesty has settled under the Great Seal. *Indorsed*, To be heard at the Committee on Tuesday the 29th of Oct. 1667. 3½ pp. [*Col. Papers*, Vol. XXI., No. 137.]

Oct. 22.
Fort James.

1616. (Col. Nicolls) to M. Corlart. You have answered my expectations of your care and diligence, the continuance whereof is of high importance to the peace and welfare of this Government; for should the French obtain their ends upon the Maquaes, we have reason to suspect their ill-neighbourhood to the whole trade; or worse, that they have further design to make Albany or Schenectade their winter quarters, for the season will hardly permit them to turn before winter to Canada. If the French seek to destroy all before them in the Maquaes' country, their design must be to settle a garrison in some other place, or immediately to return to Canada. All possible circumspection is therefore to be applied to gain intelligence. The last letter from the Viceroy to the Commissioners sufficiently manifests his ill grounded displeasure and intentions against us if his forces, by their success upon the Maquaes, should be in a condition to attempt anything to our prejudice. Desires him to be watchful, and not to be deluded with fair words. *Draft in Col. Nicolls' handwriting.* 2 pp. [*Col. Papers*, Vol. XXI., No. 138.]

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Oct. 23.
Schenhede
(Schenectade).

1617. Jean Pierron to (Col. Nicolls). Has arrived to tender his humble respects; thanks him for taking the trouble to come himself, and awaits with joy his arrival. *French*, 1 p. [*Col. Papers*, Vol. XXI., No. 139.]

Oct. 30.

1618. Report of [Lords Committee of Council for Plantation Affairs] upon the representation of the Governor and Council of Virginia, delivered by Col. Moryson, and the answer of Lord Baltimore, Lord and Proprietary of Maryland. Concerning a treaty of cessation from planting tobacco for a year between Virginia and Maryland; referring to their previous report of 25 Nov. 1664, when it was ordered in Council that there should be no cessation, stint, or limitation imposed on the planting of tobacco in those colonies. [*N.B.*—This report is full of alterations and corrections, and appears to have originally stood as an order ratifying the above-mentioned order of 25 Nov. 1664 and confirming the same, but this last paragraph is entirely struck out.] 2 pp. [*Col. Papers*, Vol. XXI., No. 140.]

October.

1619. Commission from the Lords Proprietors of Carolina to Samuel Stephens. Appointing him Governor of their county of Albemarle, with power to nominate and appoint 12 able men at most, six at least, to be of his Council, or any even number between six and 12, unless the Lords Proprietors have before chosen them. He is also appointed Commander-in-chief, with all powers thereto belonging. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. [*Col. Entry Bk.*, No. XX., p. 23.]

Oct. ?

1620. Instructions from the Lords' Proprietors of Carolina to Samuel Stephens, Governor of the county of Albemarle. To take six councillors at least, or twelve at most, or any even number between those numbers, and to govern during their Lordships' pleasure according to the following limitations and instructions. The chief registrar or secretary to keep books of all public affairs, and to enter all grants of lands, &c. The Surveyor-General to lay out and bound all lands granted, but the Governor and Council to have power to suspend those officers for misbehaviour. All officers appointed by the Governor to be during their Lordships' pleasure. The oath of allegiance to be taken by councillors, assemblymen, and officers. Persons subscribing to said oath to be admitted to plant, and to become freemen of the Province. Liberty of conscience granted in matters of religion, behaving peaceably and not using this liberty to licentiousness, to the civil injury or outward disturbance. Power given to the General Assembly by Act to appoint ministers or preachers, and to establish their maintenance, with liberty besides to any to keep and maintain what ministers and preachers they please. The inhabitants or chief agents to choose 12 deputies or representatives from amongst themselves to join with the Governor and Council in making laws; but as soon as parishes, denizens, tribes; or "distinctions" of said county are made, then the inhabitants or freeholders, by writs from the Lords Proprietors, shall annually meet on 1st January, and choose two freeholders for each respective denizen, tribe, or parish, to be deputies or representatives of the same, who with the Governor and Council shall be the General

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Assembly, unless the Governor shall wilfully refuse, in which case they may themselves appoint a President during the absence of the Governor. Said Assembly to appoint their own times of meeting to make laws, under certain reservations, and to constitute courts, and appoint officers and their salaries; to levy taxes, to erect baronies and manors, and divide the county into hundreds, &c.; to create and appoint ports, harbours, &c.; to build forts, castles, cities, towns, &c., and furnish same with ordnance, arms, and ammunition, for the safety and welfare of the county, also to train soldiers. To naturalize strangers upon their subscribing to the oath of allegiance. To prescribe the quantities of land to be from time to time allotted, and to ordain rules for the casting of lots for the same, but no grant to exceed the proportions granted by the Lords Proprietors as herein set forth. Lastly, to enact all necessary laws for the prosperity and settlement of said county with the limitations herein expressed; also to see the laws enforced, and to punish all offenders against them. To nominate, according to the constitutions of the General Assembly, and commissionate judges and all civil officers, being freeholders, during pleasure. To appoint courts in criminal causes, and to inflict fines, imprisonment, banishment, corporal punishment, or the taking away of member, or of life itself. To place officers and soldiers in the forts or cities; to nominate and commissionate military officers, and to muster and train soldiers. To reprieve after condemnation until the case be presented to the Lords Proprietors, who will either pardon or command execution of the sentence. To issue writs for the election of representatives within the year in case of death or removal; to seal grants of land according to the Lords Proprietors' concessions, and the prescriptions by the advice of the General Assembly. Also instructions for the better securing of the proprietries of all the inhabitants, and for the more speedily planting of the county. Form to be used for grants of land, and rules to be observed in the laying out of lands for cities, towns, and villages, the making of streets, also the quantity of land to be allotted to each house, the $\frac{1}{11}$ part of which is to be by lot laid out for the Lords Proprietors, and the rest divided among those willing to build thereon, and paying a yearly rent of $\frac{1}{2}d.$ per acre. $4\frac{1}{2}$ pp. [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XX., pp. 25-29.*]

October.

1621. Warrant from the Lords Proprietors of Carolina to Sam. Stephens, Governor of Albemarle county, and his Council. To let, sell, or convey lands in said county according to their Lordships' instructions and concessions, with the reservation of a yearly rent of $\frac{1}{2}d.$ per acre to their Lordships, their heirs, and assigns. With powers concerning government as granted to their Lordships by charter, provided no laws be made to be in force longer than 18 months, within one year of which they shall be presented to the Lords Proprietors for their assent. $1\frac{1}{2}$ pp. [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XX., pp. 23, 24.*]

Oct.

1622. Mem. of grant to Sir Ernestus Biron of the office of Escheator in Barbadoes and all the Caribbee Islands. [*Dom. Chas. II., Vol. CCXI., No. 123, Cal., p. 557.*]

1667.
Nov. 4.

1623. Laws enacted by his Royal Highness James Duke of York and Albany, the 4th Nov. 1667, and established at New York ; as also some forms of oaths, &c.; with index. These laws are entered in alphabetical order with the following titles, viz. :— Absence, Actions, Administrations, Amerciaments, Appearance, Appeals, Apprizement of goods, Arrests, Assessments, Assaults, Assizes, Attachment and summons, Attorneys, Bail, Barratry, Ballast, Bills, Bond-slavery, Bounds, Brewers, Births, marriages, and burials, Burials, Capital Laws, Cattle, Cornfields, Fences, Causes, Church, Churchwardens, Charges public, Children and servants, Chirurgions, midwives, physicians, Constables, Conveyances, deeds, and writings, Condemned persons, Courts, Council, Defamation, Distracted persons, Dowries, Fasting and thanksgiving days, Fees, Fees of a Justice of peace, Fees of an High Sheriff, Fees of the High Constable and Under Sheriff, Fees of a Petty Constable, Fees of the Clerk of the Sessions and Writs, Fees of the Clerk of Assizes, Fees of the Court, Fees of the Marshal, Fees of the Crier of the Court, Fornication, Forgery, Fires and burnings, Fugitives, Horses and Mares, Impresses, Innkeepers and ordinaries, Indians, Jurors and juries, Justices of the Peace, Lands, Laws, Lying and false news, Marriage, In what cases it shall not be punishable to remarry, Masters, servants, and labourers, Military affairs, Officers and offices, Orphans, Overseers, Payments, Packer, cask, cooper, gager, Pipestaves, Possession, Pounds, prisons, and stocks, Public affairs, Records, Sailors, Sheriff, Townships, Votes, Warrants, Weights and measures, Witnesses, Wolves, and Wrecks of the sea. The forms of oaths are for:— Summons, Attachment, Replevin, Recognizance, Fidelity to his Royal Highness, of the Council, High Sheriff, Justice of the Peace, High Constable and Under Sheriff, Constable, Overseers, Surveyor, Public Notary, Jury in Causes and of Life and Death, Witnesses, Apprizers of Goods, Viewer of Pipestaves, Packer, and Marshal. 258 pp. without Index. [*Col. Entry Bk., No. LXXII.*]

Nov. 5.

1624. Warrant to the Farmers of the Customs. Whereas his Majesty understands that upon his late directions for the restraint of transportation of horses and horsemen into France, some inferior officers in the ports make difficulty to permit horses to be shipped for his Majesty's foreign Plantations, although the persons concerned have obtained Royal passes for the same ; his Majesty's pleasure is that orders be forthwith given to the inferior officers of the Customs to permit such numbers of horses, mares, or geldings to be from time to time transported into his Majesty's foreign Plantations as by warrant under the Royal signature shall be authorised. 1 p. [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol. XXIII., p. 576.*]

Nov. 8 ?
Virginia.

1625. Thomas Ludwell, Secretary, to John Lord Berkeley of Stratton. They are troubled that they have been so long without any intelligence from England. This poor country is reduced to a very miserable condition by a continual course of misfortunes. Lord Baltimore at one stroke lopped their present and future hopes of the benefit of a cessation ; in April following they had a most prodigious

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storm of hail, many as big as turkey eggs, which destroyed most of their young mast and fruit and forward English grain, brake all the glass windows, and beat holes through the tiles of their houses, killing many hogs and cattle. On 5th June the Dutch did so much mischief they will never recover their reputations; then came 40 days' rain, and on 27th August followed the most dreadful hurricane that ever this colony groaned under, which lasted 24 hours. Description of it and the ravages it committed; the nearest computation is 10,000 houses blown down. The Assembly have voted five forts of eight guns each; where to be situated, and the reasons for selecting each spot. Beseeches his influence with the Privy Council to allow no ship to come without ammunition and shot for them. Disadvantages of building a fort at Point Comfort. 4 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXI., No. 141.*]

Nov. 9.
Warwick.

1626. Samuel Gorton and Randall Howldon to Col. Nicolls, Governor of New York. Above a year ago they preferred a petition to the Commissioners at New York about a small neck of land in the Narragansett country, which the Sachems voluntarily gave them, chiefly for having presented their voluntary subjection to the King's Royal father. Said land borders upon those lands concerning which the Massachusetts forced a deed of sale from the Sachems, and was excepted in said deed, as being the indubitable right of the writers; yet one Richard Smith and his father (late deceased) have surreptitiously and forcibly kept said lands from them for eight years past, so have been forced to commence a suit in law against Smith, who was the chief instrument of the intrusion of the men of Massachusetts into the King's Province and of many other abuses which are set forth. Pray he will give his sense of said order, whether it comprehend any lands or privileges which are excluded the bounds of all claim of the men of Massachusetts by virtue of that pretended deed, procured within the confines of the King's Province, so they may either see their way to prosecute their suit or sit down under the burden as formerly. 1½ pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXI., No. 142.*]

Nov. 11.
Virginia.

1627. Gov. Sir W. Berkeley to [Sec. Lord Arlington]. Would not be thought so negligent as to let any ship leave the colony without writing. In great want of powder and great shot. Desires that no ship may be permitted to come hither without bringing 10 or 20 barrels of powder, they paying for it 50 per cent. more than it cost in England; are building five small forts; a mighty wind on 27th August destroyed four-fifths of their tobacco and corn and blew down in two hours 15,000 houses in Virginia and Maryland. The New Englandmen with joy and confidence relate that England is like to fall into a civil war, &c. *Indorsed*, Read at the Committee 7th March 1667(-8). Read at the Council 14th March 1667(-8). 2 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXI., No. 143.*]

Nov. 12.
Fort James.
New York.

1628. Col. Nicolls to Sec. Lord Arlington. Since his last by Sir Wm. Davison's ship the Orange Tree they have neither seen nor heard of any ship bound for New England, but if credit be given to flying reports they must conclude that the whole nation is more

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than distressed with foreign and civil wars, and the want of ships this whole summer gives great latitude to their apprehensions of some extraordinary disaster befallen his Majesty. Knows not what to believe or what to write, but counts it his duty to let slip no opportunity that his Majesty may know that all the coasts of New England have enjoyed peace, though through negligence and ill-conduct a great part of the Virginia fleet was taken and destroyed shamefully in June last. To prevent the incursions of the French from Canada, Nicolls has turned one-third of the country militia into horse and dragoons; the like is done in Connecticut, but the grandees of Boston are too proud to be dealt with, saying that his Majesty is well satisfied with their loyalty and has recalled both his Commission and disgraced his Commissioners. These discouragements fall heavy on us poor mortals who know no interest but his Majesty's. When his Majesty is truly informed how advantageously we are posted by situation to bridle his enemies and secure his good subjects, Nicolls presumes to think that his Majesty will afford much of his countenance to them, notwithstanding he has granted the whole tract to his Royal Highness. *Indorsed*, "R[ecieved] 12 Feb." *Printed in New York Documents, III.*, 167, 168. 2 pp. *Col. Papers, Vol. XXI., No. 144.*

[Nov. 13.] **1629.** Petition of Clement Everard, Theo. Lovering, Willm. Freeman, Roger Erington, Gilbert Loxley, Ph. Payne, Willm. Rice, John Allen, Alexr. Overy, Wm. Willes, and Saml. Payne, in behalf of several thousand distressed people, some time the inhabitants of the island of St. Christopher's, to the King. "That St. Christopher's was one of the flourishing colonies, the first and the best earth that ever was inhabited by Englishmen amongst the heathen cannibals in America." The loyalty of Sir Thomas Warner drew several persons to that island after the usurped powers ruled in England. Men who had been in his Majesty's service, their estates sequestered, and brave able divines, all maintained the government of the Church of England, and there was not to the last losing of the island a factious person, as Independent, Anabaptist, Quaker, or rigid Presbyterian. Pray that a colony so ancient and loyal, the mother island of all these parts, the fountain from whence all the rest of these islands have been watered with planters, may not lie in the hands of another nation; and since his Majesty has taken care in the articles with France that they shall be restored to their estates, beseech his Majesty to consider their unhappy condition as set forth in their remonstrance. *Annexed*,

The humble remonstrance above mentioned set forth the articles between the English and French upon the invasion and surrender of St. Christopher's on 11 April 1666. The continued oppressions of the French ever since. That many thousands have been by them transported to Nevis, Montserrat, Antigua, New England, Jamaica, and other parts. That many sold their estates for almost nothing, and were stripped and plundered of all they had at sea; and that since the treaty of peace the French having intelligence that petitioners are to be restored

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to their estates, have ruined most of the plantations, and on pretence of improvement challenge vast sums, although they have carried away and destroyed since the articles 100 times the value of what they demand. That if any were appointed to examine the inhumanities of the French nation with the bloody and barbarous usage of the Indians by their order, and the miserable cruelties shown to prisoners of war, it would make all nations abhor the name of that nation. They would make Christians grind in the mills instead of cattle, thousands being starved for want, thousands being sent to uninhabited lands. If St. Christopher's should continue in the hands of any other nation, it is not to be understood the prejudice that will arise to all these islands, besides the want of the salt made upon the island for New England and Virginia. *Indorsed*, Read in Council, Nov. 13, 1667. Referred to the Plantations. 4 pp. [*Col. Papers*, Vol. XXI., No. 145.]

Nov. 16. **1630.** Major John Scott to Joseph Williamson. Refers to two Mount's Bay. letters he wrote from Barbadoes, one of which he hears Lord Wilmoughby has obstructed, and the other was taken by the Dutch [*see ante*, No. 1531]. Presumes there is no occasion to hasten giving an account of the defences of the Caribbee Islands, having met with news of peace. Left Montserrat, Saba, Anguilla, Nevis, and Antigua on the 10th Sept. in good condition, and arrived at Barbadoes the 16th, and after giving account of the state of the islands, being employed to St. Christopher's and Martinico to exchange prisoners, embarked on this fleet to give an account of same to his Majesty and his ministers. A rich fleet put to sea on 18th Sept.; five from Guinea, three of the Royal Company; met with very severe weather in which two ships foundered, and some other ships are wanting. Made Land's End on 15th inst. with 43 sail, but a violent wind sent some to sea. Account of the most violent hurricane on 22 August that "ever hapned since the Uropians settled the Creeby Islands," in which 10 New England ships were cast away. Hopes Sir John Harman who had embarked for "Kian and Saraim," (Cayenne and Surinam) escaped the storm. *Indorsed*, Rec. 25th. 1½ pp. [*Col. Papers*, Vol. XXI., No. 146.]

Nov. 21. **1631.** Minutes of a meeting of the Governor, Council, and Nevis. Assembly of Nevis, Sir Tobias Bridge, and other military officers. Considering the great scarcity of necessaries, whereby his Majesty's regiment, under Sir Tobias Bridge, and the inhabitants are under great straits, it is ordered that liberty of trade be granted to two ships of Hamburgh, provided that it be not for a precedent. "I do enter my dissent, Francis Sampson, Secretary." 1½ pp. [*Col. Papers*, Vol. XXI., No. 147.]

Nov. 22. **1632.** A true Declaration of the carriage of the Indians about a vessel of Will. Weexes, taken by them at one of the Elizabeth Isles. On the night of the 18th Nov. his vessel drove ashore in the harbour at the west end of that island next to Quickshole; they went to warm themselves at an Indian house, when the Indians, having con-

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sulted with their Sachem, told them they had determined to take the ship and goods. They would only grant his wearing clothes and some provisions, and took his vessel of 15 tons, with all its furniture and contents. The vessel did not seem to be staved when they viewed her at low water, only her rudder broken. Inventory of the freight aboard. Goody Doggett testifies that the Indians took the ship and goods, and divided and fetched away the meat and meal. "This is the copy of what is under oath, Thomas Mayhew." *Printed in New York Documents, III., 168, 169. 1 p. [Col. Papers, Vol. XXI., No. 148.]*

Nov. 26.
Barbadoes.

1633. Gov. Wm. Lord Willoughby to Sec. Lord Arlington. This is the 12th express he has sent for England since his arrival, but his Lordship's of Sept. 3rd is the first received, and with it the articles (of peace). His son Harry and Sir John Harman arrived from Cayenne and Surinam on 10th inst.; the former they took Sept. 15th, the latter Oct. 8th, without much loss, but Hans exceeded Mons. much in his defence, and it was an honourable parting blow. Will send Williamson an exact narrative. Has not received one syllable of order either from his King or his Lordship till the last express, and pretends not much either to civil or military government, yet in both has been successful in some measure, and had the war continued and he could have scrambled up victuals for the fleet, is confident Mons. had been totally routed in these parts. Intends to go for the Leeward Isles in 10 days, where he expects disputes with Mons. about the prisoners, the articles in that point being for their advantage; however will endeavour to be as good a husband for his master as he can, and his revenue here requires it, for there is already more charged on it than in five years it will discharge, and the creditors and Governor not receive a penny. The whole revenue of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. will not amount to 6,000*l.* per annum, necessary charges deducted, though the people here value it at as much more. It will be convenient for him to come for England as soon as he has settled his Majesty's affairs at Leeward and this island. Begs his favour to advance this request to his Majesty. Has made some trials among the Assemblymen concerning settling a Post Office, but being forced to be perpetually grating on them for money, thought it not convenient to push too hard as yet. Is informed that Mr. Hambleton [*James Hamilton, see ante, No. 1556*] has obtained a grant for the Marshal's place of this island; it is not the place Lord Willoughby values, but the King's service, and if such things be done it will make his Governors slighted by the people; besides, that place is by an Act of this country established in the Governor's disposal, and likewise in his patent from his Majesty; but no man of honour ought to make any advantage of it, nor does he. 2 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXI., No. 149.*]

Nov. 26.
St. Jago de la
Vega.

1634. Minutes of the Council of Jamaica. Petition of John Stiles to have one Christian free from military duty, not granted. Ordered that the guards in town be dissolved, and that the Constable's guard exercise every fortnight; against inhabitants of Guanaboe and Savanna passing to the north side without tickets; and for reducing

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the guards in certain places. $1\frac{1}{2}$ pp. [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XXXIV., pp. 169, 170.*]

Nov.
Whitchall.

1635. The King to Col. Temple, Governor of Nova Scotia. In pursuance of the treaty of Breda, signed the $\frac{2}{3}$ ¹/₄ July last, his Majesty, by these presents, which he has directed to be put into the hands of the most Christian King, commands Col. Temple to restore forthwith to said King or to such as he shall thereto appoint, the country called l'Acadie, which said King formerly enjoyed; conforming himself to the 10th and 11th articles of said treaty, copies of which are herewith sent. *Signed by King Charles and countersigned by Sec. Lord Arlington.* *Indorsed,* This was not sent. $1\frac{1}{2}$ pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXI., No. 150.*]

Nov.
Whitehall.

1636. Copy of the above, with an addition to the last clause by M. De Ruvigny, the French Ambassador, that copies of the treaty were sent to him immediately after the ratifications were interchanged, to the end he should conform himself to it, and now other attested copies of said articles are sent. *Indorsed,* Modelle pour la restitution de l'Acadie, 1667. ~~Drawn but~~ not used, with M. De Ruvigny's additions. 2 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXI. No. 151.*]

Nov.

1637. Draft of the above in the handwriting of Sir Joseph Williamson. The last clause is altered to "the said treaty, copies of which we have heretofore directed to be sent you." 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXI., No. 152.*]

[Nov.]
Whitehall.

1638. The King to Sir Thos. Temple, Governor of Nova Scotia. He will within a short time receive his Majesty's order of this present November, by some person appointed by the most Christian King, for the restitution to that King of the country called l'Acadie, according to the treaty of Breda. These are to warn him to perform punctually what his Majesty has commanded, but not at all to go beyond it. It is only the country of Acadie he is to restore; not any part of Nova Scotia or any other country or Province; or any part even of Acadie itself but what originally belonged to the most Christian King and was taken from him by the English. He is to make use of his own knowledge and inform himself from others of what belongs to his Majesty and what did belong to the most Christian King; and for his better information his Majesty sends copies of a grant of his grandfather King James to Sir William Alexander, and of another from the late usurper Oliver Cromwell to Crowne and Temple, wherein the bounds of Acadie are particularly set forth. *Indorsed,* "This was intended but not sent." 2 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXI., No. 153.*]

Nov.

1639. Grant to Thomas Chicheley of 4,000*l.* out of the two third parts of the freight of the ships of war now at the Caribbee Islands under Sir John Harman, which by a late order of Council is reserved to his Majesty. [*Dom., Chas. II., Docquet.*]

Dec. 2.
Barbadoes.

1640. Gov. Wm. Lord Willoughby to Sec. Lord Arlington. Is now about settling the Post Office, which he hopes to do by consent and assistance of the Assembly, the way he takes in all things. Has

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been put to great hardships to supply the fleet, and to send them home, to effect which Sir John Harman and himself shall be forced to pawn ourselves to our shirts; but it must be done, and they hope his Majesty will not see them suffer, for the service they have done will recompense all ten times over. Begs his Lordship's assistance in his request to his Majesty to return home this summer. *Indorsed*, Rec. 23 Janry. 1 p. [*Col. Papers*, Vol. XXI., No. 154.]

Dec. 10.
Boston,
New England.

1641. Sir Thomas Temple to (Sec. Lord Arlington). Has received three letters from his Majesty since his last arrival in this country. The first two he speedily answered by ships of good force, one of which was taken near Scilly, and the other cast away upon Beachy (head), in Sussex. As to assisting the Caribbee Islands, has sent a ship of his own laden with provisions to Barbadoes, which was taken by a Dutch man-of-war within sight of the island. Has hitherto preserved Nova Scotia from divers attempts made by the French, and has built a strong fort at Port De Latour, in that part of Nova Scotia called by the French Acadie, and furnished it with ammunition, &c., and has driven the French out of their small forts adjoining as far as Cape Breton. News from London that peace is concluded, which is confirmed by printed articles brought over. Remarks upon that part which concerns himself, that is, the surrender of Acadia to the King of France, of a great part of which Temple has been in possession these ten years and more, and to which he has a just hereditary title, which is set forth. The original records are kept in the Castle of Edinburgh. Lord Lauderdale can inform his Majesty the part Temple claims as proprietor, for which he paid 8,000*l.* sterling to De Latour, and is also deeply engaged to divers merchants here and in London for great sums of money in preserving this country during the war, and not having had the least assistance from his Majesty. Is preparing to go thither as soon as the season of the year will permit. Hopes to send in two or three weeks a map of this country, also what he knows of the bounds as far as he understands them, and the great apprehensions of his Majesty's subjects in New England at the near neighbourhood of the French. Writes after this rude manner occasioned by the sudden departure of his friend Samuel Wilson, merchant of London, of great esteem in these parts, who can inform his Lordship of all things. Reminds his Lordship of his promise when Temple took leave of his Majesty at Hampton Court to stand his friend. If the King gives up this country without Temple receiving some real satisfaction, he is utterly ruined, and is now much in years and broken with cares, toils, and misfortunes. *Indorsed* " (For the Committee of Plantations.)" 3 pp. [*Col. Papers*, Vol. XXI., No. 155.]

Dec. 14.
Barbadoes.

1642. Address of the Representatives of Barbadoes to the King. After the great devastations and spoils of the Dutch, French, and Indians, it may well become their allegiance to let his Majesty know how unshaken their resolutions have stood and shall remain firm and untainted towards his Majesty's interests. So good a minister as now his Majesty has made them happy in, in the person

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of Lord William Willoughby, whose prudent regiment [*sic*] of affairs hath composed the most jarring interests and healed a divided and wounded people, salved all doubts of misfortune and ruin, and given them such hope as no former times could arrive unto. Hope their former address [*see ante*, No. 1565] is safe come to his Majesty's hands, and will find a favourable acceptance, and presume his Excellency will lay at his Majesty's feet an account of the war, with the truth of the hard times that have passed over them, their cheerful, "indefatigable sedulities" for their defence, and voluntary assistance to preserve Nevis and his Majesty's other territories, in all which they have demeaned themselves as loyal subjects. Nor shall his Majesty ever want the assurance of their obedience, nor they doubt his graceful condescensions, which may make flourishing these colonies. *Signed by* Henry Walrond, Speaker of the Assembly. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXI., No. 156.*]

- (1667.) **1643.** Note of what is "by the treaty to be performed by the King to the French concerning Quebec." To restore all places that had been possessed by the French in New France, l'Acadie, and Canada, *i.e.*, Port Royal, Quebec, and Cape Breton. The English to render within eight days after notice, and to carry away all their ammunitions and goods within three weeks. General De Caen shall provide a ship for the English to fetch away their men, and take all their merchandize which shall remain and pay 30 per cent. profit. The arms and ammunition contained in the deposition of Champlain and the merchandize found at Quebec at the taking thereof, shall be rendered in kind or value to the French. What wanteth in anything shall be paid by Burlamachi. Burlamachi promises to pay to Gen. De Caen within two months after signing the treaty for his goods, &c. found in the fort of Quebec 8,270*l.*, and to cause to be restored to him in England the ship Helen, and the goods taken in her, and shall further pay 6,060*l.* 4*s.* in Paris, for the ships Gabriel, St. Ann, Trinity, St. Lawrence, and Cape de Ciel.

To be performed by the French. Lymang and Vaneth shall pay in said two months 2,424*l.* 12*s.* for the Jaques, and 6,989*l.* 12*s.* for the Benediction, and shall restore all the ships found at their arrival. The Bride's merchandize to be restored, and duties and charges to be defalked out of the sums to be paid. Account of the commodities of the Plantation of Quebec: 1. The soil very good to produce hemp. 2. Great store of hemp growing naturally in the Huron's country, with whom the colony has great trade for furs and beaver skins. 3. The country replenished with fir, pine, and all sorts of timber. 4. There may be yearly made and sent over great quantities of tar and pitch. 5. When his Majesty shall grant Letters Patent for the establishment of the Company's plantation and their protection, they will furnish such proportions of pitch, tar, masts, and timber at reasonable rates as shall be of much consequence for his Majesty's service and the benefit of the public. 6. Materials for his Majesty's magazines may be imported in greater quantities from thence than from the other Plantations, in regard of the abundance of trees, their situation close upon the rivers, and the less

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danger of surprise from invasion. *Indorsed*, "French treaty concerning Kebeck, the comodities of Canada and Kebeck. Pitch, tare, hemp, and tymber." 1½ pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXI., No. 157.*]

Dec. ¼.

1644. French memorial, being brief extracts of documents explaining the business of l'Acadie. In a commission under the Great Seal of France in 1647, confirming preceding Letters Patents, it is stated, that the Sieur D'Aulney had retaken the fort of Pentagoet from foreigners, and had brought back to his Majesty's obedience the fort of St. John's river, which De la Tour had retained by open rebellion against his Majesty by the aid of foreigners, and that in consideration thereof and of his great charges in building four forts, his Majesty confirmed said D'Aulney as Governor of all the territories of l'Acadie, from the river St. Lawrence to "the Virginias." The 25th article of the treaty of 1655 declares that the three forts of Pentagoet, St. John, and Port Royal had just been taken by the English, and that their restitution, &c. should be referred to Commissioners on both sides. By the treaty of Breda, the King of Great Britain engages to restore the country of l'Acadie, of which his most Christian Majesty was formerly in possession. By the memorial of M. de Ruvigny of the 2nd inst. it is proposed to mark out the bounds of that country, which notoriously consists of the forts and places of Pentagoet, Cape Sable, St. John's river, Port Royal, La Have, Campseau, and all that belong to them, which have been occupied by the French from the river St. Lawrence to the Virginias. Now to explain this in writing, according to the desire of his Britannic Majesty's Council, as it was explained to them by word of mouth on the ¼th inst. It is notorious that the French were in possession of the places named in the memorial before 1655, and this is proved by the said Letters Patent of 1647, and the treaty of 1655; and as for the description "as far as the Virginias," it was taken from said Letters Patents and is a general term including Florida and New England, and all the lands which abut upon New France, and is restrained by the naming of the places, and the words and which "have been occupied by the French;" but if it causes any scruple these general words "as far as the Virginias" may be omitted entirely. Some of the Council seem to be of this opinion while others have scruples about Pentagoet and St. Johns, on information that the English had been at Pentagoet before 1655, and that La Tour at St. John's had before said year had some commission from the King of England, and also from Cromwell. Those commissions would probably refute themselves, for in what terms could they be conceived, La Tour being a Frenchman and holding the country under the authority of the King his master. It is not denied that the English have been at Pentagoet; the Letters Patent of 1647 show that foreigners had taken possession to the prejudice of the rights of the most Christian King and that it was said D'Aulney who made them retire. As to St. John's river, it is also admitted that there were contests between La Tour and D'Aulney, and that La Tour endeavoured to rely upon the protection of the English of Boston, but it was a contest between Frenchman and Frenchman, and D'Aulney restored to his Majesty's obedience the forts of said river

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- of which La Tour held possession contrary to his said Majesty's desire.
- Further it appears that after D'Aluney's death La Tour found means to marry his widow, and took possession of the forts of Pentagoet, St. John, and Port Royal, to the prejudice of the Sieur Le Bourne of Rochelle, who claims all the property of said D'Aulney. That the English in 1655 took those forts from La Tour, who defended himself very ill, and came to London with his family. The French Ambassador had orders to demand the restitution of said forts, which was stipulated by the treaty of 1655, and is now about to be granted according to the treaty of Breda under the general words, the country of l'Acadie of which his said Majesty was before possessed. It may be that La Tour, who dared not return to France, made his submission to Cromwell in order to return to that country as he did in the end, but such an ill proceeding of a subject towards his legitimate Sovereign cannot alter his Majesty's right. This is so clear that it will not admit of further argument. In short the right of the most Christian King to the forts and country of l'Acadie is not in question, but only whether the French were formerly in possession of them; the said Letters Patent of 1647 and treaty of 1655 clearly prove they were, so that there can be no further scruple in this business if in the act to be given, only those forts and places are specified with all that belongs to them. *Indorsed, $\frac{1}{2}$ ⁴ 10^{bre} 1667. French, 7 pp. [Col. Papers, Vol. XXI., No. 158.]*

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- 1645.** Mem. concerning Nova Scotia. Nova Scotia or L'Acadie consists chiefly of the forts and places of Cape Sable, the river St. John, Port Royal, La Have, and all that has been in possession of the French, from the river St. Lawrence southward to North Virginia (so called in the first grant of the Virginia Company to those of Plymouth), now called New England. Harwood and Winder, two merchants, may be able to inform their Lordships whether Pentagoet (the place only now in question) were indeed in the possession of the French. Of Pentagoet there may be some doubt, but of the rest, especially of Cape Sable, there can be none; and Cape Sable is of the most importance, for it is the point which all ships trading to New England make, to direct their entrance into the Bay; so that if war happen between England and France, those of New England will be forced to master it, which will not be hard. *Mostly in Sir Joseph Williamson's handwriting with corrections. 1 p. [Col. Papers, Vol. XXI., No. 159.]*

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- 1646.** Copy of the preceding, with the exception of the sentence about Harwood and Winder. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXI., No. 160.*]

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- 1647.** Considerations concerning the settlement of the main called Guiana, to be presented to the Committee of Trade. 1. It yields sugar, ginger, indigo, cotton, tobacco, rich gums, balsamums, and woods, as speckle wood, logwood, brazil wood. 2. It is well seated, the air healthful, infinite number of rivers for sugar works and carriage, and store of fish, fowl, deer, and other beasts, and gallant cedars and other timber. 3. The easiness of settling at present, for there are 150 well armed men, who have already brought

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the natives to submission. 4. The great number of men that but look for encouragement from England to go thence from Barbadoes, St. Christopher's, Nevis, and Montserrat. 5. The great profit in making the English masters of those brave and so much desired commodities, and those that come from Brazil must sail within 100 leagues of it, so that with their ships of war the English may ruin that nation while planting their own. 6. The place seems left purposely for the English by the Spaniard and Portugal, it being the only hopeful place unplanted betwixt the tropics in America. It was attempted by Sir Walter Raleigh, Harcourt, and others; and "Raleigh was ruined by the treachery of King James, who by Gondomar let the King of Spain know his whole design before Raleigh was out of the Thames (as by his letter to Sir Ralph Winwood is apparent)." 7. The charity both to the poor Indians and their own countrymen. "Time will bring the one to a true knowledge of God and the other to good estates." 2 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol., XXI., No. 161.*]

Dec. 16.
Barbadoes.

1648. Governor Wm. Lord Willoughby to the Privy Council. His Majesty having commanded six frigates to remain here, and the rest with Sir John Harman to return to England, presumes to give an account of all occurrences. Account of the desperate condition of his Majesty's dominions in these parts before his arrival, the distractions and poverty he found amongst the people, and how in a few days he reconciled them and united them for the defence of his Majesty's honour and their own interest. How they relieved their brethren, regained Antigua and Montserrat, strengthened the weaker parts abroad, fortified themselves, and held the balance equal, till Sir John Harman came and with great conduct turned it, by utterly destroying the French fleet at Martinico. After which the weather threatening the scene of war was shifted to Cayenne and Surinam, places though not of much discourse yet like to become of the worst consequence to this island. The considerations which persuaded Sir John with part of his fleet to that voyage, and to put his own son Henry Willoughby aboard with 700 soldiers. They found Cayenne well fortified, but Providence with little loss rendered them masters of it, and having burnt the houses and sugar works they dismantled the fortifications, taking away provisions and prisoners, and left the natives in possession with powder and resolution to keep it in future. Thence they sailed to Surinam, and after a smart encounter with the Dutch became masters of; but the want of knowledge of the peace, and of that article of the surrender of places taken after the 10th May (as this happened), caused them to encourage the English colony, and leaving a good garrison they arrived at Barbadoes 10th November. Immediately sent back his son in the Bonaventure to Surinam to use his utmost to bring off the inhabitants and their moveables (which will utterly disable the Dutch to settle it), intending to put them on Antigua; but if those men will not quit their stations, will suspend the surrender till he receives positive commands from their Lordships. But the vast necessary expenses of these matters are more difficult to overcome than the occasions were. Assures their Lordships his

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Majesty's revenue, which does not clear 6,000*l.* per ann., was before his arrival engaged for materials for this war beyond what it could answer during the time of his government, though it had not met with the excessive charge of supporting the fleet and supplying Sir Tobias Bridge's regiment : so that unless his Majesty issue satisfaction from his own exchequer, knows not where it can be had ; and in regard the inhabitants have so freely contributed great sums out of their own estates, chiefly for his Majesty's honour, in the defence of the Leeward Isles, especially Nevis, will not doubt but through his princely care they will receive satisfaction. Their condition had been much worse but for the friendship and bounty of New England, which presented him with 1,200*l.* sterling in provisions for the fleet before Nevis out of their affection to him for some services he had done them which he has been diligent to engage, in regard these colonies cannot in peace prosper, or in war subsist, without a correspondence with them. It remains that he acquaint their Lordships with their great want of servants, which the late war has occasioned ; if labour fail here, his Majesty's customs will at home ; and if the supply be not of good and sure men, the safety of the place will be always in question ; for though there be no enemy abroad, the keeping the slaves in subjection must still be provided for. If their Lordships will open a trade in Scotland for transportation of people of that nation hither, and prevent any access of Irish in future, it will accommodate all the ends propounded, and abundantly gratify his Majesty's good subjects here. *Indorsed*, Rec. February 9th. Rec. 12th February 1667-8. Read in Council 14th February 1667-8. Referred. 4 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXI., No. 162.*]

Dec. ?

1649. Gov. Lord Willoughby to Sec. Lord Arlington. Refers to his [preceding] letter to the Council. Intends this week for the Leeward Isles, where, by what he hears from England, he expects to meet with a more troublesome people than Barbadoes was supposed to be ; if they be countenanced from England will have the harder task, else doubts not to model them for his Majesty's honour and advantage. Hears there are some complaints against him, but wonders not because his name is Willoughby, some having said they disliked that, though few he finds here do. *Indorsed*, Rec. 9 Feb. 6*½*. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXI., No. 163.*]

Dec. 16.
Barbadoes.

1650. Gov. Lord Willoughby to (the Committee of Plantations). Is informed that one Mr. Marsh, Squire of the Body to his Majesty, has made complaint to them that he is guilty of some extravagant actions wherein his Majesty may receive some prejudice ; if so, he is not fit to govern ; if not, he presumes they will judge Marsh as unfit to serve in a place of so great trust. Puts his cause and begs their judgment on this issue. The gentleman pretends much to the knowledge of the Indies, and to an interest there ; but he had had none, had not Barbadoes, at an expense of many thousands of pounds, preserved it. And this brings him to the question, whether it be convenient to separate the Government of Barbadoes from Antigua, Montserrat, Nevis, and now part of St. Kitts. As for Antigua and Montserrat, Barbadoes gained them

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with the fleet set out at their own charge, and afterwards preserved Nevis; and by that means Nevis outlived this last storm of war, and not by their own courage, for is well assured they were fit for a submission to the French. Uses not this argument to gain a territory, it being his right by patent. Intends to visit these desolate places, and hopes to resettle Antigua and Montserrat without the help of Mr. Marsh, and "bring Nevis into better order than his brother Russell hath yet modelled it; being assured that the Governors there are and have been perfect Bashaws; and truly, unless he hath a broader seal than mine, that must not be: in fine, his tyranny makes men weary of that island; and if Barbadoes say the same of me, home I must come without calling." This he dares hardly do; yet since their Lordships are so prepossessed of his behaviour here, with his Majesty's leave will adventure that they may be truly informed. He that is present at a committee has some advantage of the absent person, but looks on them all as peers in justice. *Indorsed*, Committee of Plantations, Recd. Feb. 14. 1667-8. 1½ pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXI., No. 164.*]

Dec. 25.
Kitterey.

1651. Nic. Shapleigh to Col. Nicolls. Omitted to signify in his last that he had disposed of two tracts of land to two friends, Edward Hilton and Capt. Walter Barefoote, reserving a yearly rent to the Lord Proprietor of New Hampshire, Robert Mason, all mast trees of 26 inches and upwards, and one-fifth of gold and silver ores, who are resolved to try the title with any who oppose them; and as these lands are to remain to the purchaser, unless Nicolls or Mason disapprove thereof within two years from May last, requests his resolutions concerning the premises. *On same sheet*,

Shapleigh to Nicolls. Understands that by the last ship which arrived at Boston from London, there is a small vessel with the King's packet intended from thence direct to New York; if it contains any matter concerning the affairs of these parts, prays that he may participate therein as soon as a safe conveyance presents. Has received 9*l.* 15*s.* from Capt. Breedon for his account. Sends kind love to Captains Nicolls and Exton. 2 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXI., No. 165.*]

Dec. 28.
Jamaica.

1652. Gov. Sir Thos. Modyford to the Duke of Albemarle. Since his letter of 3rd September [*copy annexed, see ante, No. 1563*] his Grace's of the 11th September has arrived, intimating the death of Sir George Smyth and the stopping payment of Modyford's salary till orders are received from him. Has appointed his son Charles, and in his absence his cousin Tho. Ducke to be his attorney. One of the surveyors of the island has presented Modyford with an exact plot of the same, with the parishes and plantations, which his son will present to his Grace: believes there are many more plantations in the obscure tract of the island settled by persons who for some cause dare not be known. Supposes if this map were printed by his Majesty's command, and copies dispersed to the several great cities of his Majesty's dominions, it might give great encouragement to become planters; in order to which his son will solicit such persons

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as his Grace shall appoint. Has received the articles with France, Denmark, and Holland, which were very welcome; also the heads of a treaty with Spain, which is very obscure to him, it referring both the Indies to a treaty made with the Dutch at Munster in 1648, which he has not seen; so that he has not altered his posture, nor does he intend until further orders. $\frac{3}{4}$ p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXI, No. 100.*]

1667, Dec. 29.

1668, Jan. 8.
London.

1653. Memorial of the French Ambassador Ruvigny. That Sir John Harman hath taken Cayenne, and made the French Governor, the Chevalier de Lesy, and others prisoners. The most Christian King demands of the King of Great Britain that, conformable to the treaty of Breda, immediate order be given for putting said country, forts, and prisoners of Cayenne into the hands of his said Christian Majesty. *French and English translation.* 2 papers. 2 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXI, Nos. 166, 167.*]

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Dec. 31.
Whitehall.

1654. The King to Sir Thomas Temple. He is commanded by these presents forthwith to surrender to the most Christian King, or to his order under the Great Seal of France, the country of Acadia which formerly belonged to the said King, namely, the forts and habitations of Pentagoet, St. John, Port Royal, La Heve, and Cape Sable, which his subjects enjoyed until the English took possession thereof in 1654, 1655, and since; conforming himself therein to the 10th and 11th articles of the treaty of Breda. *Annexed,*

Copies of the 10th and 11th articles of the treaty of Breda for the restitution of the country of Acadia to the most Christian King. But if any of the inhabitants of Acadia prefer to live under the King of Great Britain, they shall be permitted to withdraw (within one year of the restitution of said country), and sell or dispose as they please of their lands, goods, slaves, &c., or carry them away as they please without molestation. *French, together* $2\frac{1}{2}$ pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXI, No. 168.*]

1667.

1655. Mem. "Lord Arlington to the Governor of Nova Scotia, 1667, to dd (deliver) up that country to the French. Sir Thomas Temple, Governor.

"The sum to be paid, whether therein stipulated. Journaux." $\frac{1}{2}$ p. [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol. XXIV., p. 105.*]

Dec.

1656. Grant to the Earl of St. Albans, John Lord Berkeley, Sir Wm. Morton, and John Trethewy, upon the surrender of a patent granted by the King in the first year of his reign to Ralph Lord Hopton, the Earl of St. Albans, and others. *Doquet, see ante, No. 1513, in Williamson's hand.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXI, No. 169.*]

[1667.]

1657. Some observations on the island of Barbadoes. The first seven years the island was little improved, on account of the distinct claims of the then Lord Chamberlain, Philip Earl of Pembroke, and the Earl of Carlisle; in the latter the right was settled by commission from Chas. I. It became a flourishing colony by the great encouragement of the Dutch, and in 1643 (after it had been planted

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17 years) there were 18,600 effective men, English inhabitants, of which 8,300 were proprietors; its value was then not one-seventeenth so considerable as in 1666, but the real strength treble what it is now; the negroes not being in 1643 above 6,400, were in 1666 above 50,000; the buildings in 1643 were mean, with things only for necessity, but in 1666 plate, jewels, and household stuff were estimated at 500,000*l.*, their buildings very fair and beautiful, and their houses like castles, their sugar houses and negroes' huts show themselves from the sea like so many small towns, each defended by its castle. This formidable prospect and the condition the Dutch left the island in in 1651 when expelled by Sir George Ayseue has diverted the French and Dutch from attacking it, for they might easily have become masters. Not above 760 considerable proprietors and 8,000 effective men, of which two-thirds are of no reputation and little courage, and a very great part Irish, derided by the negroes as white slaves; and indeed except the proprietors, merchants, tradesmen, officers, and their dependants, the rest are such as have not reason to discern their abuses, or not courage to leave the island, or are in debt and cannot go; for 12,000 good men at least formerly proprietors are gone off, and tradesmen, wormed out of their small settlements by greedy neighbours, are thus computed:—Between 1643 and 1647, to New England, 1,200, to Trinidad and Tobago, 600; between 1646 and 1658, to Virginia and Surinam, 2,400; between 1650 to 1662, to Guadaloupe, Martinique, Mariegalante, Grenada, Tobago, and Curaçoa, 1,600; with Col. Venables to Hispaniola and since to Jamaica, 3,300; and with Francis Lord Willoughby to St. Lucia, 1,300 (perished in that design); with Major Scott in 1665 against the Dutch on Tobago and New Zealand in Guiana, 800; with Col. Henry Willoughby in 1666 for regaining St. Christopher's, 1,000; and the same year with Francis Lord Willoughby on the same design 2,000 men, most of whom were either lost in the hurricane or are since dead. Mortalities and those that have slipped away without tickets from the license office may equal those that since 1651 have been transported thither, so that those left are fit rather to betray than defend so valuable a country. Of men born on the island few are gone off; they may be accounted 1,500 and are the best infantry. The causes of weakness are: 1st, the land monopolised into so few hands. 2nd, factions amongst the planters: almost every considerable proprietor is a colonel, lieutenant-colonel, major, captain, or lieutenant, for since 1626 there have been divers Governors and substitutes, viz.:—Capt. Powell, Capt. Wolverston, Sir Wm. Tuffton, Col. Hawley, Major Huncks, Sir Henry Huncks, Col. Bell, President Sir Richard Pierce, Fras. Lord Willoughby, Mr. Searle, put in by the Parliament 1652, Col. Modyford, by same Parliament 1659, Col. Walrond, President for Lord Willoughby, and Fras. Lord Willoughby, against whom and his family the people were strangely disaffected, and are still dissatisfied. All these Governors changed their officers, councillors, and judges, so that there are so many factions to this day. The now Lord Willoughby new modelled the militia, put out most of the deceased

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Lord's friends and put in his professed enemies, and those discarded were chosen by the Assembly and became "great creatures for the country," unravelled all the designs left in writing by the late Lord, and pressed the now Lord to promise the making of no alterations in government without the advice of the Assembly; to which he readily consents, and now judges they are well satisfied with him; which the writer knows to be his great mistake, for till he ratifies the acts of non claims to cut off his Majesty's pretence to the 10,000 acres the present proprietors can have no security. 3rd. The proprietors and tradesmen wormed out between 1643 and 1654: the planters design to have all their tradesmen, sugar boilers, &c. of their blacks, and put blacks with all their tradesmen; has inspected many plantations and seen 30 or 40 English, Scotch, and Irish at work in the parching sun, without shirt, shoe, or stocking, and negroes at their trades in good condition; by which the whole may be endangered, for now there are many thousands of slaves that speak English, and if there are many leading men slaves in a Plantation, they may be easily wrought upon to betray it, especially on the promise of freedom. How each party abets its faction in the greatest dangers, would amaze any Englishman: something of it may be seen in their address to the King in 1667; and when Fras. Lord Willoughby urged that there might be during the war 1,000 men in pay, they replied, they has as good lose all as have veteran soldiers, and that they did not doubt to defend the island, but could not demonstrate how; for to compel men that have neither house, land, goods, wife, or children or pay to be sometimes four or five days together on duty, without so much as victuals, save what they stole, was extremely severe; but this was their practice, and till the arrival of Sir Tobias Bridge's regiment there were not 40 men in pay. Is persuaded the like has not been practised in the whole world; for it's not in his creed to believe that a people whose all is beyond the seas will run the gauntlet of a hazardous fortune for the interest of their native country when good terms are proffered by an enemy. 4th. The Jews not having like liberty as in the Dutch and French islands, have been very treacherous, discovering when the English were to embark against the French and Dutch, and in the matter of the relief of Antigua; but the constant egress and regress of strangers, there being seldom fewer than 60 or 70 sail of ships, not only deceives the Jews, but the most ingenious inhabitants judge they are stronger than really they are. Offers as an expedient, unless his Majesty have a strength of veteran soldiers to keep up his interest, as the Spaniard, French, and Dutch have, that, 1stly, a delatory letter be sent in answer to their last petition, "which will not only keep up their hopes of being a Republic, but will extract their whole desire from them;" and, 2ndly, that a letter be sent to Lord Willoughby to command his great courtesy to that people, especially the leading men; "for upon keeping or losing the Barbadoes depends the whole interest and trade of the West Indies." *Indorsed, . . . 1667 (part of Indorsement has been cut off).*
2 pp. [Col. Papers, Vol. XXI., No. 170.]

1667? **1658.** "Memorial of the island of Tobago, now called New Walcheren, how it is situate, and of what advantage it may be to the State of the United Provinces." It has a very good climate, above 20 rivers, many fruit and other trees, shell and stone for lime, a great deal of clay, and many places proper by nature for forts. It is more fruitful than any of the Caribbees, there being not a hill which may not be planted; there is abundance of ginger, sugar-canes, indigo, cassia, fistula, cocoa, and roacou trees for dyeing orange, cocoanuts, oranges, lemons; tobacco and rice will grow there. The cotton, ginger, and sugar are better than from Barbadoes, and the island is wholly free from hurricanes. Barbadoes lades yearly 80 to 100 ships with sugar, cotton, ginger, and indigo, and Tobago, which is one-third larger, may in time be made a better colony, having abundance of wood for boiling sugar, &c. The charges of garrison, ammunition, &c. may be defrayed out of the head money, which every inhabitant pays, besides all the Christian women above 15 years old, as well free as slaves, pay 100 lb. sugar yearly, which is the practice of all the Caribbee Islands. The minister who went thither 18 months since, and can preach in Dutch and French, being since returned, would be of great use to draw the people to the Dutch. The advantages the State will receive are very great, for in six years that island will lade 20 ships yearly with sugar, &c. in return for necessities, and the inhabitants of this State will not need to sail through the favour of the English or French to their colonies and trade with foreign passes. Rice, Turkish wheat, beans, peas, cabbage, wild hogs, goats, fowl, and fish abound, as appears in the book of the minister Bochefort in 1665. If the island be taken possession of by their Lordships [the States General], it has already been possessed by Cornelius Eversen, all the old planters now in Holland, Curaçao, and other parts would transport themselves thither, and bring the island, now we have peace with England, into a good posture; many Dutch and French Protestants in the French islands would also transport themselves thither, to be free of the slavery of the French company, and of trouble about their religion; and the rather if their Lordships will put on the island 50 or 60 soldiers and 12 or 16 pieces of cannon for security. 6½ pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXI., No. 171.*]

[1667.] **1659.** Louis le Page, Sieur de Lomesnil, to the King. Has the honour to belong to the Duc de Gadagne, and is cousin to the Sieur de Foubert. Having been obliged by ingratitude and injustice to quit the service of France, he retired into his Majesty's kingdom a month since to sacrifice to his Majesty's service his experience, vigour, and youth, and having acquired in his great voyages the knowledge of several things very necessary and profitable for his Majesty's States in America, has prepared memorials and a map, and prays his Majesty to order his Council forthwith to examine them, that they may give a faithful account of the importance of his project. *French, 2 pp.; also English translation.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXI., Nos. 172, 173.*]

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1660. Notes relating to America. Sir H. Vane in 1637 went over Governor to New England, with two women, Mrs. Dier and Mrs. Hutchinson, wife to Hutchinson's brother, where he debauched both, and both were delivered of monsters [see *Col. Papers, Vol. IX., No. 74*]. Received the King's commission, then banished. Mr. Cotton died in 1654, having lived there 26 years; left two sons, both episcopal. New England. The Massachusetts (Elbowe): Boston is the head of it, and stands on seven hills " (Gorton's Simplicity's defence agst. the 7 headed policy of Boston in New England): " in 1664 had 14,300 souls: great trade to Barbadoes with fish and other provisions, with fruit from Long Island: 300 vessels trade to Barbadoes, Virginia, Madeira, Acadia, &c.: the town "arched into" (?) the sea upon piles, so as ships come up to the doors; 1,300 boats that fish at Cape Sable, &c.: merchantable and best fish sent to Malaga and Canaries, second sort to the Portugal Islands, and the worst to Barbadoes: this, as all other towns, is governed by seven townsmen (so called), of which one is a principal person, and of the quorum annually chosen by the Council (?) and freemen. The militia is under a Major-General, chosen annually "by beans (?)" ; they have 30,000 fighting men; in every town they have an artillery that meets weekly, and all from 16 to 60 train, eight times in the year, and the seamen, of whom there are at least 8 to 10,000, twice. Divided into four associated counties, two being named Essex and Suffolk: their university is called Cambridge, and the college Harvey (Harvard) College, (founded) about 28 (years) since (in 1638), "who went hence with the ladies Arabella and Susanna, who went with Mr. Cotton, the E. of Lincoln's sisters." One Dunstan (a Presbyterian Anabaptist), professor there, a very ingenious though heterodox man; Eaton, Dunstan, and Chancey, professors successively: Leverett is their Major (and the people is the General); Bellingham, Governor, annual, presides in Council, and has a double vote; Willoughby, Deputy Governor; one Pike, a hopeful man, and of great interest among them: they can by their charter make but 18 magistrates and a Governor, but they evade by making commissioners and deputies of the Court, as they call it. Great quantities of peas, pork, &c. from the sea coast that borders Plymouth and Connecticut. Have 76 towns and villages. Salem, Ipswich, and Charlestown, great towns of trade, cod and mackerel; in the Elbow, mackerel: they have a mind to enlarge their patent. Province of Maine: "From A. to B.," first granted to Sir Ferd. Gorges, afterwards Lord Gorges, and by him to Eldredge, Godfrey, &c.: several towns, as Winterharbour, Saco, York, &c., have been hooked in by Massachusetts; and so their strength goes to that colony. Great fisheries at Isle of Shoals, where are more than 1,500 fishermen.

" A A "

× granted in 1632 to Sir W. Alexander or E. of Sterling, in A A

recompense of Canada, then restored to the French, and so was Long Island; now both are the Duke of York's, the Earl's interest being bought out: very mountainous and uncultivated country, only

1667 ?

good harbours and fit for fishery, and of great advantage to take away the fish trade from Massachusetts, and overbalance them. Canada: cold, and yet but as France (from the great lakes and snow on the mountains); winds generally W. and W.N.W. in lat. 43 and 45: it is called Nova Scotia: all ours generally: the lat. 32½, which is Bermudas and Gulf of Lewis (?), generally stormy, and the wind southerly. Cape Breton: an island with coal on the very surface: T. Temple dwells idly at Boston, and is fooled by them. Fort St. John and Fort Royal, the only great places, but T. T. suffers them of Boston to trade there and rob the English: fish, coals, furs: Boston persuaded T. T. to raze the forts, 1662, to spare charge, and so free themselves from and take off the check we might have over them: hopes of copper in several places, stands out like fingers, arms, and legs. Boston pays 1*l*. 12*s*. per ton on goods from Connecticut and Long Island; much more Long Island might gain if they would be industrious. The French have Quebec, a stronghold, and trade up the river; to it a long passage. Plymouth is the Elbow of land, 80 miles by 22; about 1,600 men; one Winslow is their major, an ingenious man; much more considerable in comparison of the Massachusetts; a good silent people, never venomous (?) in the Rebellion; planted in 1621; it holds a deed of the Plymouth Corporation, "p gladium comitatus." "Mem. the Duke of Bucks now alive, being young, gave up that Plymouth Corporation charter to one Willis (?), his tutor, who sent it into N. England, and so it fell into their hands;" Plymouth Corporation, so called from the town in England where their Council was held. Massachusetts has a castle or fort at the entrance of Boston called Castle Island. The old pretended patent to Lord Say, &c. never passed the seal; they had an Order of Parliament in 1649 (?) for their Corporation, which argues they had no patent before. From Hudson's River to the east of Delaware Bay (New Jersey so called) (held) by Lord Berkeley and Sir Geo. Carteret from the Duke of York's patent; pipestaves, bread, beef, pork, whale oil; sea rich in whales near Delaware Bay; most whales about that end of Long Island, &c. as cod about Nova Scotia. Maryland: Lord Baltimore is sovereign; coins, issues out arrests, &c. in his own name; likely to have had it in some right of Lord Delaware, to whom he was allied; at present none of the family of Delaware have any right in those parts. Virginia: planted about 100 miles up into the country, near the river; James City, with about 20 houses, but very large; abroad are little settlements; fine river; "sickly a little agueish (?); His Majesty absolute sovereign; the salt water between the main and Accomack, about 10 leagues over. "Jucatan, is wt do you say." *Indorsed*, From Major Scott's mouth. *In Williamson's handwriting, difficult to decipher.* 5½ pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXI., No. 174.*]

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1661. Mem. by Under-Sec. Williamson, relating to the West Indies. Barbadoes: Sir W. Tufton sent there to settle the Plantation in 1627, and afterwards shot by Hen. Hawley, who was there for the Earl of Carlisle's right, and is yet alive there. The last Earl of Carlisle sold his interest for a trifle to Lord Willoughby. In

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two days they go to any Leeward Island near, but can't come up in 30 or 40 by reason of the N.E. and E. winds. About 10,000 men, and near as many in 1650. Caimanos: the places where turtle are taken. Demerara: all Indians. St. Vincent: all Indians, and some negroes from the loss of two Spanish ships in 1635. Barbuda: great turtle fishing. Nevis: 5,000 men; sugars. Statia (Eustatia), Saba: cotton and indigo: "M. Londres, &c. (a Newgate bird, as he called himself to the French Governor)": it has but one way up to it, cut through the rock, with great stones ready to be hurled down on assailants. Tobago: taken from the Dutch by Maj. Scott, Oct. 1665. Montserrat: 600 men taken in Sept. 1666. Surinam on the main: 1,200 men; 30 miles broad and 50 long; planted 1652 by Lord Willoughby; attempted in 1643 by Marshall; in 1635 the French colony, as big as ours, cut off by the Indians; sugars and specklewood, of which cabinets are made; Byam, Governor. Baroma (?): taken Jan. 1665-6 from the Dutch by Major Scott. French. St. Martin's: salt made on Anguilla; tobacco; 1,300 men. St. Christopher's: 2,000 men. Guadeloupe: 65 good sugar works; rich, fertile, many slaves; 2,500 men. Todos los Santos, Martinique: a strong fort; but three sugar works; tobacco and indigo; 4,500 men. Grenada: cotton; 400 men. Sta. Crux: 400 men. Tortuga: lost by us in 1654; sold to the French by one Watts, Governor there. Margarita: the only island kept by the Spaniard; the great place of pearls. Dutch. Curaçoa: the main strength, goats and sheep. Arobo (Orubo) and Banaer (Buen Ayre): horses and salt; these only are profitable in their trade with the Spaniard. To Barbadoes is usually a passage of six weeks, and they come back in seven to 10 weeks; from Barbadoes to Jamaica in eight days, and can't come up in less than six or seven weeks. The current runs N.E., being forced through the Gulf of Florida, where is the Bahama sands. "This motion is propagated even in the Bay of Biscay, as the author thinks, meeting with westerly winds in the latitude of Bermudas, which blow it quite on to the Bay of Biscay." *Indorsed*, From Major Scott's mouth. 3½ pp. [*Col. Papers*, Vol. XXI., No. 175.]

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Jan. 3.
For James,
New York.

1662. Col. Nicolls to Mr. Mayhew. John Dixey has brought his letter of the 26th Nov., with the inclosed attestations relating the disaster to the vessel and goods driven on one of the Elizabeth Isles. This is the second violence the Indians of those parts have committed upon Christians, so it is high time to put forth his authority and strengthen Mayhew's hands by a special commission. Directions for obtaining full satisfaction from the Sachems for the damage done, who must personally appear on Martin's Vineyard to answer their crime. Hopes he may find hands and hearts on Martin's Vineyard or at Plymouth to reduce them to obedience; if Nicolls sends soldiers among them, it will bring so great a charge on their heads that perpetual slavery will be their end. He will do well to desire Governor Prence of Plymouth to put forth an order to their Indians manifesting their displeasure against the authors of this action or any that shall assist them. This matter shall not fall to the ground,

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though he has not been forward in trivial cases to contest for his master's bounds; knowing, however, that all the islands, except Block Island, from Cape Cod to Cape May are included in his master's patent. John Dixey says those Indians have great store of hogs; is apt to believe that much of the goods, liquors excepted, will be found amongst them. What Nicolls wrote concerning Tallman, Mayhew may peruse. Has in the commission left him latitude to choose two able men to assist him. *Printed in New York Documents, III., 169, 170. 2 pp. [Col. Papers, Vol. XXII., No. 1.]*

Jan. 4.
Nevis Road,
on board the
Crown Frigate.

1663. Governor Wm. Lord Willoughby to Sec. Lord Arlington. Sailed from Barbadoes Dec. 20, and landed at Antigua, a brave island, but miserably defaced by war and hurricanes, yet capable of being sooner repaired than any other; next to Montserrat, in like condition, a pretty island, but far short of Antigua; both healthy. Nevis much the worst of the three, but best planted; is within sight of the French General M. De la Barre, who yesterday complimented him by a person of honour with other cavaliers, whom he treated skipper like with a due regard to the honour of the Crown he himself serves. Understands by them that there is a treaty between their masters about the English interest at St. Kitts. If Monsieur be well handled, they may in exchange part with what is much more considerable, because they are fond of it; and truly in the condition in which it is, is at a stand what to do with it. Incloses what has passed between De la Barre and himself; and has sent his wife some others of Mr. Marsh's great mistake confidently asserted to the King and Council. *Indorsed, "Answd 21 Feb. 1667-8." Incloses,*

1663. I. M. De la Barre to Lord Willoughby. Has received his letter, and congratulates him on his happy arrival at Nevis and good inclinations towards peace, to which he on his part will contribute all in his power. Wishes he could show his sense of the favour and courtesy shown to the Rev. Père Grillet. Captain Warner has never lived as a Christian, but as a Caribbee, and De la Barre does not consider him included in the treaty of peace. Would send him at once, but is sure he would cause a broil with the natives, and returning to Dominica raise a party against the Caribbees, who the French must support, as they have ceded the island to them, and Englishmen must not inhabit, but if his Lordship will pass his word he shall not return thither. De la Barre will send him willingly, if not, believes he must be sent to his Majesty in England. Warner is now sent under the parole of Mr. Stapleton to send him back if he will not settle amongst the English, and no longer live as a savage.

1663. II. Lord Willoughby to M. De la Barre. Owns his civility in Capt. Thos. Warner's discharge, also his promise concerning the peace, which was this day solemnly proclaimed in Nevis. Cannot allow that any of his Majesty's subjects should have their habitations appointed by the French;

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so that since Dominica is within Lord Willoughby's Government, though not yet settled, knows no reason why the English should not settle there. Conceives it to be De la Barre's mistake that Warner is not included in the peace, for though it was his hard fate to meet with a step-mother that forced him to an ill course of life, that cannot deprive him of his birthright; being born in his Majesty's dominions, the "deputed" son of Sir Thomas Warner and educated with him till 30 years of age, he took the oath of allegiance to his Majesty, and received a commission from Lord Willoughby's predecessor to be Deputy Governor of Dominica. Could not have answered it if he had not insisted on his release, but will comply so far as to command Warner to use a Christian and civil life, and show good behaviour towards the French. Father Grillet merited much more civility than Willoughby could show him. Aboard the Crown, Nevis Road, 1668, Jan. 3. *Together 6 pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXII., Nos. 2, 2 1., 11.*]

Jan. 5. **1664.** Abstracts of four letters from Sir Thomas Modyford, Governor of Jamaica, three of which are calendared under their respective dates (*see Nos. 1563, 1652, 1703*). 5th Jan. 1668. Sends a more exact draught of Port Royal: is sure the charge will not be less than 2,000*l.*; hopes it will be finished in March 1668, and then will send the account: is long out of purse in the disbursements for the fort, upon the encouragement of a Privy Seal for 1,000*l.*, of which he has not received a farthing from the late or present Lord Willoughby; so that he despairs to have it that way, and desires it may be assigned where it may be certainly paid. *Indorsed*, "Extract of letters from the Governmt of Jamaica, with a draught to be offered to his Maties consideration, for making pieces of eight current money there." 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXII., No. 3.*]

Jan. 6-20. **1665.** First speech of Wm. Lord Willoughby to the Assembly of Nevis. The King having committed these islands to his care, it is his duty to have equal regard to them all, and had they not been the most leeward, they had not been last visited. Requires their assistance in his endeavours to their settlement and satisfaction. Is no good orator, yet hopes he shall so speak as to be understood, and that they will like plain dealing best. His first request is that if there be any animosities amongst them they may be laid aside. Is sorry to see the sad effects of the late hurricane, and to ease them has taken care for the speedy removal of the soldiers. But his care meets with unkind returns, witness what has been endeavoured at Court by one related to some of them; as yet it rests at their door, for both Antigua and Montserrat have by their remonstrance exhibited for their perusal disowned the same [*see No. 1676*]. Reminds them that they cannot altogether excuse themselves from rashness, in kindling the fire of a bloody war with their neighbours before they were instructed; what has ensued they well know; is heartily glad that by his care in supplying them with

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shipping, soldiers, and other necessities at vast charge, whilst their neighbours have been destroyed and laid in ashes, they have been preserved. Must tell them of complaints made against them by the merchants trading there, which are real grievances to be redressed, and such as he has not met with elsewhere in the Caribbees. The design of his coming here was not to raise a fortune to himself, for God has blessed him with a competent fortune in his own country. Exhorts them first to serve God, and next their King, and herein they will most serve themselves and promote the peace and welfare of the island.

Jan. 20.—Last speech of Governor Lord Willoughby to the Assembly of Nevis. Nothing has been wanting on his part to render them completely settled in all things; in order whereto he has expected what further they had to offer on their part agreeable to their last request; but as his Majesty's affairs call him away, he must visit them again; meantime they may better consider their own affairs, the regulating of some of their laws, and the making of further laws; but he will not permit any imposing on his Majesty's power contained in his Lordship's patent published to them. Has ordered that all officers, military and civil, are to continue, till his further pleasure be known; but for the future, according to his patent and instructions, of which they may have copies, he will confirm all officers under the Great Seal of these islands as he has done at Barbadoes. 3 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXII., No. 4.*]

[Jan. 8.] **1666.** Address to his Majesty showing the present condition of Newfoundland, drawn from the evidence of Major John Scott, Capt. Wm. Hill, John Hoyle, Mr. Wacombe, Capt. John Rayner, the petitioning merchants, and others. From its first discovery in 1496 till the treaty of 1632 the French were not permitted to fish at Newfoundland, or in any place on the main of America; but after that treaty the French trading to Canada and Acadia presumed to make dry fish on Newfoundland; for prevention whereof Sir David Kirke was sent there Governor, in whose time every French ship trading or making dry fish there was forced to pay 5 or 10 per cent.; and in the time of the late rebellion they were compelled to do the like. But about five years past the French planted there, and presumed to raise a garrison of 18 guns (since made 32) in Placentia. Four years since Capt. Rayner, then Deputy Governor, sent to his Majesty by Robert Prouse of Dartmouth information concerning the French proceedings on the oath of Isaac Dethick; and 2½ years past the inhabitants sent a petition to his Majesty by Nehemiah Froute of Plymouth, setting forth the prejudice they sustained by the Dutch under De Ruyter in June 1665, by calculation 36,000*l.*, and their great fear of the French now planted there, and praying his Majesty to secure the country by fortifying it. In June last the French despatched a Governor from Rochelle with two stout ships of war, &c.; and the French planters being now more than the English, and thus fortified, make dry fish where they please and load therewith at least 100 great ships, whereas last year there were not above 10 or 12. By the

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product of this fish his Majesty's Customs have amounted to 40,000*l.* per ann. and the return to the nation 300,000*l.*; and the merchants of London, Bristol, Hampton, Weymouth, and other parts petitioning and consenting to the settlement and securing of Newfoundland are concerned three-quarter parts in carrying on the fishing trade. *Indorsed*, "Rec^d the 8th of Jan. 1667-8." 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXII., No. 5.*]

[Jan. 8.] **1667.** Copy of the preceding, addressed to "yor Lorp," the last paragraph of which is:—

The loss sustained by De Ruyter was 36,000*l.* value. 2 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXII., No. 6.*]

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1668. Petition of the inhabitants (frecholders) of Montserrat to Wm. Lord Willoughby, Governor of Barbadoes. "Petitionerily" show their unanimous good liking of his Excellency's arrival. That they were conquered by the French under M. De La Barre on the 31st Jan. 1667, and were by them possessed and governed some months; and that Capt. John Berry reduced the island, upon which petitioners were each invested in the small residue of their possessions. Pray his Excellency to grant them Letters Patents confirming them in their former possessions and privileges, excepting such persons as his Excellency may find but too just cause to object against, and inasmuch as by the second article of conquest most of them have lost their patents and charters, beseech him to accept evidences and reports from the Assembly to be chosen for this island. *Signed* by Oliver Standly. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXII., No. 7.*]

1668.
Jan. 10.
Nevis.

1669. First petition of the merchants of Nevis to Governor Lord Willoughby. Acknowledge his authority, congratulate him on his safe arrival, and implore his protection under the following grievances:—1. Due proceedings of law have been for a long time denied for the recovery of their debts. 2. Foreign nations have been encouraged to trade here, to eat the bread out of petitioners' mouths, whilst petitioners are unpaid and their merchandises lie on their hands. 3. A law is in force against them by which they are denied the exercise of their callings, and some have been fined. 4. They are denied liberty of exporting any goods they buy, and rates are set upon their commodities as often as the country pleases. 5. Special courts have been granted to some to recover their debts, whilst the generality have not had any allowed them. 6. General discouragement is given to trade, and some have been fined for giving advice to friends recommended by their correspondents in Europe. 7. It is intended that persons newly arrived with merchandise shall be first paid, and have proceedings for their debts, whilst petitioners have not enjoyed that benefit for years. 8. Would not have troubled his Excellency but that formerly complaints of this kind have been made to the authority of this place, but of which to this day no notice has been taken. *Signed* by John Knight, Ja. Walker, Osmond Crabb, Hen. Carpenter, Justus Burkin, Richard Lock, Nic. Rainsford, John Wright, junr., William Allien, Jno. Nethway, Tho. Thorne, and John Meredith. Ordered by Governor Lord

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Willoughby that said petition be communicated to all persons concerned, who are to appear to abide the determination thereof on Tuesday next, at the Public House at Bath Bay. 2 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXII., No. 8.*]

Jan. $\frac{1}{20}$.
London.

1670. Memorial of the French Ambassador Ruvigny for the restitution of Cayenne [*see ante, No. 1653*]. *Indorsed*, Delivered to the Lords of the Committee Jan^y 10, 1667-8. *Annexed*,

1670. I. Order of the Committee for Foreign Plantations on above memorial. That his Majesty should be moved to give speedy and effectual order that said island of Cayenne be delivered into the possession of the French and the prisoners set at liberty, as agreed by the late treaty at Breda. Whitehall, 1668, Jan. 10. *Together* 2 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXII., Nos. 9, 10.*]

Jan. 15.
Whitehall.

1671. Order of the King in Council on report of the Committee for Foreign Plantations on the memorial of M. Ruvigny importing that Sir John Harman had taken Cayenne and made the Governor and others prisoners [*see ante, No. 1653*], that Sec. Lord Arlington forthwith prepare the instruments, orders, and instructions proper for the rendition thereof to the French, and setting at liberty the prisoners, as agreed by the late treaty at Breda. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXII., No. 11.*]

Jan. 20.
Whitehall.

1672. The King to Wm. Lord Willoughby, Governor of Barbadoes, &c., and to the Governor of Cayenne for the time being. Whereas by the treaty of Breda his Majesty has agreed to restore all countries gotten by his arms which the French King possessed before 1st Jan^y. 1666. And whereas the Marquis de Ruvigny has represented that Sir John Harman had made himself master of Cayenne, taking prisoners the Commander and others, and demands release of said prisoners and restitution of said island. It is the King's pleasure that Cayenne be forthwith restored to said King, and all prisoners be set at liberty. *Signed by the King, and countersigned by Sec. Lord Arlington, with seal. Two copies.* 2 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXII., Nos. 12, 13.*]

[Jan. 20.]

1673. Draft of the above, with corrections in the handwriting of Williamson. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXII., No. 14.*]

Jan. ?

1674. French translation of the above, *with mem. by Williamson*, as proposed by Mons. de Ruvigny, and the translate was signed by the King. *Indorsed*, La restitution de la Cayenne. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXII., No. 15*]

Jan. 20.
Nevis, on board
the Crown.

1675. Gov. Wm. Lord Willoughby to Williamson. Has directed [John] Champante to inform him of what he has transacted for his Majesty's service, and his own vindication from Esquire Marsh's unjust pretensions, "who I think I have mumbled, his kindred here not well knowing how to behave themselves, yet so they have, as to give him the lie." Intends this day to sail for Montserrat, and so to Antigua; their remonstrance (has sent copies to Champante) [*see below, Nos. 1676, 1688.*] will declare their meaning. The Monsieurs

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court him and he lies at a close guard ; both of us expect orders from their masters as to St. Kitts, for want of which is at a great loss. Home he must come, and then will be able to give as good an account of the Indies as Major Scott, who he hopes is arrived, and perchance has told Williamson some truth, but not all gospel. *Indorsed*, Rec. 3rd March. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXII., No. 16.*]

1676. Remonstrance, Declaration, and Petition of the inhabitants of Montserrat to Wm. Lord Willoughby, Governor of Barbadoes. Have above any of their neighbours been devastated in the late war not only by their enemies, but likewise in a most barbarous and inhuman manner have been robbed, plundered, and almost utterly consumed by a party of rebellious Irish, their neighbours and inhabitants, in such sort as it is almost impossible either for man or pen to utter or describe ; nor can they excuse the hard dealings of some who were first sent for their relief, all which petitioners hope will be taken into his serious consideration. Cannot but acknowledge the fatherly care and most charitable help, and supplies from Barbadoes from his Excellency and his late brother. And whereas petitioners have lately seen a paper entitled, Proposals most humbly offered to his Majesty by the Planters and Merchants concerned in the Island of Nevis and the other Leeward islands, desiring a Lieutenant for Nevis, St. Christopher's, Antigua, and Montserrat, and that they may be no longer under the Lieutenant of Barbadoes [*see ante*, No. 1597.], assure his Excellency and declare to the world that, except within these few days, they never heard of said proposals, and are altogether ignorant of the authors ; and as for establishing a Lieutenant or Deputy within themselves, and taking off his Excellency from the command over them, they utterly protest against it, knowing well that on any future occasion Barbadoes will be ready and able to assist them again, which is more than they can do for themselves, whereas if there were distinct Lieutenants it would breed many animosities between them. And whereas the authors of said proposals have hinted as to the unanswerable carriages of some late Governors in these parts, they trust his Excellency for the future to establish such Governors as shall duly administer law and justice. *Signed by* Thomas Roach, William Knowles, Abraham Berner, Daniell Dawly, Dearnott Sullivan, John Cahan, Henry Rowse, Rosicleare Nation, John Lynch, George Wyke, Garrett Missett, John Ryan, Richard Darsy, Danyell Sullivan, Oliver Standly, Anthony Briskett, John Sutton, David Gallaway, John Carmicke, Joseph Hoskins, Roger Bently, John Sharpe, William Younge, John Deavoreux, Alexander Robbison, Richard Basse, and Richard Barry. Certified to be a true copy by Governor Lord Willoughby. 4 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXII., No. 17.*]

Jan. $\frac{3}{4}$.
London.

1677. Memorial of J. Meerman and Joh. Boreel, the States' Ambassadors, to the King. Being informed from Barbadoes that Sir John Harman on the 18th Oct. last took Surinam and carried prisoners the Governor with a great number of people to Barbadoes :

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pray his Majesty to grant them letters to his Governor at Surinam, to restore that place in the same condition as it was when news of the peace was brought there, according to the 6th article of the treaty; also to set at liberty all prisoners, and to assist them with all his power to return to Surinam. *Indorsed*, Read and ordered in Council 24th Jan. 1667-8. *French*, 1½ pp. [*Col. Papers*, Vol. XXII., No. 18.]

[Jan. 31.] **1678.** English translation of the preceding, *not signed*. 1½ pp. [*Col. Papers*, Vol. XXII., No. 19.]

[Jan. 23.] **1679.** An account of the English sugar Plantations. Discovery of Barbadoes in 1620 by a ship of Sir William Courteen, who made use of Lord Pembroke's name in obtaining a patent for it. The Earl of Pembroke sent one Powell, Governor, who continued till 1628, when the Earl of Marlborough having a patent for the Caribbees, sold it to the Earl of Carlisle, who sent one Hawley to settle it, and he enticed Powell aboard his ship, and sent him in irons to England. Barbadoes was then so inconsiderable that the Earl of Pembroke and Sir Wm. Courteen thought it not worth looking after. The Earl of Carlisle was at no charge and demanded nothing from the inhabitants. Though many people went to the colony, yet it did not increase in wealth or trade till 1640, when Capt. Phillip Bell was by the Earl appointed Governor, who being a very honest just man with a plentiful fortune there, many good laws were made and the trade of the colony greatly advanced. Soon after troubles began in England, the Dutch came and taught the art of making sugar, and having free trade and plentiful supplies of necessaries, their manufacture increased very much every year till 1650, when Lord Francis Willoughby, having bargained for a lease of 21 years with the Earl of Carlisle, persuaded the island to declare for the King, on which the Rump sent a fleet under Sir George Ayscue, and the island submitted. One Searle, left Governor, bought a large plantation, and promoting the good of the island very much, it continued advancing in wealth and trade till the Act of Navigation came into force, "which in time would ruin them"; but to add to this, comes Lord Willoughby, who makes pretensions to every man's estate, which (with other behaviours of his) sets men's minds in such despair, "that it is a miracle that place is in being to the Crown of England." These colonies formerly employed 400 sail yearly, freighted with the manufactures of England, and returning with sugar, cotton, indigo, tobacco, most of which was transported to foreign countries. But this great trade within very few years has so decayed that it will not now employ above 150 ships, whereby the exports and imports are diminished to one-third, and his Majesty's Customs daily diminish. The reasons which are argued at length are conceived to be the want of free trade, the want of a sufficient supply of negroes, Christian servants, the latter from Scotland, and being governed by those who have no estates in the island, by which planters and traders have been much discouraged, and by the oppression and imprudent conduct of the Governor. The late Francis Lord Willoughby aimed more at raising a speedy fortune than at

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the welfare of the colonies. He imprisoned some and whipped and banished others of the principal inhabitants and members of the Assembly, disposed others by force of arms of their plantations, took their guns and ammunition to his own use or sent them elsewhere, so that when De Ruyter came, there were but 63 barrels of powder for 8,000 horse and foot and 40 cannon; and when the Assembly, terrified by their weakness, would have supplied themselves a second time with arms and ammunition to be distributed amongst the householders, he refused to pass the Act, and endeavoured to possess his Majesty that the people were disaffected to regal government. Great numbers of men have been by him and his successor sent away from Barbadoes, most of whom have perished, as at St. Lucia and St. Christopher's, which has made the soberer sort of people offer their estates for half their value. Nor can this be remedied by a garrison, for charges will be infinitely increased, and the French will undersell them. As soon as Lord Willoughby arrived, he proclaimed all powers derived from the Earl of Carlisle's patent to be ceased, yet summoned the persons of the Assembly convoked under that patent. Complaint of his conduct in the raising of a $4\frac{1}{2}\%$ on all commodities, which is very odious and grievous to the people, and though said to be for the fortifying and other uses of the colonies, has not been so employed. The planters much oppressed by the farmers of his Majesty's Customs, for they pay $\frac{1}{6}$ of the value of their brown sugars, while the Act of tonnage and poundage intends but $\frac{1}{20}$; so that English sugar pays more than Brazil, while the French have greatly increased by setting a great imposition on foreign sugars and a low one on their own, so the English cannot buy necessaries half as cheap as their neighbours, nor make sugar on nigh such easy terms, and go and live among the French, who give them all sorts of encouragement. English commodities, production, inhabitants, and navigation are thus much decreased, and their neighbours much augmented, and if some remedy be not suddenly applied, the English islands, inhabited only by masters of great plantations and their blacks, will either be cut off by their own negroes or become a prey to any assailant. *Indorsed*, Barbadoes, Rec. Jan. 23, 1667. $7\frac{1}{2}$ pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXII., No. 20.*]

[Jan. 23.] **1680.** Answer of Sir Ellis Leighton, Secretary, by order of the Royal [African] Company to the petition of the Representatives of Barbadoes (Sept. 5, 1667) [*see ante, No. 1565*]. That open markets and free trade are best for those that desire them is certain, and so it is to buy cheap and sell dear, and most of all to have commodities for nothing, and if all his Majesty's dominions and plantations were made only for Barbadoes, it might be expedient; but since it is conceived that his Majesty will have regard to what may preserve the trade of the nation, and not only to what will gratify Barbadoes, they think their desire of free trade will prove as impracticable and pernicious to themselves as destructive to all other public interests. Never desired more than 17*l.* per head for negroes in times of peace, nor will desire more. As to their metaphor of proving, as usury, like a canker to the planters, it will prove a worse canker to the Company, if they never pay for the

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negroes they have, which hitherto has been their practice. And as it was testified they had so great a glut of negroes that they would hardly give them their victuals for their labour, and multitudes died upon the Company's hands, cannot omit to beseech his Majesty to write so effectually to the Governor of Barbadoes, that they may be assisted in recovering their debts, and that some method be proposed that their negroes may be paid for, except (which would be better) Barbadoes will give security in London to pay at the rate agreed on for negroes, on notice of their delivery there, which is conceived the only way to secure the Company from being first not paid, and then loaded with complaints not founded on solidity of reason or truth of fact. *Indorsed*, Received 23rd January. 2 pp. [*Col. Papers*, Vol. XXII., No. 21.]

Jan. ?

1681. Proposal of the Royal [African] Company concerning the sale of negroes to Barbadoes. Finding themselves very ill used by Barbadoes in suffering their negroes to die on their hands, not paying for those bought, and yet clamouring against the Company, they propose to deliver negroes at 17*l.* per head, and so content Barbadoes in the price, but desire that the Plantation give notice of the number they will take and the time of year they desire them, and that payment be secured. *Signed by* Sir Ellis Leighton, Secy. 1 p. [*Col. Papers*, Vol. XXII., No. 22.]

Jan. ?

1682. Observations on the Barbadoes petition [see *ante*, No. 1565]. It seems reasonable that they be either supplied by the Royal Company at the rates engaged, or permitted to trade for negroes themselves; but the other parts [of first paragraph of petition] seem unreasonable, being directly against the Acts for Navigation, and directly cross the Acts of Trade and the nation's interest at home, and will require great caution and limitation as to time if his Majesty favour them. Arguments against the second paragraph of petition: men of any honour or innate courage do not leave their native country for servitude abroad, and those that do would, at the expiration of their servitude, see to their fortunes elsewhere, and the island be in the same condition as now. The fourth paragraph seems reasonable, provided the person offending be not too great and popular for the Governor to punish. The fifth paragraph about conveying money cannot prejudice England, provided they neither melt down English money nor stamp it under base alloy. *Indorsed*, Observations to the Barbadoes petition. 1½ pp. [*Col. Papers*, Vol. XXII., No. 23.]

Jan. 24.
Whitehall.

1683. Order of the King in Council. On memorial of the States' Ambassadors concerning the restitution of Surinam, that Sec. Lord Arlington forthwith prepare such instruments, orders, and instructions for the rendition of that colony to the Dutch as he formerly prepared for the delivery of Cayenne to the French. ½ p. [*Col. Papers*, Vol. XXII., No. 24.]

Jan.
Whitehall.

1684. The King to Wm. Lord Willoughby, Governor of Barbadoes. Whereas the Sieurs Meerman and Boreel, Ambassadors from the States General of the Netherlands, have represented by

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memorial of the ²¹/₅₁ inst. that Sir John Harman on the 18th Oct. last made himself master of the colony of Surinam, taking prisoners the Governor and others, and have demanded the release of said prisoners and restitution of the colony, he is directed forthwith to surrender said colony to such as the States General shall empower, and discharge said prisoners without any ransom, according to the 3rd and 6th articles of the treaty of Breda. *Two copies.* 3 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXII., Nos. 25, 26.*]

[Jan. 24.] **1685.** Petition of the Royal African Company to the King. Refer to their petition concerning Nicholas Pepperell, which was read 7th December 1666, when his Majesty referred the business to the Lords Committee for Plantations, before whom the now Lord Willoughby undertook to fulfil the order sent to his late brother. But petitioners have lately received account that their factors are still prosecuted and near upon being sued to an execution upon said bail bonds; and though petitioners have addressed Lord Willoughby to order the judge to transmit the process hither, according to his Majesty's order and his own undertaking, he does not do so. Pray his Majesty to renew his orders to Lord Willoughby, according to the tenor of the first letter of 6th April 1666. *Indorsed, Read and ordered in Council January 24th 1667-8.* 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXII., No. 27.*]

Jan.

1686. Mem. concerning the mandamus to be sent to Lord Willoughby about Nicholas Pepperell's case. That it be addressed to the Governor, Deputy Governor, and all judges before whom any suits are or shall be commenced, wherein Thomas Colleton, Tobias Payne, or John Reid are defendants, upon any bond entered into for Nicholas Pepperell at the suit of Nathaniel Kingsland, Jeremiah Egginton, and others mentioned; or secondly, wherein John Reid is defendant, by reason of any underwriting by any of them made in the Secretary's office against Tobias Payne, relating to said bail bond. *Indorsed, Instructions from our own lawyer touching the mandamus which is to be sent from England about Pepperell's business.* 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXII., No. 28.*]

Jan. 31.
Antigua.

1687. Proposals of the inhabitants of Antigua by their deputies to Wm. Lord Willoughby, Governor of the Caribbee Islands. 1. That his Excellency will establish Church government among them according to the laws of the Church of England. 2. That their being compelled by the French to obedience, may pass in oblivion. 3. That Courts of justice may be in the hands of honest and able men that have been sufferers in the island, and particularly the posts of Secretary, Marshal, and Surveyor. 4. That his Excellency will renew to every man, except such as have run away to the French, the title to his estate. 5. That he will appoint an office for registering all grants, sales, and conveyances of land. 6. That all persons within 40 days bring in an account of their possessions into said office, and that where patents or conveyances cannot be produced sufficient testimony may be accepted. 7. That no man be taxed in his estate without the consent of the freeholders, legally chosen

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and summoned for that purpose. 8. That all lands not disposed of near the harbours be given out in small parcels. 9. That for some years the island may be a free port for all nations in'amity with his Majesty. 10. That the impost of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. be taken off for some years. 11. That the late Articles touching the rendition of slaves by the French be accomplished. 12. That lands belonging to widows and orphans be not disposed of to others. 13. That he will take some course to prevent further incursions from the Indians, and for the enlargement of the Christians who are in slavery among them. 14. That in regard of their poverty he will appoint moderate fees for patents and public instruments, to be paid in sugar. 15. That he will procure credit with the Royal Company for negroes, till they are able to pay for them. *Signed*, by Tho. Compton, Speaker. *Also*,

Answers of Lord Willoughby to the above proposals. His Excellency grants all or promises his best endeavours to accomplish, except the 3rd and 4th, reserved for consideration, Antigua, 1668, January 31; with Mem. dated 3rd February, that Capt. Sam. Winthrop was commissioned to be Registrar of the Register Office about lands, according to the within request. *Signed by* Fras. Sampson, Secretary. 4 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXII., No. 29.*]

Jan. ?

1688. Petition and Remonstrance of the inhabitants of Antigua to Wm. Lord Willoughby. Wasted and destroyed in the late war, petitioners desire to express to his Excellency their thankfulness for his care to them on all occasions. And for that they have seen a paper containing proposals to his Majesty to send over a Lieut.-General for St. Christopher's, Nevis, Antigua, and Montserrat, that they may not be under his Majesty's Lieut. of Barbadoes any longer [*see ante, No. 1597*] petitioners not only declare to the whole world that they are altogether ignorant of said proposals and the authors of them, but utterly deny and protest against them, earnestly craving that his Excellency will continue his fatherly care over them. *Signed by* Bastian Baÿer, Jeremiah Watkins, Walter Owen, Harry Kaynel, Daniel Michel, John Campbell, Simon Turfry, Robert Smyth, Wm. Wainwright, Tho. Compton, Samuel Winthrop, Richard Boraston, Richard Ayres, John Cade, Samuel Irish, George Hawkins, Mark Brewster, Obad. Bradshaw, John Frye, Paul Lee, Jo. Clemeson, Will. Procter. *Certified copy by* Wm. Lord Willoughby. 2 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXII., No. 30.*]

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1689. Petition of Chas. Modyford and other proprietors of the ship Crescent, to the King. That by orders given by his Majesty in Council and sent from the Duke of Albemarle, Sir Thos. Modyford, Governor in Jamaica, was permitted to grant, or not, commissions of war against the Spaniard, as to him should seem most advantageous. In virtue whereof said Governor gave a commission against the subjects of Spain to Capt. Dempster; who, before the peace with Spain, surprised the ship Crescent, then called Our Lady of Conception and St. Joseph, and brought her to Jamaica; where she was condemned by the Admiralty for lawful prize, and bought by Hend. Molesworth and others, who sent her laden to England to petitioners'

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care; from whose possession the Spanish Ambassador endeavours to regain her. Prays that his Majesty would own the said Governor in what he has so acted, and suffer petitioners to continue the propriety of said ship. *Annexed,*

Condemnation in the Court of Admiralty of Jamaica by Sir James Modyford, Deputy Governor, of the ship Nostra Señora de la Concepcion y San Joseph of Campeche, taken by Capt. Edward Dempster of the Relief frigate, by virtue of a commission for taking the ships and goods of his Catholic Majesty or subjects, St. Jago de la Vega, 1667, August 28th. With certificate by Sir Thos. Modyford that he had appointed his brother Sir James chief judge of the Court of Admiralty in this island. Dated 20th January 1668. And certificate that the above is a true copy signed by Chas. Modyford and John Hough. *Together 4 pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXII., Nos. 31, 31 1.*]

Feb. 2.
Antigua.

1690. Lord Willoughby's instructions to Major James Walker for his voyage from Antigua to Dominica. To take Capt. Warner formerly of Dominica with him on board the Portsmouth frigate, and if he can beget a good understanding between Warner and his allies, leave him there with orders to bring the French party over to peace with our nation, and to procure a general release of the English captives. If unsafe after trial of the humours of the Indians to leave Warner, to bring him again to Barbadoes with such of the captives and Indians as he can, attacking and destroying the Indians and their towns. Concerning the redeemed captives, and carrying them to Antigua. *Certified copy by Fran. Sampson, Secretary. 2 pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXII., No. 32.*]

Feb. 4.
Castle Frigate
in the Downs.

1691. Capt. Henry Ady to the Principal Commissioner of his Majesty's Navy, Navy Office, Seething Lane. Received orders on 17 Dec. last with Capt. Berry to sail for England, Sir John Harman was then at Barbadoes, bore up for Nevis, and sailed thence on 26th. Heard that Lord Willoughby was at Martinico in the Crown taking off English prisoners, and intended to come to St. Christopher's and do the like and see the English settled in their properties, which M. De la Barre declared himself ready to answer, and after that to settle Antigua and Montserrat. All the victuallers arrived at Barbadoes save one; the ships to stay were the Crown, Dover, Bonaventure, Assurance, and Norwich; Sir John Harman intended to sail 10 days after them. Supposes Capt. Berry will be here shortly; has merchants' goods aboard, and 42 Dutch soldiers which Sir John Harman promised the Governor of Surinam should have their transport; desires to know how to dispose of them. *1 p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXII., No. 33.*]

Feb. 11.
Barbadoes.

1692. Gov. Wm. Lord Willoughby to the King. Has been seven weeks dashing to and again among the Leeward Isles, and returned to Barbadoes on Saturday last [8th]; took them all in his way going and returning, beginning with Antigua, which is worth all the rest except Barbadoes. Found that island in sad condition,

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for it was first cruelly fired and plundered by the French, then by their advice the Indians used all inhuman actions towards men, women, and children, and lastly some Irish that adhered to the French destroyed all that was left; it was regained by Capt. Berry, after which a violent hurricane "reduced most of those miserable people to their first principles," notwithstanding, it is worth all the Leeward Isles, from its fertile soil and incomparable safe harbours, which are wanting to all the rest. Found Montserrat in the same condition, a fine little island, but almost wholly possessed by Irish, many of whom behaved as their countrymen had done at Antigua; some of them have been fairly hanged, and others he is hunting in the woods, and will serve the same. The rest, about 400, swear to be loyal, as many have been; has resettled their estates, and he hopes their minds. That done sailed to Nevis, the worst of the three but most peopled, the defence of which has cost five times more than it is worth. Takes the people, 1,200 fighting men at least, to be good subjects, "if not poisoned with your servant, Mr. Marsh his doctrine, which they all under their hands have renounced, though the Governor there be his brother." Stayed three weeks in that road to redeem his fellow subjects. M. De la Barre being then at St. Kitts, gave him a visit aboard his ship, and many compliments passed between them. Has received no commands about St. Kitts, but finds the French have a great desire to it, "if they would swop for the Granados, I think it no ill bargain." Would not be so importunate for leave for a trip to England, but that his Majesty's affairs require it, which he will leave in a much better condition than he found them. Sir John Harman will truly inform his Majesty of many things, need say nothing of him, his actions have spoken for him, yet whoever is in authority will be envied or condemned. 2 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXII, No. 34.*]

Feb. 11.
Barbadoes.

1693. Gov. Wm. Lord Willoughby to Sec. Lord Arlington. Will supply what he has omitted in his letter to his Majesty. Antigua is of great consequence to his Majesty in these parts, and M. de la Barre has not forborne repenting ever parting with it. His care must now be to preserve it from the Indians, "who yet are the French stalking horse," but the blow Sir John Harman gave the French at sea has staggered the Indians, who are apt to side with the stronger. Has sent a small vessel to Dominica to demand the captives from Antigua, Montserrat, &c., and employed Capt. Warner, an Indian, but a loyal subject, whom the French, though their prisoner, could not corrupt or reduce in that affair; and will reduce Dominica if, by fair means, he cannot obtain the English captives, but that will take time, for they are pitiful enemies, and he expects to meet French conductors among them. His Lordship will perceive that Mr. Marsh is quite out in his proposals, yet he has endeavoured to make a broil on Nevis, though his friends and allies deny any conversation with him. One Col. Collins, who on misinformation obtained a patent for the island of Barbuda, unjustly injured many planters there, and in the war as unhand-somely quitted it, may inform his Lordship of hard measure received in Lord Willoughby's denying him the continuance of that

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Government ; but his Lordship will suspend belief till truly informed. Sir John Harman will save him saying more. 2 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXII., No. 35.*]

Feb. ?

1694. Gov. Wm. Lord Willoughby to Williamson. Has finished his voyage for resettling the Leeward Isles and made a fair beginning, which in his next voyage he will endeavour to perfect, having formed the people into Councils and Assemblies to consider what will most conduce to their advantage. Antigua has suffered most, but is incomparably the best, and had it due encouragement, would in a short time become a second Barbadoes. The men of Nevis and Willoughby agree very well, whatever Mr. Marsh may say ; they disown Marsh's proposals made in their name : there is a text of it in the merchants' second petition inclosed. Will do what he may to compose differences between merchants and planters. In Nevis Road M. De la Barre gave him a visit, whom he treated courteously, because he had been civil to our prisoners beyond the rest of his countrymen. Had nothing to say touching St. Kitts, having no orders from his Majesty ; is also at a loss for the want of direction concerning Surinam. Has sent his son Henry to persuade the people to remove. *Indorsed, Rec. 9 April 1668. Incloses,*

1694. 1. Replication of the Merchants of Nevis to the answer of the Assembly to a former petition exhibited to Gov. Lord Willoughby [*see ante, No. 1669*]. Protest their obedience to all legal authority, but hope to be allowed their liberty as Englishmen of representing abuses and grievances. Since all in the island are concerned as plaintiffs or defendants, they appeal to his Excellency to end the controversy. Affirm that they have assisted on all occasions during the war and have been the greatest sufferers by it. Desire his Excellency to view those Acts said to be only "restringent to exorbitances," but which will be found destructive to propriety and trade, and also to the planters themselves ; witness the New England men, who, having been fined for refusing to sell for the set prices imposed on their goods, withdrew their trade, saying that this island should suck their paws as bears did in their country in the winter until those usages were forborne, by which the islanders were ready to famish ; yet petitioners are still prohibited from free trade, and they are "now under the censure of devils," who while they never called for their debts were styled Saints. Complain of two Hamburgers and a Frenchman being tolerated to a free trade, against an Act of Parliament, while English vessels were forced to another market. Lastly they protest against "that paper of proposals, signified at Court," and declare they never had any hand therein, but believe them to tend to the destruction of the commerce and safety of the Leeward Isles. *Signed by John Nethway, Sim. Crabb, James Walker, Will. Alleene, John Wright, Tho. Thorne, John Meredith, Hen. Carpenter, Nich. Rainsford, Justus Burkin, John Knight, and Rich.*

1668.

Lock. *Indorsed*, The second petition of the merchants at Nevis. *Together 5 pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXII., No. 36, 36 l.*]

Feb. ?

1695. Mem. in the handwriting of Under Sec. Williamson of clauses proposed to be inserted in the Commission from the French King to his Governor at St. Christopher's. *French. 1 p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXII., No. 37.*]

Feb. 13.
Whitehall.

1696. Mem. of a warrant to the Lord Keeper for putting the Great Seal to an instrument containing a Commission to Lord Willoughby, Col. Lewis Morice, Col. Hooper, and Lt.-Col. Lambert to demand and receive that part of St. Christopher's which his Majesty enjoyed in Jan. 1665. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol. XXX., p. 7.*]

Feb. 15 ?

1697. Commission to Governor William Lord Willoughby. To demand and receive that part of St. Christopher's which was in possession of the English in January 1665, in pursuance of the treaty of Breda, and by virtue of the orders and directions of the King of France [of 28 Aug. 1667, *see ante*, No. 1560] for the restoration thereof. *Draft with corrections by Williamson. 2 pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXII., No. 38.*]

Feb. 18
and

March 6.

1698. Depositions of William Byam, aged 45 years, Capt. Peter Wrath, Major Richard Stevens, and Captain William Lea, taken before Richard Noke, Judge Advocate, at the house of Col. Richard Buckworth. Concerning the miscarriages of Col. Samuel Barry at Surinam ; also in reference to the request of the Assembly to remove them to some of his Majesty's colonies, and to provide shipping for their transportation on receiving advice of the peace, and that Surinam was to be restored to the Dutch. *Four papers. Together 7 pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXII., Nos. 39-42.*]

Feb. 19.
Whitehall.

1699. Order in Council. That the Act of Cession of l'Acadie pass to the French King in a solemn instrument in the same words, and with the same explanation, as the orders sometime since issued for giving him possession of said country, Mons. De Ruigny having made difficulty to receive the same in the words of the treaty of Breda, without the like explanation. *1 p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXII., No. 43.*]

1668 ?

1700. Declaration of the King concerning l'Acadie. In pursuance of the treaty of Breda his Majesty will give the needful orders for restoring to the most Christian King the country of l'Acadie which formerly belonged to him, namely, the forts and habitations of Pentagouet, St. John, Port Royal, La Have, and Cape Sable, which his subjects enjoyed under his authority till the English possessed themselves thereof in 1654, 1655, and since. And further orders shall be given to the subjects of either nation in those parts, to live as formerly in good neighbourhood and friendship. *French and English. Indorsed by Williamson*, Lord Holles his draught of what the King should give, &c., and which was followed accordingly. *1 p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXII., No. 44.*]

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1701. Proclamation of the King concerning the cession of Acadia, Cayenne, &c. to the French. Whereas by the treaty of Breda it is agreed that his Majesty should restore to the most Christian King the country of Acadia which the said King formerly enjoyed, and also all islands, forts, colonies, &c. taken from said King since 1665, upon condition that said King should, within six months at furthest, restore that part of St. Christopher's which the English possessed on 1st Jan. 1665, and also all islands, forts, colonies, &c. taken by him which the English possessed before the war with the States General, as appears by Arts. 7 to 15 of said treaty; his Majesty by these presents surrenders for ever to said King the country of Acadia, "as, namely, the forts and habitations of Pentacouet, St. John, Port Royal, La Heve, and Cap de Sables, which his subjects enjoyed under his authority till the English possessed themselves of them in the years 1654 and 1655, and since (which was inserted at the request of Mons^r De Ruigny)," as also the country of Cayenne, with all the islands, forts, colonies, &c. taken from said King since the declaration of said war with the States General. And for the effectual execution hereof his Majesty charges as well the Capt.-General of the Caribbee Islands, and the Governor of Nova Scotia, as the Commanders of Acadia, Cayenne, and the said islands, forts, colonies, &c., that forthwith without any delay they surrender the same to the said King, or such as shall be thereto appointed by him. *Indorsed, 1664.* Cession to the French King of Acadia, Cayenne, &c. *Draft with corrections in Williamson's handwriting. [Col. Papers, Vol. XXII., No. 45.]*

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Feb. 20.
Jamaica.

1702. Gov. Sir Thos. Modyford to [the Lord Keeper]. At his first coming, called an Assembly, in which they made many laws, and finding their weakness in that work, passed the like law Sir Edward Poynings made in Ireland, "thereby making us partakers of the most perfectly incomparable laws of our own country;" they were remitted three years since to the late Lord Chancellor for the Royal assent, but have been neglected to this day; requests that his son may have authority to demand them, that his Majesty's assent may be obtained, and remitted by the first opportunity. Found here but one Court of Common Pleas, but on petition of the Assembly, divided the island into six precincts, and established in each of them a county court with three judges, and justices of the peace, as in England; and one Supreme Court to have jurisdiction over all pleas whatsoever, and for the trial of all treasons, murders, &c.; in this court are also three judges, of whom for want of a better lawyer himself is chief; to which last sitting were sent two prisoners with an indictment of high treason for coining pieces of eight, the current money of this island. The jury found them guilty; but one of them, Flexmore, moved an arrest of judgment that it was not expressed that said money was current with his Majesty's consent. Was advised by the Council to issue inclosed proclamation; but finding he has no power in the matter of coins, desires his Majesty's consent. Lastly, since Col. Ed. Morgan's death, has by his Majesty's directions commissioned his brother Sir James Modyford (a servant of your Lordship's) his deputy: requests that an instrument may be

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drawn, whereby Sir James may be confirmed Deputy Governor, and in case of the writer's death, be empowered to put in execution all the authorities granted to Sir Thomas. In this or in anything which may be for the good of this island, the Duke of Albemarle will cordially join with his Lordship. *Incloses,*

1702 I. Proclamation referred to above. That whereas in the island of Jamaica, the coins of the King of Spain have been so long current; to the intent that the laws of England may be freely put in execution against such as shall counterfeit, clip, or abuse the same, his Majesty hereby confirms the current use of said coin in that island. Witness Sir Thomas Modyford, the 27th January 1668. *Indorsed, To my Lord Keeper. Together 3 pp. [Col. Papers, Vol. XVII., Nos. 46, 46 I.]*

Feb. 20.
Jamaica.

1703. Gov. Sir Thos. Modyford to the Duke of Albemarle. Acknowledges receipt of his Grace's letter of 7th November last, with one from his Majesty for Lord Willoughby, which he will forward, and appoint a receiver of that sugar, though he almost despairs of receiving anything at his hands. It will be at least four months before it can come to his hands, the way from hence thither being by way of New England, the constant eastern winds obstructing all direct commerce with Barbadoes. His wife and son present their humble duties to his Grace and the Duchess, wanting words to express their high sense of his Grace's favour to their whole family. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXII., No. 47.*]

Feb. 21 ?

1704. The King to Wm. Lord Willoughby. Transmits an instrument under the Great Seal of France, for the actual surrender to his Majesty of that part of St. Christopher's whereof he was in possession in January 1665 [*see ante, No. 1560*], together with an instrument empowering him and others to receive said part of that island from the Sieur De la Barre, M. De St. Laurence, or other Commander-in-Chief of said island [*see ante, No. 1697*]. *Draft with corrections in Under Sec. Williamson's handwriting. Indorsed, Lord Willoughby for receiving St. X^{to} 1½ pp. [Col. Papers, Vol. XXII., No. 48.]*

Feb. 21.
Jamaica.

1705. Sir James Modyford to Under Sec. Williamson. Has received his of "29th October," and is glad Williamson had his of "29th October," (? 29th July, *see ante, No. 1536*). Heartily congratulates Lord Arlington's removal to higher preferment, and wishes he could know whether Williamson's station is with him or with Sir Willm. Coventry. His brother writes by these ships, and sends the remainder of Williamson's effects in cocoa, the best commodity of this island; neither sugars, nor indigo will turn to account, nearly so well. They are both much indebted for his great kindness to "my cousin Charles Modyford." $\frac{3}{4}$ p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXII., No. 49.*]

Feb. 22.

1706. Mem. of warrant for sealing Sir Daniel Harvey's power, and the two powers for receiving St. Christopher's. [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol. XXX., p. 9.*]

1668.

Feb. 23.

1707. Order to the Farmers (of the Customs). To register as a free ship the *Swan*, taken in the late war and adjudged lawful prize in the Admiralty of Jamaica, by the name of the *Fortune of Amsterdam*, Cornelius Renard Uppranchard, master, notwithstanding the omission of it not being entered according to the Act. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol. XXV., p. 90.*]

Feb. 29.

1708. Orders of the Governor and Council of Jamaica. Against buying or selling negroes taken upon the Spanish coast and brought into this island except at Port Royal. That the Varmahaly negro Domingo Henriques be pardoned all his crimes and have a charter of freedom for himself, wife, and two children, having taken the oath of allegiance, and that he with Paul and Domingo, two other negroes, carry a charter of pardon and freedom to all the Varmahaly negroes on their submission to his Majesty's authority. That in regard of the rebellion of said negroes every right to them is barred and no one can demand any slaves; the rewards to be given to the negroes that go with Henriques to be paid out of the public receipt of this island. $2\frac{1}{2}$ pp. [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XXXIV., pp. 170-172.*]

March 2.

1709. Mem. by Williamson on the French King's Act for the restitution of St. Christopher's, Antigua, and Montserrat [*see ante, No. 1606*]. "That the original of this instrument was delivered to me by Mons. de Ruvigny at his lodgings in the Duchy House, the 2nd March 1667-8, at which time I, by my Lord Arlington's command, delivered him his Majesty's commission under the Great Seal of England for L'Acadie, La Cayenne, &c. Joseph Williamson." [*Correspondence France.*]

March 2-9.

Barbadoes.

1710. Governor Wm. Lord Willoughby to Sec. Lord Arlington. Has sent this to give account of Surinam, his son Henry, sent thither to bring off the people and settle affairs, having returned. He found a Zealand frigate there and six small merchantmen, which brought news of the peace on 10th November, and demanded the rendition of the colony. The Governor answered, as became a subject, that he could not surrender his charge without positive order from his Majesty or Lord Willoughby, yet his after carriage savoured of a traitor, as his Lordship will conclude by the inclosed charge [wanting]. Several of the principal settlers came off, and is sending shipping for more. The Government is left in the hands of the most loyally affected with orders to encourage and prepare the inhabitants for removal, and is in hopes that most of the chief and many of the poorer sort will come off (the Dutch not having much observed the articles of surrender whilst they governed), and that if delivery of the place be delayed, most of the sugar works, except those of the Jews, will be utterly demolished, and few of his Majesty's subjects left, so that the Dutch shall have little reason to glory of their purchase. The concerns of the Royal Company there (except the prize taken from Capt. Yard) being considerable, and the books and bonds carefully preserved by Col. Byam their agent, has sent the Norwich frigate with instructions to endeavour as much as may be to serve them.

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March 9.—Deferred closing this till the last hour of this ship's stay, expecting orders by the ship Bendish concerning St. Kitts, also what to do with the regiment of foot and the five frigates Sir John Harman left; for want of which will this week try his fortune among the Indians at St. Vincent's, not being able to keep the soldiers quiet without pay or action. *Indorsed*, Received May 3rd. 2 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXII., No. 50.*]

March 12.
New Hall.

1711. The Duke of Albemarle to the Duke of York. The Governor of Jamaica having by several addresses made known how advantageous it would be for the defence of the island, for the suppression of Privateers, and for the advance of trade and commerce if one of his Majesty's ships were employed thither, has lately moved his Majesty in Council, that one of the fifth rate frigates should be forthwith fitted and despatched for that service, the Governor and Planters giving caution to victual the ship and pay wages, which was granted, and his Royal Highness was pleased to direct the Navy Commissioners to deliver the Oxford frigate for that occasion. Therefore since the Governor has undertaken to defray the sheathing of the ship, desires orders to the Commissioners of the Navy for fitting her, with all other repairs. Is assured this will be much to the encouragement of one of the most hopeful of all the Plantations in the West Indies. *Indorsed*, Read in Council 13th March 1668. 1½ pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXII., No. 51.*]

March 12.
Whitehall.

1712. Report of the Committee for Foreign Plantations. On reading several letters from Lord Willoughby and the addresses of the inhabitants to his Majesty, they apprehend Barbadoes to be in an ill condition, in regard of the multitude of negroes and Irish; the other inhabitants having been much lessened by the late expeditions to the Leeward Isles. Conceive it not unfit to satisfy that island for their charges in those expeditions beyond his Majesty's revenue there; and that Lord Willoughby receive the thanks of this Board (*in margin*, "a civil letter that may signify nothing") for his endeavours to reconcile the differences he found there, and be encouraged to continue them. Are of opinion that Lord Willoughby should receive his Majesty's commands not to return to England without permission. A dilatory letter to the Address of the island that it is under consideration. *Draft the two last paragraphs have been added.* 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXII., No. 52.*]

[March 13.] **1713.** Petition of William Ballocke, Edward Fieldinge, and William Jenkins, owners of the Pearl of Bristol, Capt. Walter Morgan commander, to the King and Council. Said ship was pressed by William Lord Willoughby at Barbadoes 8th March 1667 for Nevis and St. Kitts. Pray for immediate payment of 1,475*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.* due to them. *Indorsed*, Read the 13th March 1668. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXII., No. 53.*]

March 16.
Jamaica.

1714. Gov. Sir Thos. Modyford to the Duke of Albemarle. Has sent his Majesty's despatch to Lord Willoughby, much begging him to pay the sugar to John Reid, the Royal Company's chief factor in Barbadoes, but much more fears that it will not be paid, because he

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is advised that Lord Willoughby is making war with the Indians of St. Vincent, that he might settle an agreeable island called Antigua, which those Indians much infest. Judges it will be very difficult to subdue them, and fears the French will defend them, as their allies in the last war, and this action may again put those Plantations in hazard, or at best into new broils. It had been far better to have made peace with them, which formerly Antigua enjoyed, until Lord Willoughby took away their plantations in Sta. Lucia; which was a great advantage to the French, those Indians always landing on one side of our islands while the French attempted the other, so that the conquest became easy to the French, our people being more apprehensive of the Indians than them. Very much fears that that intention will be the total ruin of all the English islands there, and will so waste the revenue of Barbadoes, as nothing will be paid. Annexed to his letter of 20th Feb. 1668. $\frac{3}{4}$ p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXII., No. 47.*]

March 16.
Jamaica.

1715. Gov. Sir Thos. Modyford to [the Lord Keeper]. Sends copy of his letter of 20th Feb. [*see ante, No. 1702.*] Will only add, that his Lordship's predecessor promised that no grants should pass under the Great Seal for any offices or other thing whatsoever touching this island, until he had given his opinion thereon, being very sensible how much this colony was hindered by such grants, as the Surveyor's, Marshal's, and Secretary's places. Humbly requests him to continue that favour, whereby he will infinitely oblige this whole colony. $1\frac{1}{2}$ pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXII., No. 54.*]

March? 17.
Kitterey.

1716. Nic. Shapleigh to Col. Nicolls. Sends copy of his last by Edm. Downes, merchant [*see ante, No. 1651.*] and desires his answer as soon as convenient. Understands he is bound for old England; requests an address where letters may find him; as also in behalf of a poor widow of these parts, that in case her business shall be agitated before him by Capt. Richard Morris Morell, he will do her right. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXI., No. 165.*]

March 23.

1717. Copy of a Treaty between Wm. Lord Willoughby and several of the chief captains of St. Vincent, viz., Captains Nicholas, Aloons, Rebura, Le Suroe, Nay, and Wappya [*sic.*] The Indians of St. Vincent and St. Lucia shall ever acknowledge themselves subject to the King of England, and be friends to all in amity with the English and enemies to their enemies. The Indians shall have liberty to come to and depart from, at pleasure, any English islands and receive protection therein, and the English shall enjoy the same in St. Vincent and St. Lucia. His Majesty's subjects taken by the French and Indians and remaining among the Indians shall be immediately delivered up; as also any Indian captives among the English when demanded. Negroes formerly run away from Barbadoes shall be delivered to his Excellency; and such as shall hereafter be fugitives from any English islands shall be secured and delivered up as soon as required. Said Indians shall forthwith send to advise all the rest of the Captains of this Peace, and that they

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repair to his Excellency to give their concessions thereunto. These were subscribed by the six above mentioned, and also by the Grand Brabba and 14 more of the chiefest Captains. $1\frac{1}{2}$ pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXII., No. 55.*]

March 24.
Jamaica.

1718. Sir Jas. Modyford to Under Sec. Williamson. These are only to let you see I am not indebted to your letter, though to your kindness. That I never had one word in answer to all those letters writ my Lord Arlington, is not so much my admiration as my trouble. *On same sheet as his letter 21st Feb. 1668, ante, No. 1705.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXII., No. 49.*]

March 28.
St. Jago-
de-la-Vega.

1719. Minutes of the Council of Jamaica. Petition of James Benham, Wm. Wright, and Nath. Smith to be sold to pay their debts granted. Examination of John Paul, who was sent to the Varmahaly negroes by the Governor and Council:—how they came to kill the five English hunters for stealing away their women; that they would be obedient to this Government, and thankfully accepted the charter of pardon and liberty, promising to do any service that should be desired of them, and that they wished to be settled away from the negroes about town, with whom they should never well agree. Proclamation of the Governor and Council that the Varmahaly negroes may pass quietly about their business throughout this island. 4 pp. [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XXXIV., pp. 173–176.*]

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1720. George C[*torn away*] to [Sir Anthony Ashley Cooper]. Has inquired after the lost child John Brookes, and last night he was after much trouble and charge freed again: he relates that there are divers other children in the ship the Seven Brothers enticed from their parents. Hears she is bound for Virginia and is fallen down to Gravesend, and if a speedy course be not taken to stop her she will be gone. Hears of two other ships in the river at the same work, and though the parents see their children in the ships, yet without money they will not let them have them. The woman and child will wait on him. It is believed that divers strangers and others are carried away, so that it were good to get the ships searched. Begs him to move it in the House to have a law to make it death, and is confident his mercy to these innocent children will ground a blessing on himself and his own. Not to let his great affairs put this good work out of his head, to stop the ships and discharge the children. *Indorsed, "About spiriting."* 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXII., No. 56.*]

April ?

1721. The case of James Strutt and Thomas Hutson, masters of the Concord and Providence. Prince Rupert having granted them a protection, they have laded their ships, paid duties, and are ready to sail; but order is sent to stop them because they carry no guns, which is procured upon a misrepresenting of some matters to the Duke of York, and will tend to their ruin. Desire an order for proceeding with the fleet, having used the Barbadoes trade many years. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXII., No. 57.*]

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1722. Copy of the above, slightly altered. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXII., No. 58.*]

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1723. Bill of Ric. Dakers for 3*l.* 10*s.* for pay of Richard Crampe while sick. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXII., No. 59.*]

April 3.
Aboard
the Crown,
Nevis Road.

1724. Gov. Wm. Lord Willoughby to Williamson. Refers to his previous letters giving account how he found matters in disorder at Nevis by contrivance of Esq. Marsh, who there has a plantation, and had so possessed his allies with his interest at Court that they were inclinable to a kind of rebellion against any Governor if not their natural Prince. This occasioned Willoughby's longer stay there, besides the trouble he found in transporting thence many poor prisoners sent by the French which they had inhumanly abused, and the remainder of Sir Tobias Bridge's regiment, but soon made the inhabitants sensible of their duty and his own power, and they have quitted (or at least declared so) their quondam patron, Mr. Marsh. The people are well fitted to the place, which is the worst the Indies afford of that magnitude; it is true there are many people on it, and all plantable ground is planted, and no wonder, for is informed the Governor will suffer few to go off if once in his jurisdiction. Lay there three weeks and had at one time 60 sick men in his ship, 18 with the small-pox, and the captain thought he escaped well. Thence he beat up to Montserrat, a pretty island, with as much plantable land as Nevis, but cruelly destroyed by the French; it is almost an Irish colony; they now swear to be true to his Majesty, "and I believe them till an enemy appear." Thence arrived at Antigua, which if well supplied and countenanced by his Majesty may prove the best island in the Indies. This letter being mislaid lost its passage, so he may now give an account of his second voyage to these islands, where he has spent another eight weeks, and being at Montserrat on his return he met with those long expected orders for taking possession of St. Kitts; returned thither and stayed five days with "the trifling Governor, Mons. St. Lawrence," and the Intendant for the Royal Company, M. De Chambre; a large narrative of which he has sent Lord Arlington and the Duke of Albemarle, with letters to his Majesty and his Royal Highness by this conveyance. Presumes it was supposed the French King's order would have been obeyed, or he would have had orders how to proceed in case of refusal, which happened as they pretended for want of De la Barre's presence. Viewed the island; the place where our men landed was inaccessible, but had he 1,000 men and orders to do so, believes he could have made them repent not delivering possession. The terrible fire at Barbadoes that burnt three parts of the town and blew up the magazine, and other business, will not permit him to stay to treat further about St. Kitts, so must employ the Commissioners joined with him. Col. Lewis Morris is a severe Quaker, and Willoughby is confident will not accept the employment, which if he should, Monsieur would be astonished at thee and thou; Col. Hooper, the fittest of the three, died in his last voyage; so that Col. Lambert must perform his part single, "who is a man of good reason, and at a bowl of punch I dare turn him loose to any Monsieur in the Indies; he shall not want my best advice if he will obey orders." Hopes soon to see him that the world may see he fears not to justify himself against Mr. Marsh or Lord Carlisle's creditors, "who I do

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assure you will never be paid out of the King's fund in these parts, let who will govern." Here "the people and Governor are all satisfied and loyal." *Indorsed*, Rec. 19 June, &c. 2½ pp. [*Col. Papers*, Vol. XXII., No. 60.]

[April 8.] **1725.** Petition of Grace, wife of Humphrey Walrond, to the King and Council. Petitioner's husband being very severely prosecuted by the then Lord Willoughby, whose sub-governor he had been in Barbadoes, appealed to his Majesty in Council, where being surprised with new matter which he could not suddenly answer, an order was made for his commitment; but he having contracted debts by his loyalty to at least 30,000*l.* withdrew out of the kingdom, not to avoid his Majesty's justice, but to prevent his ruin by the violent prosecution of his creditors. Now in regard of his loyalty and sufferings, notoriously known both in this kingdom and in Barbadoes, whence he was banished for proclaiming his Majesty, petitioner prays his Majesty to withdraw said order of commitment, so that her husband may freely appear without restraint. *Indorsed*, Read in Council, April 8, 1668. 1 p. [*Col. Papers*, Vol. XXII., No. 61.]

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1726. Petition of John Walrond to the King. His father Humphrey Walrond, with many brothers and sons, served in all the late wars with unwearied loyalty, the loss of several of his family, and the utter ruin of a very fair estate. Prays for license to carry in his own ship his own sugars from the Caribbee Islands to any port of Europe without first coming to England. 1 p. [*Col. Papers*, Vol. XXII., No. 62.]

[April 8.]

1727. Petition of Edward Bushell and others, merchants, to the King. To authorise the Duke of York to give order to protect 25 seamen in the *Amity*, Thos. Heath, commander, bound to Barbadoes with 60 passengers and servants, from being pressed, the rather because of the great want of servants there. *Indorsed*, Recd. and read in Council, April 8, 1668. 1 p. [*Col. Papers*, Vol. XXII., No. 63.]

April 10.

Whitehall.

1728. Order of the King in Council on memorial of the Ambassadors from the States General. That the two Dutch seamen lately from Surinam, come before this Board on the 15th inst., to depose on oath their knowledge concerning what has passed there since the articles of peace and patent for rendition thereof were made known there. 1 p. [*Col. Papers*, Vol. XXII., No. 64.]

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April 15.

1729. Memorial concerning Newfoundland fishing. Two years since the French planted upon Newfoundland eight or ten guns and 30 or 40 men, and last year 20 pieces of ordnance and 90 or 100 men, showing their King's broad seal for government of the island, and driving the English from their habitations who will desert the land if there be not some timely remedy. This proceeds because the island (except the province of Avalon) is without government, the forts all ruined, and all in confusion. The fishermen rob, kill, and spoil the inhabitants as bad now as before his Majesty's restoration. It is humbly desired on behalf of the inhabitants that a frigate or two may remove the French, that a Government may be settled, and for

1668.

defraying the charge that every boat may pay one quintal, which is a very small charge, every boat ordinarily catching three or four hundred quintals. *Indorsed*, "Read in Council, April 15th. Memorial exhibited by the Duke of York. Ordered ditto." *Annezed*,

1729. I. *Deposition of John Rayner, late Deputy Governor in Newfoundland.* In 1662 a great French ship full of men and women put into Grand Placentia, where she landed a great number of soldiers and passengers, who fortified the harbour with 18 pieces of ordnance, as one Isaac Dethick, who was there, affirmed. Dethick saw the Governor's Commission under the Great Seal of France for the command of the whole country of Newfoundland, and the following year was forced to remove from his plantation and settle at the Bay of Aals, where deponent found him and took from him an account of the French proceedings, which he sent for England by Mr. Robert Praese, to be presented to the King. On the 6th June 1665 the harbour of St. John's was invaded by De Ruyter, who took all the ships and goods, and destroyed cattle and houses, and made the like spoil in the Bay of Butts and Petty Harbour, but De Ruyter said if there had been but six guns mounted in St. John's, he would not have adventured in. Deponent was present and lost his whole estate there, to the value of 2,000*l*. *Jurat* 2 January 1668.

II. *Deposition of William Hill, late Capt. of His Majesty's ship Coventry.* That he arrived prisoner from the West Indies at Rochelle on the 14th May 1667, saw several French men-of-war outward bound, and was told that one of 56 guns and another of 30 odd guns were designed for Newfoundland, with a Governor and about 150 soldiers, with many great guns and small arms for fortifying some harbours there, and about 60 families to inhabit there; and the said ships set sail about the latter end of May last. *Jurat* 2nd January 1668. [Col. Papers, Vol. XXII., Nos. 65-67.]

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1730. Reasons for the settlement of Newfoundland and the trade under Government. First, in respect of his Majesty's interest. It is the greatest if not the only nursery for seamen, and when the trade flourished it bred 10,000 yearly. Under a Government it produced 50,000*l*. customs yearly, by the product of fish sent to foreign countries, and foreigners permitted to fish paid 5*l*. per cent. to the Governor, but for want of it the French have encroached, possessed three of the best harbours, mounted 30 or 40 guns in each place, and use all means to debauch his Majesty's subjects to live under their protection. Secondly, in respect of the trader's interest. When the trade flourished under a Government it brought to the nation 500,000*l*. per annum, but since then not one-third so much. No harbours being fortified and there being no settled Government, the traders are liable to all pirates and enemies, all stages, boats, fishing crafts, &c. are destroyed by the planters or

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the fishermen that came first, whereby the fishermen are obliged to a month's delay and 20 per cent loss, so that foreigners undersell them in all markets. The cutting down and firing of the woods near the sea will prove the destruction of the trade if not speedily prevented; the tipping houses where the poor fishermen spend all they get might be prevented; also the encroachment of houses and gardens on land fit for drying fish. The chief harbours are spoilt by casting ballast into them, great abuses are committed by unseasonable fishing, and the west country owners at the end of the year send their men to New England to save their passage home, by which fishermen are made scarce, and many serviceable seamen lost. By reason of a late Act for turning the planters six miles into the country, the chiefest have gone to New England, and the rest will go to the French, who are so well fortified that in case of a war they would quickly possess the whole country; for by a late proclamation of the French King, every master of a ship is allowed five livres for every man and three for every woman he carries to Newfoundland. Thirdly, in respect of the inhabitants. By settled Government and harbours fortified they will avoid the abuses of the ungoverned seamen who deal with them as they please, they will be preserved from sea rovers and enemies, have a minister to christen, bury, marry, and instruct them, whereas now they live like brutes. And they will have equal justice, which will greatly encourage all except those who desire to live under no government, but in all things to be their own carvers. *Two copies.* 2 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXII., Nos. 68, 69.*]

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1731. Capt. Robinson's proposals to the King concerning Newfoundland. Because Sir David Kirke's Government was careless or severe, it does not follow that if there be a bad Governor over a Plantation that therefore the Governor and the Plantation shall be removed, and so the country left to any other nation or people whatsoever, but rather that a better Governor be appointed and his Majesty's honour and interest still maintained. The destruction of stages, houses, woods, and harbours; the want of justice; breaking the Lord's day and having no offices of christianity, his Majesty being Defender thereof, so that the very natives take notice of it, are some of the consequences of the want of a Governor. Arguments as to whether Newfoundland ought not to be kept from an enemy when it may be done at 1 per cent. on the fish. If the French should take it, whereas they now employ about 400 sail and 18,000 seamen, and the English 300 sail and 15,000 seamen, they would employ near 700 ships and 30,000 seamen, and the English be shut out of 700,000*l.* yearly, besides which the French would make double that sum. The great advantages of the Newfoundland fishery as a nursery for seamen. If the French should add what the English have planted there to what they possess already in Canada, Nova Scotia, and other places thereabouts, they would be bad neighbours to his Majesty's flourishing Plantations of New England, New York, and Virginia. 2 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXII., No. 70.*]

1668?

1732. Reply to the King in Council of the Merchants, Owners, and Masters of ships of the Western parts to the allegations of Capt. Robert Robinson concerning the Newfoundland fishery. For many years past few have made 10 per cent. on this fishery, and last year both Dartmouth and Plymouth lost considerably. The memory of Sir David Kirke's actions little encouragement for another Governor, which was sufficiently proved upon a commission from his Majesty to several gentlemen of Devon in the 19th years of his Majesty's reign (1667). Placentia Bay was never possessed by the English, but was fortified by the French to secure them from the "solvages (natives of the country)." As to the fear of God and honour of his Majesty, seeing the country is most barren and rocky, is productive of no commodities as other Plantations, or affords anything of food to keep men alive or employment for the people, they conceive it fittest that some be brought away, and the rest transported where they may not live so idle, and dishonourable to God and this nation, so that the trade in provisions, &c., now mostly supplied from New England, may be carried on by fishing ships from England and the seamen augmented. Laws are violated, and trees, woods, and stages destroyed by the inhabitants and not by the fishing ships, which would be prevented if the inhabitants were removed. The many tippling houses and taverns were first created by Sir David Kirke, to his own advantage, which was the first cause of debauching the seamen and the inhabitants' increase. If another Governor follow he will doubtless continue the same. Capt. Robinson will remember what he did himself at St. John's in 1661. From Bonavise northward to Trepasse southward is all that ever was and is now possessed by the English, which reaches 300 miles, wherein are 48 fishing places, and if St. John's were fortified and a Governor resident there, it would signify nothing to the other places. Therefore, seeing the many other fishing places that cannot be secured, and that may be done as well by the Admiral, they conceive that a Governor will be more disadvantageous than profitable either to the public or the trade. And lastly, though the charge proposed of one penny per quintal of merchantable fish, and a halfpenny on refuse fish and corr, and 12 pence per hhd. on train, seem so inconsiderable, it will amount to 1 per cent. on fish, and 2 per cent. on oil, occasion vexation to the fishing ships, and hinder the reviving of this decaying trade. Such imposition is positively contrary to several Acts of Parliament, particularly that of the 15th year of his Majesty's reign. Besides they assert that as this fishery through Sir David Kirke's indulgence, contrary to their patent, is already carried on by the inhabitants and boat keepers in great part, so if a Governor be settled and the inhabitants continued, the trade in a few years will be removed from this kingdom, and become as that fishery of New England, which at first was maintained from these parts, but is now managed altogether by the inhabitants of New England, so that not one ship hath gone on that employment out of England these seven years. Pray his Majesty with the serious advice of his Council to consider the premises, and against those pretences and designs to weigh not only the former practice of his Royal progenitors but also

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the present state of France, so flourishing of late through their fisheries and consequent increase of seamen, and that this is almost the only nursery for seamen, and to continue his former respects for its encouragement and reviving. *Indorsed*. "An answer to Capt^t Robinson's proposals." [*Col. Papers*, Vol. XXII., No. 71.]

April 2^o.
On board the
States' Ship
Surinam.

1733. Articles between Admiral Abraham Crynsens and Major Bannister about the surrender of Surinam [*contained in the short narrative of 30th July 1668, see No. 1814*]. The articles of ^{21 Feb.} ~~21 Feb.~~ ^{6 March} 1667 [*see No. 1421*] hereby ratified, all judicial proceedings and grants of land confirmed and all things done to the prejudice of the States General to be forgotten. 1½ pp. [*Col. Entry Bk.*, No. LXXVII., pp. 4-6.]

April 20-27.
Barbadoes.

1734. John Bushell and Francis Bond to Edward Bushell. On Saturday evening last, the 18th, happened a most dreadful fire, which in two or three hours consumed the whole town [*in margin*, fire at Michs. town] to a very few houses. Their house one of the first sacrificed, but where the fire began is not known; help there could be none, it being next door to the public magazine, which some time after blew up with great terror and damage; however, God most miraculously enabled them to save their books and many papers. Their losses will be considerable. The blow of the magazine killed many.

April 27.—Will now give a particular account of this calamity. At 5 o'clock on Saturday the 18th their house being washed and books and papers laid aside for the Sabbath, they walked as far as the Exchange Place, when there was an outery of fire. James Costen, who was in the counting house, can give no account of it, but it is suspected either that a little negro boy took up a candle into the garret, or that it was kindled by a spark from their neighbour's house. They secured their books and cash chest, but next door was the magazine with 170 barrels of powder, which struck such amazement into the people that they durst not give assistance, otherwise great part of this devastation would have been prevented. It is a miracle of mercy that at its blowing up it did not destroy many hundreds, for had the powder been in the lower room instead of above or met with any opposition, it had made a very great earthquake, and few in or near the town had escaped. This blow so "dissipated" the fire and shattered the houses, that the whole town became a prey to the flames; it being supposed there are near 800 houses consumed, with a very great value in goods. *Indorsed*, Read in Council, July 13, 1668. 2 pp. [*Col. Papers*, Vol. XXII., No. 72.]

April 21.

May 1.
On board the
States' Ship
Surinam.

1735. Declaration of Admiral Abraham Crynsens concerning the surrender of the Fort and Province of Surinam to the Dutch by Major James Bannister. Major Bannister to march out of the fort with all under his command with their colours and arms, but the ammunition of the fort to be delivered up. *Contained in the short narrative of 30 July 1668, see No. 1814.* 1 p. [*Col. Entry Bk.*, No. LXXVII., p. 6.]

1668.
[April 24.] **1736.** An Act appointing a present accommodation for his Majesty's soldiers lately here arrived or remaining with us. *Indorsed*, 24 April 1668. 2 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXII., No. 73.*]

April 27. **1737.** Gov. Wm. Lord Willoughby to (Sec. Lord Arlington). Acknowledges receipt of his Majesty and his Lordship's letters of Feb. 21 last with Commission to himself and others to demand his Majesty's part of St. Kitts [see *ante*, Nos. 1696-7], and several orders from the French King, and intends to put the Commission in practice to-morrow. As to the Commissioners, "Col. Hooper is dead; Col. Morris is a very severe Quaker, and on that account a very unfit man to treat with so airy a people as your Lordship well knows the Monsieurs to be, who will take it for no small affront to treat where so little of their compliment will receive any cognizance; Lt.-Col. Lambert is a fit man for that service;" but being so near will try what he can do therein. This is the second voyage he has made hither, in daily expectation of this Commission, and to prevent the daily injuries of the French to the English quarters of St. Kitts. Was induced to countenance the Barbadoes proposals by the people's continual readiness to propagate his Majesty's service. Does not find any orders about demanding the restitution of Saba and Eustatia; they were taken in the first of the war from the Dutch, since which, Saba was retaken by the Dutch, and is returnable by the articles of peace, and Eustatia was taken by the French, and it is doubted whether returnable or not.

May 2. **1738.** Has now been five days in treaty with the French, who St. Kitts. have not in anything acted honourably, playing fast and loose in their paroles and full of quilllets. Was put off on pretence of not having orders from the Directors of the West India Company, whereupon delivered the French King's letter to M. Le Chambre, their agent and superintendent; and M. St. Lawrence, the Governor, said he would not surrender without order from M. De la Barre, who was at Guadaloupe, to which place he despatched a sloop, but there was no news of him, to which the Governor and superintendent would give no credit. Resolved then to set sail, whereupon they sent M. Giraud to Lord Willoughby, who is the only person who has shown great civilities to the English, who pawned his honour that if Willoughby would return in three days his Majesty's part should be surrendered. But when Willoughby sent to treat with the Governor and superintendent they seemed not to have sent any such message, though M. Giraud affirmed the same to their faces, and has since offered to give it under his hand. All they would grant was to suffer Willoughby to put on the English land what people he pleased, but could not deliver up his Majesty's subjects as prisoners by a partial possession, and they refused the full possession. Did this 2nd May enter a solemn protest against them of which sends copy. Has done all that lies in his power; must leave the whole matter before his Majesty, whose honour has been much slighted by the French in the whole carriage of this affair, divers of whom, especially the superintendent, have made settlements at English Plantations, which

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"stick in their stomachs to desert." Overtures were made which would not have been inconvenient to himself, but could not incline to anything of that nature, perceiving by his Lordship's letter that what the envoyé moved as to satisfaction in such cases was rejected by his Majesty, and therefore unfit for himself. *Incloses the protest above mentioned, see No. 1743. Together 8 pp. [Col. Papers, Vol. XXII., No. 74, 74 1.]*

April 28
and 29.

1739. Mem. touching the late fire in Barbadoes. Major James Beake writes on 29th April, that on the 18th happened in St. Michael's town a most dreadful fire that has left not a twentieth part of the houses standing. 28th April. Another writes, this fire began on Messrs. Bond and Bushell's house, the fire in London was not worse; when the magazine blew up, in which there was between 200 and 300 barrels of gunpowder and other ammunition, it is almost incredible to relate what a tearing it made among the houses, which afterwards were consumed. Major Beake lost his house and goods to the value of 3,900*l.* There were burnt down 80 or 100 merchants' houses with their goods, and merchants, persons of quality and note; and the whole loss cannot be computed at less than 300,000*l.* to 400,000*l.* sterling. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXII., No. 75.*]

[April 29.]

1740. Petition of Capts. John Staplehill and Florence O'Sullivan to the King and Council. That each of petitioners raised a company of foot in Barbadoes at their own cost by commission from Lord Francis Willoughby for the expedition to St. Christopher's, and being on board the Batchelor and Coventry seized two great French ships at Todos[os] Santos, near Guadaloupe, but by a fatal hurricane were forced ashore with their prizes. After defending themselves 11 days against M. De Lyon, Governor of Guadaloupe, they were forced, from want of ammunition, to yield, were prisoners 11 months at Guadaloupe, then sent to France, and forced to give engagements to the Royal Company to pay 260 livres. Have attended five months, and destitute of friends and money, pray for a timely supply to preserve them from perishing and enable them to pay their debts and be further serviceable to his Majesty. With reference to the Commissioners of the Treasury for their report, Whitehall, 1668, April 29th. *Indorsed*, Read in Council, Ap. 20, 1667 (*sic*). Brought in May 1, 1668. Read May 21. The Lords will make report to the Admiral concerning it. Read June 5, 1668. July 1. To report to his Majesty that they be satisfied the 20*l.* out of the revenue of Barbadoes. *Annexed*,

Report of the Commissioners of the Treasury on above petition. That the fittest way for petitioners' satisfaction will be for his Majesty to order the Governor of Barbadoes to pay them the 20*l.* demanded, and to gratify them for their service. *Indorsed*, Read in Council July 10, 1668. To be considered when Barbadoes business is taken in hand. *Together 3 pp. [Col. Papers, Vol. XXII., Nos. 76, 77.]*

April ?
(Barbadoes.)

1741. Sir Tobias Bridge to the Duke of Albemarle at the Cockpit. On March 11 the remains of his regiment at Nevis, save 37 sick,

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sailed on the Assurance frigate for Santa Lucia, where they met Lord Willoughby with several other companies brought from Barbadoes in order to reducing the Indians on those islands; the effect of which was a peace, finding an impossibility of reducing them by force. Thence they sailed to Antigua, where his Lordship stayed, and sent the soldiers to this place, where they arrived the 21st April to find the principal town, called St. Michael's or Bridge Town, wholly laid in ashes by a fire three nights before. This was the place intended for the quarters of the regiment in taverns and alehouses. Found very great difficulty to persuade the country to receive the soldiers on any terms; but at length the Assembly ordered quarters for the soldiers on security given for payment, but refuse to take the least notice of any of the officers. Is sure his Grace would conclude they were hardly dealt withal. Cannot understand from his Lordship that he has any directions from Court, either for their disbanding, continuance, or returning to England, nor any maintenance for them; all they have received since leaving England has been 260,000 lbs. of sugar, which will amount to little more than a month's pay, and our clothes are worn out, notwithstanding all our good husbandry. Beseeches his Grace to have a thoughtful remembrance of them. *Indorsed*, 21 April 1668. Read in Council the 13th of July 1668. 3 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXII., No. 78.*]

May 2.
St. Kitts.

1742. Gov. Wm. Lord Willoughby to the King. Having been eight weeks from Barbadoes in order to settling his Majesty's affairs in these parts, which in some measure he has effected, both with the Indians and his Majesty's subjects; on his return to Montserrat met his Majesty's command for taking possession of St. Christopher's, accompanied with sad news from Barbadoes of a dreadful fire which hath destroyed almost the whole town of St. Michael's; also that his son Will., whom, at the request of the Assembly, was left Deputy Governor, was so ill of a fever that he could not well perform his duty. Resolved to endeavour the despatch at St. Christopher's as directed by his Majesty's letters of Feb. 21 last, supposing he should find no delay, the French King's letters importing as much; but found M. St. Laurence, Governor there, and M. Chambre, intendant to the Royal Company, not inclinable to obey their King's commands, or permit Lord Willoughby to pursue his Majesty's; however, endeavoured to continue the treaty, though to little purpose. Only had the opportunity to view the island, which doubtless had been in his Majesty's possession had it been as well known to those that attacked it as now it is. Has acquainted the Duke of Albemarle and Lord Arlington with all passages, and shall find out M. De la Barre if in the Indies; whom he is directed to treat depending more on his commands than their King's. "May they be rewarded according to their deserts by your Majesty or him; I have said too much, having done little to the purpose, for which I beg your pardon." *Indorsed*, R. 19 June. 2 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXII., No. 79.*]

May 2.

1743. Protest of William Lord Willoughby against the French King and his ministers M. le Chev. De St. Laurence, Governor of St. Chris-

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topher's, and M. De Chambre, superintendent of the Company of the West Indies, for refusing to deliver up the English part of St. Christopher's according to the treaty of Breda, notwithstanding the orders of the French King of 28th Aug. 1667 [see ante, No. 1560] delivered to them by Lord Willoughby on 28 April last, by virtue of a Commission from the King of England of 13 Feb. 1668 [see ante, No. 1696] to receive the same. Signed by Lord Willoughby and sealed with his seal; also by Fran. Sampson, Sec. "The original was the 2nd May aforesaid, read unto the said Chev. De St. Laurence and tendered to his hands, which he refusing to take, was laid down before him on a chair. Witnesses, Will. Stapleton, Ch. Payne." 4 pp. [Col. Papers, Vol. XXII., No. 80.]

May 2. 1744. French translation of the preceding protest. Two copies. 1 p. [Col. Papers, Vol. XXII., Nos. 81, 82.]

May 3. 1745. Petition of William Maple, part owner of the Elizabeth and Mary, to the King and Council. For a protection from impress for 26 seamen and two carpenters belonging to said vessel, bound to Barbadoes. Indorsed, Read and rejected, May 3. 1 p. [Col. Papers, Vol. XXII., No. 83.]

May $\frac{6}{14}$.
London.

1746. Memorial of J. Meerman and Joh. Boreel, the States' Ambassadors, to the King. Find themselves obliged to join this memorial to their masters' letter about Surinam, as well to annex the papers mentioned therein, as to represent the just resentment they have against General Willoughby; who, after the peace had been published in Barbadoes on Dec. 1, which with the contents of his Majesty's letter for restitution were known to all, and even the prisoners of war exchanged, sent his son to Surinam with a Royal frigate; who there comported himself as expressed in their masters' letter, and as also appears from the attestation of two sailors from thence. Are therefore obliged to pray his Majesty that not only Lieutenant-General Willoughby, but also his father and all who have had a hand in that affair, may be bound to make real and speedy satisfaction, and to restore everything as the States General have desired. Will expect his Majesty's declaration on this memorial to send as soon as possible to their masters, having already received great contentment by his Majesty's answer by mouth concerning this very work. French and English translation. Two papers. Annexed,

1746. I. The States General to the King. With great regret they are constrained to make complaint to his Majesty that Capt. Wm. Heyndriksen, commander of the ship of war Schakerloo, who was sent to Surinam for the restitution of that Province according to the third and sixth articles of the Treaty, could obtain neither right nor reason from those who governed, though it was taken by his Majesty's arms long after the 10th May. Lieutenant-General Henry Willoughby was abundantly convinced by the exhibition of the Treaty and his Majesty's letters for restitution; but he would not obey, and said captain was constrained to

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protest against him according to the protest annexed, and also wrote him a letter, also annexed. But all in vain, he was so bold as to commit acts of hostility by burning a mill, carrying off slaves, cattle, and tools, and endeavouring to persuade the inhabitants who had become subjects of this State to follow the same evil example, so as to restore only a ruined and depopulated country. Pray his Majesty to do justice for these outrages, and then to punish said Lieutenant-General Willoughby and all who have aided him, as violators of the Peace, and also to cause satisfaction to be made for all damages, and all things to be restored to the state in which they were on arrival of news of the Peace. Have commanded their General in the East Indies at his Majesty's request to omit nothing for the punctual execution of the Treaty, but it is most necessary to punish in an exemplary manner those who dare to contravene the Treaty as has been done so outrageously at Surinam. Trust his Majesty will not permit the inhabitants debauched by Lieutenant-General Willoughby, with their slaves, cattle, and goods, to be received in his Majesty's other islands and colonies, but that all may be treated according to the 13th and 16th articles of the Treaty. Have given order to their Ambassadors to speak more amply with his Majesty on the subject. Hague, 1668, ^{April 24}_{May 4}. *French.*

1746. II. Protest of Wm. Hendricksen, captain of the Shakerloo, against Lieutenant-General Henry Willoughby. Whereas, by an order of the States of Zealand of 1st Sept. last, Hendricksen exhibited to Lieutenant-General Henry Willoughby on 17th inst. a patent in Latin and English under the Great Seal of England for surrendering all places taken or recovered from the Dutch after the 10th May; and by virtue thereof summoned him to surrender the fort and colony of Surinam; which said Lieutenant-General refused to do, pretending he had not received any certain information of the pretended Peace: said Hendricksen hereby protests against said Lieutenant-General Henry Willoughby for all ruins, spoils, disasters, and prejudices which may arise to his masters by reason of said refusal. Paramaribo, in Surinam, 1667, Dec. $\frac{1}{2}$ ⁸. Attested by J. Meerman and Joh. Boreel, Ambassadors Extraordinary from the States General. London, $\frac{20}{30}$ May 1668. With certificate signed Bachiler, that same was sent him to translate into English for their Excellencies, 31st May 1668. *Dutch and English translation. Two papers.*

1746. III. Wm. Hendricks to Lord Willoughby. Complains of his prohibition against ships going up or down the river, which by the Treaty of peace and the law of nations it is free for them to do. Once more desires to know whether he will

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make use of his galliot which he has designed for Barbadoes. Doubts not Lord Willoughby has perused the protest; has sent this express to desire his categorical and absolute answer to same. Desires him seriously to consider that his masters will prosecute their rights to the uttermost and punish according to the rigour of the Articles those that contribute to the least infraction thereof; and that if his Majesty withdraw his hand from his Lordship, as his Majesty ought to do, he will be declared an enemy to both nations and a rebel to his King. Aboard the Shakerloo in Surinam, ^{1667, Dec. 30}_{1668, Jan. 9}. With attestation from J. Meerman and Joh. Boreel, Ambassadors Extraordinary, London, ²⁰/₃₀ May 1668. Also certificate from Bachiler that same was given him by their Excellencies to translate into English, 31st May 1668. *Dutch and English translation. Two papers.*

1746. iv. Deposition of Jan. Cornelissen Boer and Jan Crynssen Vandergracht before the Council Board. That they left Flushing on the 16th August 1667 with Capt. Wm. Hendricksen, and arrived at Surinam with three ships on 20th Nov., where next day they went up the river and summoned the Governor to surrender the fort, according to the Articles of Peace, who said he was ready to do so when he saw order from the King. A fortnight later arrived a galliot of Zealand with a sealed letter from the King of England for restitution of the land and fort, and the same night came young Willoughby with a frigate of 54 or 56 guns. In the morning Boer was sent with copy of the King's letter to Willoughby, who had gone up the river, but his captain confessed he had seen the Articles of Peace at Barbadoes. Immediately on his arrival Willoughby caused the sugar windmill on Parham Hill to be set on fire. Two days after Capt. Hendricks sent copy of the King's letter to Willoughby, and "suddenly after" went with the original to the fort; but was answered that Willoughby must first hear from his father out of Barbadoes. Whereupon Capt. Hendricks on ¹⁶/₁₆ Jan. sent away deponents with letters to the States of Zealand; they were stranded at Milford Haven, and saved themselves with a little box wherein said letters were. *Indorsed*, Sworn at the Council Board 15th April 1668. *Dutch and English translation signed by Denzil Price. Together nine papers. 27 pp. [Col. Papers, Vol. XXII., Nos. 84-92.]*

May 8.
Virginia.

1747. William Jones to James Hickes at the Post Office in London. The storms and floods last year made great destruction in Virginia and Maryland, so that most ships now in the country will be necessitated to stay till next season for want of freight. *Indorsed by Williamson, Rec. July 8. ½ p. [Col. Papers, Vol. XXII., No. 93.]*

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May 18.
Pocopotank
Creek,
York River,
Virginia.

1749. Owen Lloyd to his son-in-law, Robert Francis, at Whitehall. Begs his assistance with his master, the Lord Keeper, for the bearer Mr. Lushington, who has suffered very much injustice at the hands of some of the Governor's ill ministers, who have too much influence upon him, whereby the current of justice is abstracted. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXII., No. 94.*]

May $\frac{1}{2}$ 9.
London.

1750. Memorial of J. Meerman and Joh. Boreel, the Dutch Ambassadors, to the King. The outrageous proceedings of Lord Willoughby by his son in Surinam, and the just resentment which their superiors have testified of that affair, oblige them again to insist that at length a good resolution may be had on so exorbitant a business. Have indeed been informed that his Majesty has nominated Commissioners to examine the matter with all severity, but conceive this course to be a little premature. If said Willoughby do not satisfy their superiors at the first requiry, then they will offer his Majesty an exact account of the damage sustained, and it will be fit to enter on a conference for liquidation thereof; but now only desiring a decree upon so incredible a disobedience, they cannot see it necessary to take any further information, for the truth has already appeared by the deposition of witnesses, the return of the Zealand ships, and many letters from Barbadoes; nor is it to be presumed that Lord Willoughby's agent here will dare to deny what is as certain as that the sun shines at noonday. Pray his Majesty to declare that what Lord Willoughby and his son have done at Surinam, is a notorious rupture of the Peace and a contempt of his Majesty's commands; that whatever has been carried away be restored, as well inhabitants as negroes, cattle, and everything else, and entire satisfaction given for what cannot be restored. In case of refusal, that Lord Willoughby be held, according to the 23rd article of the Treaty, an open enemy as well of his Majesty as of the States. After which, if Lord Willoughby still continue disobedient, a meeting may be fitly had with his Majesty's Commissioners about the just quantum of damages sustained. *French and English translation. Two papers. Together 6 pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXII., Nos. 95, 96.*]

May.
Bcston.

1751. Resolution of the General Court of the Massachusetts. Whereas the Court has received petitions from several towns and persons of Yorkshire, wherein they hold forth their distracted condition for want of government from hence as formerly, and express sorrow for their revolt, yet in part excusing themselves as drawn thereto by the deceitful management of Edw. Rishworth; they may take notice that it was themselves and not this Court that brought these distractions; nevertheless, considering the right the Massachusetts have by their charter, appearing by their northern line long since calculated by Commissioners, and having sent the ground of their right to his Majesty in 1665, and hearing nothing to weaken their title; they think meet to settle peace and order under their government in those parts, and to give Commission to certain

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gentlemen to repair thither to keep a Court and exercise justice and mercy according to law. *Indorsed*, "Concerning the government of Maine." 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXII., No. 97.*]

May ?

1752. Henry Jocelyn, Edw. Rishworth, Will. Phillips, Francis Hooke, and Fran. Champenowne, to [? Col. Nicolls]. Information of your Honours intentions suddenly to go for England. The threatenings of their imperious neighbours and disaffection amongst themselves, make them bold to solicit your Honours furtherance of some answer from his Majesty to the petition inclosed for a definitive sentence touching their future establishment. *Indorsed*, To the Commissioners (?) *Inclose*,

Petition of the inhabitants of Maine to his Majesty. Those tempestuous blasts of various alterations have hurried some into involuntary distractions, others into causeless disaffections if not clandestine applications to the Massachusetts for a change of his Majesty's authority here settled, whereby persons loyal are discountenanced and others animated to their general disturbance; under which disheartening molestations they beseech his Majesty's Royal word for their redress and continued establishment either as they now stand under his immediate authority, or under Esquire Gorges, or whomsoever shall seem most commensurate to his Majesty's pleasure. *Signed by* Will. Phillips, Edw. Rishworth, Henry Jocelyn, Francis Hooke, John Davis, Fran. Champenowne, Raphe Allanson, Jeremiah Hubbard, Abra. Corbett, William Sheldon, Thomas Williams, John Pearce, John Budstarte (?) William Liscom, James Grant, Barnabas Chauncy, Edward Johnson, Digery Jeoffery, James Gibbins, John Twisden, John Pudington. 2 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXII., Nos. 98, 98 1.*]

May 20.

1753. Henry Jocelyn, Will. Phillips, Edw. Johnson, Edw. Rishworth, Francis Hooke, and John Wincoll to Coll. Nicolls. Make bold to inform him of some tumultuous distractions, daily increasing, and by the activity of some factious spirits brought to such a height (being animated as appears, by a paper inclosed, wherein the Massachusetts assume a resettling of their own power by subverting his Majesty's authority, now pretended to be brought in by the people's undermining applications), as the best of their policy is not able to restrain. Intreat his Honour's countenance, either by his presence, counsel, or otherwise. "In regard things feared (as mentioned in his Majesty's petition) do so palpably appear, we conceive it less needful to send it, but rather desire a return thereof from your Honour by the first convenience." *Indorsed*, From the inhabitants of the Province of Maine, concerning the Massachusetts intrusion upon the Government. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXII., No. 99.*]

May 20. ?

1754. The King to Sir Tobias Bridge. Orders have been given for disbanding the regiment under his command in the Caribbee Islands. He is assured of the King's entire satisfaction with his brave services as well on former occasions, as particularly in the West Indies, "which we are sensible hath been attended with

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several hardships upon yourself and the regiment which could not well be foreseen or prevented." *Draft with corrections in William-son's hand.* 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXII., No. 100.*]

May 21.
Boston.

1755. Order of the General Court of the Massachusetts. Whereas in observance of the trust committed to them by his Majesty's Charter, the Massachusetts have with the free consent of the inhabitants of York county, for sundry years exercised Government over that county. And whereas above three years since the peace of that place was interrupted by some who pretended his Majesty's interests, drew the inhabitants to the subjection of officers that had not Royal warranty, to the infringing of said charter, the disservice of his Majesty, and reducing of an orderly people to anarchy: the Court judges meet again to exert their jurisdiction over said county; and hereby requires all the inhabitants to yield obedience to the laws of this colony, and to all officers "legally stated" by the Commissioners, and nominates the first Tuesday in July for keeping a Court at York as formerly; and issues warrants to choose jurors, constables, and other officers for the service of the county; said warrants to be directed to Nath. Masterson, appointed Marshal of that county as formerly. Then follow a warrant to Masterson to deliver this order to the constable at Saco, and a warrant to said constable to assemble the inhabitants to choose the officers above named. *Indorsed, 21st May 1668, Massachusetts warrant for re-establishment of their Government in the Province of Maine.* 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXII., No. 101.*]

May 21.

1756. Order of the General Court of the Massachusetts; *duplicate of the preceding.* Also, Copy of Col. Nicoll's letter to the Governor and Assistants of the Massachusetts, dated 12th June 1668, *calendared No. 1766, and The Declaration of the Justices of Maine, 7th July 1668, calendared No. 1787 inclosure.* Together 3 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXII., No. 102.*]

May 25.

1757. Abstract of the state of the affair of Surinam between his Majesty of Great Britain and the States of Zealand, to be delivered to Sec. Morrice by John Champante, Lord Willoughby's agent. That on 25th Feb. 1667, during the late war, that colony was surrendered by the English to Abraham Crynsens, Admiral of the States, upon articles, according to which the inhabitants were to have all their estates, lands, and goods, with power to sell them, and they were not to be damnified by Dutch or French. Power was also given to transport themselves, with their slaves and goods; and said articles were to be confirmed in Zealand as soon as possible. This has never been done, though 12 ships have since arrived at Surinam from Zealand, but it was intended to make absolute prey of his Majesty's subjects there, and on 7th Oct. 1667 said colony was retaken by Lt.-Gen. Willoughby and Sir John Harman. Until 12th March last no order of his Majesty had been shown to Lord Willoughby to redeliver that colony to the States of Zealand, nor was he ever required to do so, and it is conceived that no inferior officer upon the place had power to deliver it. It may be true that

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several mills have been burnt and goods carried off, and that his Majesty's subjects, finding no faith had been kept with them by confirming said articles, have transported themselves and estates to other colonies, and dealt with their own as they pleased, as by said articles they had full power to do. Champante intreats that nothing prejudicial to Lord Willoughby may be done till his own answer be first had, and he is persuaded that by his Lordship's next letters advice will be received of the delivery of the colony, for ere this his Majesty's commands will have come to his Lordship's hands. *Indorsed*, Read at the Committee the 26th May 1668. 1½ pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXII., No. 103.*]

May 25. **1758.** Duplicate of the preceding, also signed by Jo. Champante, and indorsed by Under Sec. Williamson, Mr. Champante's answer to the Dutch Ambassadors. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXII., No. 104.*]

May 25.

June 4
London.

1759. Memorial of J. Meerman and Joh. Boreel, Dutch Ambassadors, to the King. Thank his Majesty for his resolution of $\frac{20}{30}$ past, to cause orders to be suddenly despatched for the restitution of Surinam, with satisfaction for all damage done since the Peace was legally signified there, and cannot but make new instances on the means of execution. Have learnt since their last memorial that besides Capt. Hendrick's summons and protests, Capt. Du Bois has again summoned Lieut.-General Willoughby for restitution, and had written a serious letter to Governor Barry, but that on 1st Feb. said Willoughby departed, taking with him booty, and answering du Bois as by the enclosed will appear. As this impudent disobedience of his Majesty's orders and depredation upon the States are a very bad introduction to the Peace, and it is evident Lord Willoughby will continue to fetch away what remains at Surinam, which is the only reason of his delay, said Ambassadors pray that his Majesty's letters concerning this matter may be so framed: 1. To declare what Lord Willoughby and his son have done to be a notorious breach of the Peace and a contempt of his Majesty's command. 2. To command him to surrender the fort and colony to whosoever shall show the order as expressed in his Majesty's letter annexed. 3. That before all damages and charges incurred be known, Lord Willoughby forthwith restore 412 slaves, 20 kettles, 160 head of cattle, and 150,000 lbs. sugar. 4. In case any of these have been transported to other plantations, that the Dutch be satisfied at Barbadoes with slaves and effects of equal goodness. 5. That they be provided with forage and victuals for the voyage from Barbadoes to Surinam. 6. And with as many slaves or goods as are worth the freight of such voyage. Further, that two originals of said orders be sent by two vessels to Barbadoes. 7. Said Ambassadors also insist on a letter being addressed to the Governor of Surinam, requiring him immediately to surrender the fort and colony to the bearer, without obeying or expecting any other order whatsoever. *Indorsed*, Received and read 25th May 1668. Referred to Committee of Plantations. Received 26th, read 29th May 1668. *French, with English translation. Two papers. Inclose,*

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1759. i. J. Van Houten du Bois to Lord Willoughby. Advises him of his arrival in the river of Surinam on 3rd inst. (Feb.), not doubting to have found the fort and colony in the hands of his State, as their principals have agreed to, which agreement the Lieut.-General violates against all laws, by conveying away slaves, cattle, horses, and other goods, all which is repugnant to the Treaty which giveth "light and glass enough for an honest gentleman how to behave;" but it appears that his Lordship has but little respect for his King or the power of the States General. As the States General has taken exception against du Bois' person and the authority of Capt. Hendricksen, shall make complaint in the highest degree to the States and the King of the horrible destruction by fire of so many houses and mills, all which his Lordship will never be able to answer before his God or their masters. Aboard the Shackerloo 1668, ^{Jan. 26}_{Feb. 5}. With attestation by J. Meerman and Joh. Boreel, Ambassadors from the States. London, ^{May 23}_{June 2} 1668. And certificate signed by Bachiler that the above was sent to him by their Excellencies to translate into English, 23rd May 1668. *Dutch and English translation.*

1759. ii. Mem. of slaves, cattle, sugars, and other goods conveyed away by Lieut.-Gen. Willoughby from Surinam, after knowledge and publication of the Peace at Barbadoes with the Bonaventure on 19th Feb. last, viz. :—412 slaves, 160 cattle, 67 persons, and 150,000 lb. sugar, besides planks, speckled wood, and dry wares to the value of 150,000 lbs. sugar. With attestation and certificate as above. *Dutch and English translation.*

1759. iii. Extract of letter from Captain du Bois. As to the restitution of the country, which he propounded to Gov. Barry, with all argument imaginable; but Barry answered that his instructions imported the contrary expressly, and the matter was referred to the King and States, showing also his commission and instructions, which are so strict that if a man in the least offend against them, he must be punished with death. With attestation and certificate as above. *Dutch and English translation.*

1759. iv. Order from the King to his Governors, &c. To restore to the bearers hereof all lands, islands, and colonies taken or retaken from the Dutch since 10th May 1667, according to articles 3 and 6 of the treaty of Breda. *Latin. Together nine papers. 28 pp. [Col. Papers, Vol. XXII., Nos. 105–113.]*

May 27.
Barbadoes.

1760. Sir Tobias Bridge to Sec. Lord Arlington. Earnestly intreats his Lordship to countenance the bearers, Major Andros and Capt. Cotter, in their solicitations on behalf of his regiment, for which they are sent with the consent of Lord Willoughby. It is

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now 16 months since they left England, and he doubts not his Lordship has given account from time to time of their services. Here they have been received very unwillingly, and only for a time, which is nearly expired. Since they came into these parts they have received from Lord Willoughby little more than one month's pay; the soldiers are very bare and naked, and the officers exceeding necessitous, and Lord Willoughby tells them he has no authority either to disband or send them for England, nor is he capable of paying them for the past, or providing for their future maintenance. Has been forced to this boldness out of duty to his Majesty's service, and in conscience to his officers and soldiers. *Indorsed*, Read in Council Aug. 5, 1668. 2 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXII, No. 114.*]

May 27.
Barbadoes.

1761. Sir Tobias Bridge and the Officers of his regiment to the King. With the consent of Lord Willoughby they take the boldness to acquaint his Majesty with the condition of Sir Tobias Bridge's regiment, raised by his Majesty's Commission of the 11th February 1667, and ever since employed in his Majesty's service in the West Indies. At the attempt on St. Kitts several of their officers and soldiers lost their lives and were wounded and made prisoners, and now after service upon the Indian islands are returned to Barbadoes, "who we find altogether unwilling to receive us." Acknowledge his Majesty's care in settling their maintenance on the 4½ per cent., which they are confident his Majesty believed would have produced complete satisfaction, but are assured from Lord Willoughby of the contrary. Have received little more than one month's pay; soldiers and officers are very naked and necessitous, and Lord Willoughby has no authority either to disband or send them for England, nor is he able to provide for their maintenance. The particulars of all which may be more fully informed by Major Andros and Capt. Cotter, when his Majesty shall give them admittance. *Signed by* Tobias Bridge, Will. Stapleton, E. Andros, J. Cotter, Edw. Talbot, C. Morley, James Barret, Fran. Williams, Frc. St. John, and John Painter. *Indorsed*, Recd. Aug. 5, 1668. 2 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXII, No. 115.*]

May 27.
Barbadoes.

1762. Same to the Duke of Albemarle to the same effect as the preceding. Acknowledge the great kindness of the Governor and inhabitants of Nevis to their utmost ability, and refer his Grace to the enclosed certificate of the Governor and inhabitants for their deportment there. It is talked of that they will be sent down again to St. Christopher's, where there is neither house, hut, or barrack left in the English bounds; nevertheless they will comply with all cheerfulness. Refer to Major Andros and Capt. Cotter for account of their pay, and doubt not that by his Grace's favour some timely provision may be made for them. *Indorsed*, Rec. Aug. 5, 1668. 2½ pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXII, No. 116.*]

May 30.
Barbadoes.

1763. Gov. Wm. Lord Willoughby to the Privy Council. Their letters of 31 Jan., 14 Feb., and 18 March last met him here at his return from the Leeward Isles, where by the countenance of Sir Tobias Bridge's regiment he established so firm a peace with the Indians, the common disturbers of new settlers, that he doubts

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not the people will flourish more than in times past. In answer to their first letter: Formerly made strict inquiry and was informed that his brother had sent their Lordships the whole records concerning the proceedings against Pepperell and his securities; if any be found remaining they shall by the next shipping be transmitted. To their second: Will surrender Surinam to the Dutch when they apply for it, and refers to his of Dec. 16, concerning the nature and effects of that affair. To the last: Their commands have made it is duty to await his Majesty's permission to return, which if peace continue would prove more for his Majesty's service than his stay, but if a second rupture happen will hold himself much honoured by their determination; cannot hope however for success without a good strength of his Majesty's ships constantly attending, whereof one only of countenance and the rest for swiftness; but Sir John Harman is far better able to advise their Lordships. The French have three nimble vessels attending each island for intelligence, and by that means only maintained their credit with the Indians, to whose assistance they are indebted for the greatest matters they performed against the English, and though he has made an accommodation with those Indians, yet no longer than the English are masters of the seas ought faith to be given to them. If war break out a regiment of foot here will be absolutely necessary; that under Sir Tobias Bridge awes French and Indians more than all their other forces, and sets an example of good conduct to the planter. Acknowledges their Lordships' compliment of his fitness to serve his Majesty in these parts; but many circumstances contribute to render him incapable, that no dexterity can ever evade. Found at his coming his Majesty's revenue under greater engagements than it could during his time answer, and yet never greater occasions to disburse. Has supported himself to this day, on his own credit in all the great expenses of Government, and by the same means supplied Sir Tobias Bridge's regiment, and in many things his Majesty's fleet here. Must confess that the people of this island have presented him with their intention of raising some sugars towards his particular charge, but if it take effect it will come much short of his household expenses. By this they will see how unable he will be to serve his Majesty in this Government unless their Lordships take some course that he may not at last forfeit it, but that he may by some speedy way be made capable to reimburse those who have advanced their estates for him. *Indorsed*, Received August 5th, 1668. Read in Council 15 August 1668. 3 pp. [*Col. Papers*, Vol. XXII., No. 117.]

May 30.
Barbadoes.

1764. Gov. Wm. Lord Willoughby to Sec. Lord Arlington. Is now forced to employ Col. Lambert, the only person in being named in his Majesty's Commission for receiving his Majesty's moiety of St. Kitts, and by his unwillingness in undertaking the employment, Willoughby may guess at his success. Lambert has been a week considering, and the inclosed will inform his Lordship of his scruples and his own resolution. Has provided one of his Majesty's ships to attend him this night, but he says she must

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attend 14 days longer. Has likewise sent M. De la Barre's letter to his Lordship. Could accomplish nothing in order to settling the Post Office during the last Assembly; but has chosen another and will endeavour what he can, though the office will fall far short of what is reputed. *Incloses,*

1764. I. Col. Simon Lambert to Gov. Willoughby. Has to his best ingenuity very seriously considered the Commissions and papers delivered to him by his Excellency, and thinks that his Excellency has done all that could be expected in the demand of St. Christopher's. If his Excellency will impose his commands will be most obedient to his Majesty's Commission; but M. De la Barre supposes an interview with his Excellency to be absolutely necessary, which Lambert also imagines to be necessary, and if his Excellency think fit to accomplish, supposes there will be no need of going thither. Nevertheless if it cannot be avoided, requests that some others may be sent with Lambert to receive possession, and that he may have provisions sufficient for himself and adherents, the command of the vessel to bring him back as soon as ever his Majesty's demands are performed, effects sufficient for satisfying all demands of the French, and the same instructions that were transmitted by his Majesty to his Excellency. 1668, May 27.

1764. II. Gov. Willoughby to Col. Lambert. Has considered his ingenious letter and cannot but wonder at his capitulating when the King's precepts are positive. "How inconsistent it is with loyalty to manifest such contempt to authority, his Majesty will judge, whom I must obey in commanding you as by him directed without conditions." Thinks it not convenient to send any person with him to receive possession, until encouraged by the success of his negotiation, of which Willoughby will expect to hear by an express. The instructions received from his Majesty and Lord Arlington must be Lambert's guide, together with the articles of Peace to which they refer. This affair admits of no delay, and therefore the first of his Majesty's ships that can be fitted shall attend his transport and return. Expects he will not delay to answer his Majesty's commands whereunto Lord Willoughby requires his obedience.

1764. III. M. Lefebvre De la Barre to Gov. Willoughby. Has received what his Lordship sent in the frigate with M. Drax, and is very sorry that the unfavourable weather prevented his leaving Martinique just when the orders they have been expecting for six months arrived. M. De St. Laurence and the intendant could not deliver the English part of St. Christopher's to his Lordship, since the orders are directed to himself, and besides by the articles of the Treaty of Breda, the English must first reimburse

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the price of the purchases of the French, as well as amelioration, as agreed at the English Court, besides the food of the prisoners, which amounts to great sums. As all these things are contained in the same articles with the surrender, thinks he is too reasonable to expect that one will be granted without the other is satisfied. As to Willoughby's complaint of the destruction of houses such will not be allowed; those which have been built by the French since the hurricane belong of right to them, and as to movables they also belong to the French by the right of war. As to negroes, if the English demand those taken at St. Christopher's, the French have equal right to demand those taken at Cayenne and sold at Barbadoes, but if any difficulty arises about this article it can be settled by their masters in Europe. All this will not prevent his giving formal possession to whomsoever he shall send, and his Lordship may send a Governor, officers, and people when he will, but private persons must not re-enter their dwellings without repaying the price with ameliorations. Was coming with all diligence to confer with his Lordship, and is sorry to hear he has departed from Barbadoes, for he has powers sent him for adjusting matters beyond the simple execution of the treaty, and believes an interview to be absolutely necessary, and that they may adjust something besides the simple execution of the articles of peace. Has himself full powers to such effect, and if Willoughby has the same everything can be done to his satisfaction, and to re-establish the peace of both nations. Will remain there for three days, then go to St. Christopher's for 15 days, and afterwards return to this island, and will await news of his Lordship. Guadeloupe, 1668, May $\frac{8}{18}$. Together $5\frac{1}{2}$ pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXII., Nos. 118, 118 I., II., III.*]

June 3. **1765.** William Dyre, Secretary, by order of the Governor and Council (of Rhode Island?), to John Allyn and Thomas Stanton. Their proposals have been received: the General Court is not now sitting, nor is the General Council to be convened on a sudden; but their application shall be communicated to either Court or Council on the first opportunity; being very desirous of a peaceable compliance with their colony and all his Sacred Majesty's subjects. *Indorsed*, Mr. Dyre's answer to some proposals. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXII., No. 119.*]

June 12. **1766.** Col. Nicolls to the Governor and Assistants of the Massachusetts. Was for some time very unwilling to believe that they would re-assume Government in the Province of Maine, the absolute decision whereof is lodged with his Majesty; and surely it will appear an open breach of duty to usurp a power after his Majesty was pleased to signify his pleasure to them from his Court at Whitehall, on 10th April 1666. But he has seen the order of their last Court, in answer to a petition of some restless spirits, in which

Fort James,
New York.

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resolution is taken to send Commissioners to keep a Court, &c., as under their Government. Knows they have force enough to compel most of their neighbours to submit to their Government, but if they think his Majesty's arm will never be stretched forth to defend his subjects from usurpation, they may attempt anything under the notion of settling peace and order. Dares not be silent in a matter so expressly contradictory to his Majesty's signification; for though some of their great people have spread a report that said signification was never owned by his Majesty, yet, they are to expect that his Majesty will own his hand, and Sir William Morrice will require satisfaction for such scandalous aspersions upon him; and how can they say that they have heard nothing that might weaken their title to the said Government? Is necessitated to write in these plain and large terms, because the shortness of his time here will not permit him to give them a visit; but fears that if they proceed in subverting the Government of Maine, in all likelihood they may cause blood to be shed, for it is both natural and lawful for men to defend their just rights against all invaders. Shall send a copy of this letter with an original of his Majesty's said signification to those gentlemen of the said Province, and there leave the decision betwixt God and themselves. Heartily wishes and prays that they may be endued with the spirit of obedience, charity, meekness, and brotherly love. *Indorsed, Papers and letters relating to the Massachusetts colony. Very material. Original with corrections. Printed in New York Documents, III., 170, 171. [Col. Papers, Vol. XXII., No. 120.]*

June 12.
Fort James,
New York.

1767. Fair copy of the preceding, signed. 2 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXII., No. 121.*]

June 12.
Whitehall.

1768. Order of the King in Council. His Majesty taking into consideration the sad condition of Barbadoes by reason of the late fire which consumed a great part of the principal town; to prevent inconveniences and cheer up the distressed inhabitants, has appointed a Committee of Council to sit on Tuesday next the 16th, to confer with the Merchants and Planters now in London on the best means for present relief and defence of that island. In order whereto said Planters are required to give their attendance, as also Mr. Champante, agent for Lord Willoughby. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXII., No. 122.*]

[June 16.]

1769. Address of the Merchants and Planters of Barbadoes now in London, to the Committee of Council appointed to consult for the relief and defence of that island, on the occasion of the late sad and raging fire [*see ante, Nos. 1734, 1739*]. Acknowledge with thankfulness his Majesty's care in the appointment of their Lordships' Committee, and offer the proposals following: 1. That the whole magazine of the island having been blown up, his Majesty will send thither with all speed 300 barrels of powder, 2,000 fire-arms, with ammunition and swords, and 40 great guns, with ball proportionable. 2. That their Lordships will take into consideration the address of the representatives of that island of the 5th September 1667 [*see ante, No. 1565*], especially the particulars of a free trade for negroes, and servants from Scotland. 3. That the duty of 4½ per cent. lately

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imposed, which is a very great burden and grievance, may be removed or moderated, and that what duty his Majesty shall think fit to continue may be collected at his Majesty's Custom House here, whereby the charge and vexation of collecting it in Barbadoes may be removed. 4. That, as many of the poorer inhabitants are utterly ruined and ready to perish, some relief may be given them by way of general collection by his Majesty's Letters Patent within this kingdom or otherwise. *Indorsed, Read at Comtee of Trade June 16, 1668. 1 p. [Col. Papers, Vol. XXII., No. 123.]*

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1770. John Champante to [the Committee of Council]. Craves leave, as agent to Lord Willoughby, to remind their Lordships of that part of [the preceding] paper which concerns the militia, viz., that his Majesty would send thither 200 or 300 barrels of powder, 2,000 fire-arms, with ammunition, swords, and great guns, for that Lord Willoughby has informed his Majesty that the new fortifications there would require a hundred pieces of ordnance. And it is further offered that two or three of his Majesty's ships be continued there, till they have overcome the disorder occasioned by the late fire; especially as St. Christopher's is not yet delivered to the English. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXII., No. 124.*]

June?

1771. Account of the forts and fortifications on Barbadoes. At Austins, Needham's Point, Carlisle Bay, the Bridge, Willoughby's Fort, the Fort at the Hole, and Spikesfort, showing that the whole ordnance amounts only to 67 guns, whereas the forts could manage 158, so that 90 are requisite, whereas the planters and merchants have desired only 40. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXII., No. 125.*]

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June 17.

1772. Note by John Kirkham that Robert Rich, merchant, writes April 25, that by a fire on the 18th there were consumed above 1,000 tenements at the Bridge Town, in Barbadoes, and those standing are so shattered by the blowing up of the magazine that they are useless. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXII., No. 126.*]

[June 19.]

1773. Petition of the Governor, Council, and Assembly of Nevis to the King. That petitioners are a people newly breathing from under the heavy pressure of a dangerous and chargeable war, during which after the loss of so many of their neighbour islands, their island became a receptacle to all despoiled people, which lay very heavy upon them. That they did at last receive a welcome supply of ships of war from Barbadoes, under Capt. Berry, which proved a wall of defence and a terror to their enemies, yet could not be so well provided but that petitioners were forced to take up of strangers' provisions, ammunition, and fire-ships to a very considerable value; and soon after arrived Henry Willoughby, their Lieut.-General, with a considerable force of land soldiers, who required their assistance in his designs abroad. All which they willingly engaged their credits to strangers for, at any rate they could gain them, and at great charges, as by their account presented to Lord Willoughby, and now ready to be presented to his Majesty, may appear. These charges they are not able to satisfy without his Majesty's assistance, especially after that unheard of hurricane, which totally ruined their exhausted

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store. Pray, therefore, that as Lord Willoughby has wholly referred them, his Majesty will afford them a helping hand, either by some small relaxation of the strictness of trade with strangers, or by some other means. *Signed by the Governor, James Russell, the Council, and Assembly. Inclose,*

Account of charges for fortification, ammunition, and other necessities at Nevis, from 28 April 1664 to 30 Dec. 1667. *Signed by Walter Symonds, Speaker of the late Assembly, John Eade, William Howard, John Nethway, Ant. Peterson, John Smith, Thos. Nicholson, Samuel Windall, Frans. Franklin, and Rob. Overton. Dated this 19 June 1668. Together 3 pp. [Col. Papers, Vol. XXII., Nos. 127, 127 1.]*

[June 26.] **1774.** Petition of John Harris to his Majesty. Petitioner having suffered by the late fire at Bridgetown, Barbadoes, has hired in Holland the ship *Endracht* to make a voyage thither with timber for building, in regard all shipping here proper for transporting timber are employed in fetching it for this city. Prays that on security given that said ship shall return to London and pay custom his Majesty will grant licence for said ship to unlade at Barbadoes, and there relade and return to this port, "the rather for that your Majesty hath been pleased to dispense in this kind with the Act of Navigation for the promoting the building of this city." *Indorsed, Read in Council June 26, '68. 1 p. [Col. Papers, Vol. XXII., No. 128.]*

June 28.

H.M.S.
Bonaventure,
Nevis Road.

1775. Col. Simon Lambarte to the King. In obedience to his Majesty's commission of 13th February last to Lord Willoughby, Col. Lewis Morris, Col. Robert Hooper, and himself, or any of them, to demand and receive the English part of St. Christopher's, Lambarte sailed from Barbadoes on 15th June for Guadaloupe, where he solemnly demanded possession of St. Christopher's from M. De la Barre, but receiving nothing but dilatory pleas and excuses, he sailed for Nevis, and De la Barre followed to St. Christopher's, where Lambarte again personally demanded possession, but after many debates received a positive denial under his hand and seal, with reasons, copy whereof is enclosed, with his own protest. As soon as he arrives at Barbadoes will send his Majesty the originals and all papers relating to the affair. His Majesty has many faithful subjects in this island, formerly possessors of good estates on St. Christopher's, who pray his Majesty to take care that no further devastation be made, it being an island of great concern to all his Majesty's islands, for once resettled it will put a check on all the French in America. *Indorsed, R. 19 Oct. Incloses,*

1775. I. M. De la Barre's reasons for refusing to deliver the English part of St. Christopher's to Col. Lambert. That he cannot put his Majesty of England or his Commissioners in possession of that part of St. Christopher's stipulated to be returned to the English unless all the articles of the Treaty concerning this country are at the same time executed. Demands positively that the provisions for the English prisoners, surgeon's expenses, and clothing be reimbursed, and that restitution be made for things taken

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since the cessation of hostilities, vizt., 39 negroes and 3,000 florins in plate and moveables from Cayenne by Henry Willoughby; 12 negroes retained by the Governor of Montserrat; eight negroes taken from Martinique; and a barque of the West India Company; and that reimbursement be made for the price of dwellings sold by the English to the French, with the ameliorations that have been made according to the estimation of Commissioners named on either side. *Signed by* Le Febvre De la Barre, Le Chevalier de St. Laurens, De Chambre. Guadeloupe, 1668, June 25
July 5.
French.

1775. II. Protest of Col. Lambarte against M. De la Barre for not delivering St. Christopher's. Refers to his Majesty's commission to receive the English part of St. Christopher's; the most Christian King's orders to M. De la Barre to deliver it; and relates his own voyage to Guadeloupe, where M. De la Barre was unwilling to deliver it except upon certain conditions, all of which he was willing to condescend to, and would have obliged himself that the French now in possession should quietly enjoy the same until differences were determined in Europe, provided that they would have surrendered all unsettled parts, that his master's subjects in other islands might have returned to their possessions. But finding said M. De la Barre altogether unwilling to perform the same till all his demands are completed, Lambarte hereby protests against the most Christian King and said De la Barre, De St. Laurence, and De Chambre for all damages, &c. that may arise by reason of such refusal. "The original was delivered to M. De la Barre in the Pavilion at Basseterre, in St. Christopher's, H.M.S. Bonaventure, Basseterre Road, 1668, June 26." *Together 7½ pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXII, Nos. 129, 129 I, II.*]

- June ? 1776. Petition of Charles Modyford to the King. Whereas by order of Council of May 29th, 1668, his Majesty was pleased to direct that the Oxford frigate should be speedily fitted with all necessary reparations and stores to sail to Jamaica, the Commissioners of Ordnance make some difficulty to deliver powder and gunners' stores upon the general words of said order, but desire it to be expressed at large. Prays his Majesty expressly to order such quantities of powder and gunners' stores as shall be necessary for the intended voyage, she being now ready to sail. *The Oxford frigate arrived at Jamaica 14 Oct. 1668, see No. 1867. 1 p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXII, No. 130.*]

- June ? 1777. King Charles II. to Louis XIV. The same day that Ruvigny left here his Majesty received news of the difficulty made by the French King's officers in America to give up possession of the English part of St. Christopher's, according to the Treaty of Breda and the French King's orders, which Ruvigny gave to his

1668.

Majesty on his arrival here. His Majesty desires the French King will renew his said orders as justice and the punctual execution of the Treaty require. The Earl of St. Alban's will deliver this letter and explain at length the particulars of this matter, and his Majesty desires he will apply the necessary remedy, make reparation for the delay, and punish those who have dared to disobey his orders, so that nothing remains to disturb the good correspondence and friendship between the two Kings. *Draft in Sec. Lord Arlington's hand. French. 2 pp. [Correspond., France.]*

July 1st.
Colombe.

1778. Earl of St. Albans, Ambassador in France, to Sec. Lord Arlington. Has delivered his Majesty's letter to this King and given him an account of the state of the matter as it is represented in Lord Willoughby's despatch. "He told me he did not use to break his word, and should less do it to the King than to anybody; that it was to be presumed that some mistake risen by the absence of La Barre, the Governor, is the cause of the delay, and that new orders should incessantly be sent for the rectifying of the business and for his Majesty's entire satisfaction." *[Extract from Correspond., France.]*

July 1st.
St. Germain.

1779. M. De Lionne to [Earl of St. Albans]. Spoke yesterday with the King on the subject of the letter from the King of Great Britain, which the King will answer on Saturday, and the cause for which he may say in advance has given as much displeasure here as in London, and that immediately on the return of De la Barre it may be believed Lord Willoughby will be amply satisfied. But in any event the King will renew his orders to De la Barre so urgently that it cannot be doubted but that they will be immediately executed, and at the same time St. Albans will receive duplicate orders, so they may be sent two different ways for the greater safety. The King will never break his word to anybody, still less to the King of Great Britain. *Addressed, Milord, Germain. 1 p. French. [Correspond., France.]*

[July 3.]

1780. Petition of the Royal African Company to the King. Petitioners have lately received from Thomas Pearson, their chief agent on the Gold Coast of Guinea, the annexed papers, and apprehend that the Director-General of the Hollands West India Company on that coast intends to repeat what he practised in 1662, in order to the exclusion of petitioners from their rights and trade. Pray therefore for an examination of the matter, and his Majesty's commands concerning the same. *Annexed,*

1780. i. Thomas Pearson and others to the Royal African Company. Since his last they have been visited by the Dutch, who demanded the relinquishment of Adga and to desist from settling at Commenda. Has sent their letter and protest about Adga, possession of which shall be maintained till decided by their Honours and the Dutch Company; who as justly may plead a right to all their possessions as to Adga, which is a place of importance, the natives of which are very desirous that the English

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Company traffic in their country. Desire supplies of necessaries for fortifying and repairing their forts and factories, for want whereof their possessions are extremely gone to ruin. A very dead trade at present, owing to a war in Arcanij. Since the arrival of the ships licensed by their Honours have not taken one mark of gold, nor can expect it, said ships selling their goods at such low rates. Adga was possessed by them in 1666 in the time of the siege of Cormantyn, and has not been possessed by any nation since; and as to Commenda, their Honours always had a house and factors there, till the late war. The King of Commenda is very desirous they should settle there as formerly. Cape Coast Castle, 1668, February 18.

1780. II. Dirck Wilree to Thos. Pearson. Refers to the bloody wars between the two nations caused by differences in these and other remote parts, and to the blessed peace lately brought to pass. Is informed to his great amazement that Pearson is resolved to erect a lodge for the Royal Company at Little Comanij, and that he has already at Adga set up his Majesty's standard, contrary to the treaty. It is beyond all dispute that the coast of Comanij, by a free resignation of the natives, solely belongs to the Dutch Company and has always been possessed by them; for though Adga was in 1664 under pretence of friendship subdued by his Majesty's forces, yet by the reducing of Fort Cormantyn by Admiral Michael De Ruyter it was recovered, as was the case with Audmabo. Both Little Comanij and Adja were conquered and possessed by the Dutch Company before the $\frac{1}{20}$ of May last; desires him therefore to quit both places. But if Pearson persists will be forced to transmit his complaints to those it belongs to, and meantime use such means as he shall find most fitting. Castle of St. George De Mina in Guinea, 1668,
Jan. 23
Feb. 2

1780. III. Answer of Thomas Pearson to Dirck Wilree. It does not a little trouble us that you should bring our right of repossessing Adga in question, for by the treaty the English have justice on their side, since they were the last possessors in the late war. And as to Commendo, the English bought their possession there, and were never dispossessed by arms; the Netherlands Company had also their factory there, and each enjoyed a full trade, than which there is nothing more desired by them.
1780. IV. Dirck Wilree to Thomas Pearson. Had hoped that his just request would have prevented further proceedings, but perceives the contrary to his grief and amazement. That Adja was possessed by the English in the late war can never be made appear. It is true that when an English naval force in 1666 arrived at Cormantyn they passed and repassed through Adja, but when that

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force fruitlessly departed, Adja also was deserted, and since that time, being under the guns of Cormantyn, it has been kept by the Dutch. As to Comanij, it is sufficiently known that without any interruption the Dutch did ever solely keep and possess it, and it was never deserted by them, and if the English purchased that coast, the Dutch have bought the same, and their purchase will exceed in priority of time. Again therefore desires him to quit Adja, and wholly to leave Comanij, and for the future no more to undertake such actions near any places belonging to the Dutch. But in case Pearson shall reject this request, hereby protests in the name of the States General and their West India Company to be innocent of all mischiefs, damages, &c. which through said causes may happen to the two nations. Francis Roman, Commissary for the West India Company, is commanded to "insinuate" the contents of this protest to the agent for the Royal English Company, and deliver the same, bringing back an act of such insinuating, and of his behaviour and answer upon the same. Castle of St. George De Mina, in Guinea, 1668, Feb. $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{4}{4}$.

1780. v. Protest of Dirck Wilree against the officers of the ship James. The inhabitants of Commendo on the $\frac{2}{29}$ July, without any cause, but merely instigated by those of Fetu, despoiled the lodge belonging to the Dutch and cruelly murdered their servants, by reason whereof the Dutch have for five months kept their harbours closely blocked up till they make amends. And seeing the James is arrived on the coast for trade, entreat them to desist from trading near the country of Comendo, Cape Corse, or Fetu, for the Dutch are not to suffer any nation to drive a trade there till the inhabitants give the Dutch plenary satisfaction. Presume they will not refuse this request, much less commit any acts of hostility, though in such case they protest they are innocent of all mischiefs and damages which may arise. Castle of St. George D'Elmina, 1662, Oct. $\frac{29}{29}$ Nov. 8.

Together see papers, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ pp., each one indorsed, Read in Council, July 3, 1668. [Col. Papers, Vol. XXIII., Nos. 1-6.]

- [July 3.] 1781. Petition of Nathaniel Kingsland, planter of Barbadoes, to the King and Privy Council. Petitioner in 1664 was possessed of a plantation in Surinam, which he demised to William Sandford for five years. On the rendition of that colony to the Dutch it was conditioned that the English owners and lessees should enjoy their estates, but by Governor Byam Sandford was removed, and afterwards went to Nevis, where Lt.-Gen. Henry Willoughby, knowing Sandford's experience, invited him to assist in retaking said colony, with great assurances to restore all his losses. By Sandford's extraordinary conduct in two days the design was effected, yet Lt.-Gen. Willoughby seized the estate Sandford was tenant of from

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petitioner, to the value of 10,000*l.*, and sold the goods and stock. Petitioner addressed Lord Willoughby for relief, but not being regarded, caused the bellman of the town to publish that no person ought to buy his goods or slaves; for which Lord Willoughby put petitioner in prison. Since which said Henry Willoughby, in a second voyage to Surinam, sold petitioner's land to a Dutchman, and a great house in the town to a drinkseller. Prays for his Majesty's Royal Letters Mandatory to Lord Willoughby and Council to cause speedy justice to be done to petitioner. *Indorsed*, Read in Council, July 3, 1668. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIII., No. 7.*]

July 3. **1782.** Copy of the preceding petition slightly transposed. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIII., No. 8.*]

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1783. Petition of Robt. Sandford to the King and Council. Has been once already injuriously banished from Surinam, and returning to Barbadoes, where he had gained a very advantageous employment under Sir Jas. Drax, Lord Willoughby had petitioner cast into prison and forcibly put on board a ship for England, without any crime committed and against the consent of most of his Council. Prays that a day be appointed for the hearing of his case and sufferings, *see ante*, No. 363. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIII., No. 9.*]

1668 ?

1784. Mem. concerning Lord Willoughby's Commission, and articles which ought to have been confirmed by the States of Zealand. That Lord Willoughby ought to be heard, and a letter be written to him in the interim for restitution. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIII., No. 10.*]

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July 8.
Whitehall.

1785. The King to Wm. Lord Willoughby, Governor of the Caribbee Islands. Being informed by the Ambassadors Extraordinary from the States General that in the matter of Surinam, himself and his son Lieut.-Gen. Henry Willoughby, have done many things not only contrary to the late Treaty of Breda, but in disobedience to his Majesty's Letters Patents for the execution thereof; the King cannot but express his just resentment of the same, and does therefore declare that Lord Willoughby ought not to have anything to do with the colony of Surinam since he had knowledge of the conclusion of the Peace and received same and printed copies of his Majesty's Letters Patent, and particularly since said Peace was published at Barbadoes. The King will also tell him that his said son and all with him at Surinam were obliged to obey his Majesty's orders, which not having done they have justly incurred his Majesty's displeasure. And lastly, the King judges that all goods which Lord Willoughby and his son possessed in Surinam when same was taken, were by the articles made at the capture confiscate to the States of Zealand, and though since retaken ought to be restored by virtue of said Treaty of Breda. And therefore his Majesty strictly commands him to restore all the said goods which his son carried from thence, and if he took away so much as is contained in a bill presented to his Majesty, to wit, 168 slaves, eight coppers, 126 cattle, and 21,000 lbs. of sugar, that he forthwith make restitution of the same; but if he did not carry away so much, to

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restore what he hath taken away under pain of his Majesty's highest displeasure. Also whatsoever his son or any other have caused to be burnt or ruined, or have taken from those willing to remain at Surinam, is to be restored, or full satisfaction made for same, as also for damages suffered. He is further commanded to restore the fort to whomsoever shall exhibit his Majesty's warrant to that purpose, and strictly enjoined to make all said reparations at Barbadoes, to furnish victuals and forage for sustenance of the slaves and cattle on their voyage from Barbadoes to Surinam, as also the freight of their transportation. Also to restore the 120,000 lbs. of sugar if he took so much belonging to the church of said colony, and to reimburse the five per cent. he has levied upon merchandise since his Majesty's said Letters Patent were exhibited. And lastly, it is the King's pleasure that he publish in all his Majesty's Plantations that all who have been removed from Surinam by force or menaces of his said son or his officers be free to return without any molestation, and that Lord Willoughby bear the charge of their transportation thither. To all these commands the King expects and requires his punctual obedience and exact observance as he tenders his Majesty's highest indignation. $3\frac{1}{4}$ pp. [*Col. Entry Bk., No. LXXVIII., pp. 173-176.*]

July 8.
Whitehall.

1786. The King to the Governor of the fort at Surinam, or the Commander-in-Chief upon the place. His Majesty has sent letters with these presents to Lord Willoughby, requiring him forthwith to restore Surinam and all that was seized there to the States General. He is commanded upon sight of this letter to surrender the fort erected upon Surinam, with all guns and utensils of war, for which this shall be his sufficient warrant. *Countersigned by Sec. Sir Wm. Morrice.* 1 p. [*Col. Entry Bk., No. LXXVIII., p. 172.*]

[July.]

1787. Henry Jocelyn, Fran. Champemown, Will. Phillips, Edw. Johnson, Edw. Rishworth, Fran. Hooke, Saml. Wheelwright, and John Wincoll, to Col. Nicolls. In answer to his wholesome advice they take leave to give an account as follows: Major-General Leverett, William [*sic.*? Edw.] Ting, Capt. Ric. Walden, and Capt. Robert Pike, attending their commission from the General Court of Massachusetts, appeared at York the 6th July inst., attended with 12 armed horse, their two marshalls, and several other gentlemen; where themselves, his Majesty's Justices of Maine, unanimously asserted his Majesty's authority here settled as lawful; on which Major Leverett made return, that in his Majesty's name by commission from the General Court of Boston they asserted their authority in the Province of Maine, as falling within the extent of their line, and desired by the application of the people. These gentlemen had more countenance from the people than from themselves, and have obstructed his Majesty's authority here settled, seized the Marshall with some that assisted him, whom the writers had commanded to summon the people to hear some confirmations of his Majesty's pleasure, and taken away the records; against whose proceedings they have declared, copy whereof is enclosed. *Inclose,*

Declaration of the above-named Justices. The underwritten, appointed justices by his Majesty's Commissioners in 1665,

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declare against the present actings of the Commissioners of the Court of the Massachusetts relating to this Province, as being not only contrary to the command of said Commissioners, "but also against that clause signified in his Majesty's mandamus in the year 1666." York, Province of Maine, 1668, July 7. 2 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIII., Nos. 11, 11 1.*]

[July 9.]
[Barbadoes.]

1788. Governor Wm. Lord Willoughby to the Lords of the Council. Has formerly given an account of his government, but will now present them with a more perfect relation by his son William, experience and personal observation having better enabled him to do so. **BARBADOES:** Contains 100,000 acres, and renders not by two-thirds its former production by the acre; the land is almost worn out, the thickets where cotton and corn are planted so burnt up that the inhabitants are ready to desert their plantations. It is divided into 11 parishes, with ministers whose lives for the generality run counter to their doctrines, but not less than 60,000 souls, of which 40,000 blacks, whose different tongues and animosities have kept them from insurrection, but fears the Creolian generation now growing up and increasing may hereafter "maniculate" their masters. The militia consists of six regiments of foot, two of horse, and a life guard, in all about 6,000; the forts are few and none of the strongest, and for artillery no island in the universe of half such concernment is half so ill furnished: the magazine was large, but was consumed with the town, and arms and ammunition are greatly wanting at Antigua, Montserrat, and Nevis. The town was large and populous but very disorderly built; has ordered it to be rebuilt according to a form drawn by Commissioners, but finds a great averseness to it. Has presented their Lordships by his son with the names of all in ecclesiastical, civil, and military offices. **ANTIGUA:** Not inferior to Barbadoes in bigness, and in soil equalling the best of the Caribbees; incomparable harbours; his son Henry, Governor; 1,100 men on the island, formed into a regiment, but the greatest part want arms. Without some privileges for a time it can never rise to any greatness, but once furthered by his Majesty's favour it will prove a second Barbadoes. The land having been regained from the French, all old titles and claims were made void by an Act sent for his Majesty's confirmation, by which the grand quantities engrossed by former Governors and their favourites are free for settlers. Has confirmed their lands to all present inhabitants, and passed an Act for 4½ per cent., but not to be collected till his Majesty's pleasure be known. Also an Act for allowing 10 acres per head to settlers, and has appointed two places for towns adjoining the most commodious harbours, and reserved convenient lands for his Majesty's use near the best, called English harbour; they will suddenly make great crops of tobacco and some sugar, and it would be of great concernment if the Royal [African] Company would order supplies of negroes, but one of the chiefest wants of all the islands is pious, learned, and orthodox divines. About eight leagues to northward and in his son's government is **BARBUDA**, half as big, and the most proper island in the Indies for cattle, horses, and sheep; it has been settled and deserted, but he has since resettled it. **MONTSERRAT:** Seven leagues

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leeward of Antigua, very fertile, and well re-settled; most of the inhabitants Irish; first empowered one Stanley, an old planter, Governor, but has now commissioned Stapleton, Lt.-Col. to Sir Tobias Bridge, a gentleman of known valour and integrity and born in Ireland, and therefor understands the better to govern his countrymen. NEVIS: Leeward of this island 14 leagues, which the late war and long settling have much decayed, and the late hurricane greatly injured; the inhabitants were overburdened with ruined families forced thither for refuge during the war, and were exceedingly grateful and civil to the soldiers, even beyond their abilities; the island is sickly and many chief settlers are removing for Antigua; has continued Col. James Russell Governor. Has sent home an account of his demand for St. Kitts, and can now of two other voyages thither since to his Majesty's great charge. SABA AND EUSTATIA: Within three and ten leagues of St. Kitts, lost in the late war; Saba taken and planted by the French and Dutch, and Eustatia by the Dutch. These islands are very considerable to St. Kitts, especially Saba, which is of great strength and easily defensible by a few against vast numbers; the French very lately, to avoid restitution to his Majesty, have put in a Dutchman Governor. Far leeward of St. Kitts lies ANGUILLA, on which are 200 or 300 English, mostly fled thither during the war; 'tis not worth keeping, and most would come off to Antigua could they get a passage; Capt. Abraham Howell is Governor. On an island called TORTOLA are 80 Irish, English, and Welsh under the Dutch, who only want means to come off. Concluded a peace with the Indians in March last, whereby his Majesty has a right to all the islands. At SAN DOMINGO has commissioned one Warner, "a Musteech," whose father was Governor of St. Kitts and his mother an Indian, and who has suffered exceedingly by the French for his loyalty to the English. STA. LUCIA is his Majesty's by purchase from the natives; has the conveyance; it is about the bigness of Barbadoes; covered with woods, and not above 60 Indians on it; very unhealthful, and formerly planted by English, who almost all died there; plenty of excellent timber, whereof the French carry great quantities to Martinique and Guadaloupe. ST. VINCENTS: About the bigness of Barbadoes, and covered with wood; inhabited only by Indians and blacks, who acknowledge themselves subjects to the King of England. The Indians are turbulent and active; must always keep English among them to put them upon some warlike design against some nation on the main, the better to divert them from acting any mischief against the English colonies, for the French are frequently among them and ready to invite them to breach and blood; must furnish them with toys and strong liquors for a while, for which, and for some of their periagoes (Indian boats), for which there is great necessity at Antigua, he must put his Majesty to some expense. Concludes with a reiteration of what is necessary here: Firstly, a fleet of nimble vessels, for dispersing orders to his dispersed government, gleaning up the many English from the French islands who are too poor to pay for their passages, and one good frigate for his own transport, and to justify his Majesty's flag on occasion. Secondly, arms and

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ammunition. Thirdly, some privileges for a time for Antigua, which might be made the emporium of the Indies by reason of its situation, harbours, and richness of soil. By his Majesty cherishing this island it is incredible what it might be; and if some additions of cattle be put in Barbuda, a few years will find it the shambles for his Majesty's fleets sent here. Had presented these and many other matters of concernment in person, had not his Majesty ordered his continuance in these parts. 7 pp. [*Col. Entry Bk., No. V., pp. 115-121.*]

[July 10.] **1789.** Petition of Captains John Staplehill and Florence O'Sullivan to the King and Council. His Majesty was pleased on 29th April last to refer their former petition to the Lords of the Treasury, who on 3rd inst. reported that the fittest way for petitioners' satisfaction will be his Majesty's order to the Governor of Barbadoes to pay them 20l. (in lieu of their engagements to the Royal Company in France), and to gratify them for their service. But petitioners are in daily danger of imprisonment for debt, and fear that if they were able to repair to Barbadoes with any such order, the necessity of that place occasioned by the late dismal fire will afford them small or no relief. Pray his Majesty will therefore order them present payment. *Indorsed, Recd the 8th.* Read in Council July 10, 1668, to be considered when the Barbadoes business is taken in hand. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIII., No. 12.*]

July 13. **1790.** Order of the King in Council. That Sec. Lord Arlington forward to the French Governor at St. Christopher's the letters and despatches received from the French King for reinforcing his former orders for the surrender of those parts of the island which belong to the English; and that his Lordship write to the Earl of St. Albans, in pursuance of the late Peace concluded at Breda, to further insist on reparation for the damages his Majesty's subjects have received in their plantations there, since the times limited by said Treaty. *Indorsed, 2d Orders for St. Christopher's.* 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIII., No. 13.*]

July ? **1791.** Mem. in the handwriting of Under Sec. Williamson. Instruct Lord Willoughby to demand restitution of all places taken in the Carribees by the French or Dutch, according to the articles of the Peace, copies of which are to be sent to him, together with power under the Broad Seal to receive said places. The French to restore all places; the Dutch from $\frac{10}{9}$ May. Forms to be sent to Lord St. Albans of such an instrument as we wish from France, to be ready against Monday morning to be seen by the Committee. The instrument sent from Holland to be a direction. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIII., No. 14.*]

July 13. **1792.** John Style to Gov. Sir Thos. Modyford. Copy of his letter sent by his son to the Governor upon receipt of the warrant from Thos. Ascough and John Lahor to pay one penny per acre within fourteen days for all lands held by patent. *With mem.* That this letter was delivered to the Governor, who answered that none complained but Style, whose son replied, because they durst not, and

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that they were silent merely out of fear, and necessity would force them to complain in a short time, and had it not been for the privateers trade they must have done so before now. Remarks as to the rates levied and how; also account of the arrest of his son by the constable, and seizure of his goods and negroes. Shows that upon complaint to the Governor of the oppression of the Justices, men cannot be so much as heard or the matters examined. On 14 Sept. Style by letter to the Governor acquainted him that he appealed to his Majesty and Council, and in order thereto would go for England by the next ship. *Annexed*,

1792. I. Information against John Style. That on 6 Oct. 1668 said John Style published at the Quarter Sessions of St. John's these mutinous and seditious English words: That the Acts of the Assembly confirmed by the Governor and his Council were of none effect for any person to lay an assessment in any place, neither to issue out any warrant of distress for the same; that the Governor's power by his commission, which he could have a sight for, for 12*d.*, and his instructions, a copy of them for 8*d.*, extended no further than to make a Justice of the peace; and then turning to the grand jury said, he would have them join in a petition to his Majesty to confirm them in their estates, for unless they looked after them in good time they would be whipped out of them.

1792. II. Answer of John Style to the above information laid against him, which is altogether false, and in his judgment and experience void in law and not to be proceeded upon. *Indorsed*, My answer to the information.

1792. III. Answer of John Style concerning the rate of one penny per acre for all lands patented. That if the Governor and Assembly have power to make laws binding beyond a time limited without confirmation from his Majesty, or if a time be limited, and this rate made within that time, he will not deny the payment, but if neither he conceives himself not subject to said law. *Together 7 pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIII., Nos. 15 I., II., III.*]

July 14.

1793. Minutes of the Council of Barbadoes. The Governor demanded in his Majesty's name of Col. Simon Lambert the redelivery of certain writings and papers, with the King's commission, for demanding St. Christopher's, but Col. Lambert declining to give up the commission and his Majesty's letters of advice, which he had acted by, and would keep for his own justification, was with advice of the Council committed. 1 p. [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XI., p. 171.*]

July $\frac{1}{2}$ ^h.
Colombe.

1794. Earl of St. Albans to Sec. Lord Arlington. Incloses letter from De Lionne, but has not time to enlarge upon it. Before he received the inclosed one of the West India Company interested in the business of St. Christopher, made a proposition which he desired the Earl of St. Albans to send, but it is not yet put in writing.

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Foresees that even when they shall here execute fully the Treaty of Breda it will be very costly to us before we can be re-established, and after without much cost more, be not much the better for being re-established, for the proprietors of our part of the island are so dispersed that 'twill be impossible to get them together again, and new ones will be a great while before they reduce the place to those advantages it afforded to the former planters. *Incluses,*

M. De Lionne to Earl of St. Albans. Since he sent the new orders from the King for the restitution of part of St. Christopher a despatch has been received from M. De la Barre written on his return from Martinique, containing an account of what took place between him and Lord Willoughby, and showing that he was ready to give up possession upon the carrying out of the other articles of the Treaty concerning America. As this is a matter that requires some discussion, De Lionne requests the Earl of St. Albans will write to the King his master to-day that the French King desires his Majesty not to send the new orders for restitution to M. De la Barre until M. Colbert has laid before his Majesty all that is necessary for the execution of the Treaty, otherwise it is feared that De la Barre might not execute even these last orders, which would give high displeasure to the King of England, and more especially as this request of the King to the King of England has been already communicated in the last letters to De la Barre. This will only cause a delay of seven or eight days, as M. Colbert will leave here on Sunday at the latest. St. Germain, 1668, July $\frac{15}{25}$. *French. Together 3 pp. [Correspond., France.]*

July $\frac{18}{28}$.
Colombe.

1796. Earl of St. Albans to Sec. Lord Arlington. Although he again represents the expectation of being repaired (*sic*) for the damages arisen from the delays, he does not specify to what proportion, so that St. Albans has nothing for the present to do but to represent the pretension, and reserve himself to inform them of what it ought in our estimation to extend to when further instructed. Was promised a proposition concerning the accommodation of the matter of St. Christopher's, but finds they are not ripe for it, and withhold the particulars until the parting of M. Colbert, which notwithstanding De Lionne's promise will not be until the end of the week. The proposition intended will be either a change for some of their islands for our part of St. Christopher's or the buying it with their money; how far either will sort to the King's inclinations or interests will rest on Lord Arlington's part to judge. [*Correspond., France.*]

July 20.
Charlestown,
New England.

1797. Fr. Willoughby, Daniel Gookin, Thomas Danforth, and Jno. Leverett to the Commissioners of his Majesty's Navy. Inclose bill of lading of 24 great masts on board the Royal Exchange, Capt. John Pierce, which, with two great ones sent last year, are a present to his Majesty from the General Court of Massachusetts as a manifestation of their loyalty and good affection. Four more masts

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which were provided were too big to be sent. The Court has taken order for satisfying the freight, "although our incapacity is known." Have a double request, the one, to represent these masts to his Majesty according to their worth, lest others should undervalue them; the other, that they may be recorded in the office books, with their dimensions, as a present sent by the colony. *Inclose,*

Invoice of the above 24 masts, ranging from 26 to 36 inches. *Indorsed,* Rec. Sept. 21, 1668. *Together 2 pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIII., Nos. 17, 17 I.*]

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1798. The King to (the Gov. and Council of Massachusetts). Has received lately sundry assurances of their loyalty and affection in the present of masts for his Majesty's navy, as also in the supply so seasonably sent to his Majesty's ships at Barbadoes. Is further assured by Lord Willoughby of their readiness to promote his Majesty's service. Looks on all this as expressions of their loyal and sincere affection. What they have now done has been exceeding acceptable. Will always look on them as part of his care to provide for their peace and welfare in all things, and as the Plantation of New England was begun and carried on by the favour and protection of his Majesty's Predecessor, so he hopes it may flourish under his Majesty's Government, and he shall be ready at any time to receive any of their just desires and requests. *Indorsed by Williamson, New England. 1 p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIII., No. 18.*]

July 20.

1799. Minutes of the Council of Barbadoes. On petition of Col. Simon Lambert acknowledging his error, and offering to deliver up his Majesty's commission and letter of instructions for demanding and receiving St. Christopher's; ordered that he deliver up said commission and letter and be discharged of his imprisonment on parole. *1 p.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XI., p. 172.*]

July 20.
Virginia.

1800. Thos. Ludwell to [Sec. Lord Arlington]. His last letters were delivered by John Pate, a gentleman of this country. Believe themselves very unfortunate in the overthrow of their cessation; last year 100 ships were laden with tobacco and left as much behind; this year not less than 80, of which 30 ships carried all the new tobacco left by the storm in August last. Arguments in favour of a cessation [from planting tobacco for a year]. They have five forts finished for which they want at least 140 pieces of ordnance; those out of the burnt frigate spoilt by fire, and are not able to buy others. Defers writing on many subjects until the Governor waits on him next spring. *Indorsed, Answered 26 Nov. 1668. 2 pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIII., No. 19.*]

July 21.
Barbadoes.

1801. Gov. Wm. Lord Willoughby to the King. The last Assembly have generally complied with what was for his Majesty's service, and this, which is mostly composed of his brother's pretended friends, act hitherto counter. Has sent the Privy Council and Lord Arlington a narrative and particularly of Col. Lambert's proceeding about St. Christopher's, and his behaviour. By this his Majesty may guess it is convenient to keep Sir Tobias Bridge's regiment here. Since his Majesty commands his stay here has sent

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his son Will home with his own last year's accounts, by which his Majesty will be satisfied that the $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. is not sufficient to do all things, and that as yet the Governor has had nothing towards his support. Lives in hope knowing he serves a just master, but to keep soldiers in good order without pay is impossible. The fleet now homeward bound. Prays for such a supply as he has written for. Must refer his Majesty to Col. Lambert for an account of how the Monsieurs have behaved at St. Christopher's. His Majesty's part in that island will much awe the French, and must be maintained by a garrison. Has formerly written at large to the Lord General and Lord Arlington about it, and of all things now to the Council. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIII, No. 20.*]

July 21.
Barbadoes.

1802. Gov. Wm. Lord Willoughby to Sec. Lord Arlington. Has long since given account of the receipt of his Majesty's commission and letters for taking possession of St. Christopher's and of his proceedings therein; since when has employed Col. Symon Lambert, the only person here named in the commission, and explained his imprudent transactions with the French, in slighting Lord Willoughby's authority among them and the English at Nevis, and his late insolent demeanor. Committed him close prisoner aboard the Norwich for refusing to return the King's commission and letter. Accuses him of treachery more than weakness, and with a desire to confer with turbulent advisers to the danger of the Government. Who those few are, Willoughby's son can inform. Finds that nothing "will sooner unsinue the faction than a timely remove of its chiefs," and his Majesty must pardon him if, for security of this opulent island, Willoughby transplants the most seditious for a time to some other colony, being resolved not to trouble England with such spirits; the apprehension of which has obtained from Lambert an humble petition, upon which he intends him mercy. Must refer his Lordship to Lambert's own account of what he has done at Leeward, not having received any to purpose from him. The great demands they make for prisoners and other matters are easily answered in like language. Intends to send his son Harry to Antigua next week. His long letter to the Council will inform his Lordship of what he has done hitherto. The last Assembly were resolved to countenance the Post Office, but were dissolved by an Act made in Sir Thos. Modyford's time, which he has sent home for his Majesty's order; "this Assembly is cross, and till checked by his Majesty, I doubt will continue so." 2 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIII, No. 21.*]

July 22.
Barbadoes.

1803. Gov. Wm. Lord Willoughby to (the Lords of the Treasury?). Since his Majesty has commanded his stay here, has sent his son Will with his last year's account, who having been employed by his brother and himself as Treasurer for the $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. may the better answer any objection against it. Cannot yet finish his brother's accounts, the executors having not till of late proved the will; finds them very confused, much having been expended on his Majesty's account during the war, for payment of which the whole

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revenue stands charged on his brother's credit, part of which, to support his Majesty's credit, he has paid as by letter of Dec. 15, 1667, he informed Lord Ashley Cooper. Begs their Lordships speedily to pass the account if right, or that he may have timely notice to amend it. *Indorsed, by Williamson. 1 p. [Col. Papers, Vol. XXIII., No. 22.]*

July 22.
Barbadoes.

1804. Account of Lord Willoughby's proceedings from his first arrival at Barbadoes April 23, 1667, to July 13, 1668. Found the island under three Governors, his son Henry, Col. Henry Hawley, and Col. Sam. Barwicke, the two latter planters, who to ingratiate themselves with the people (though generally hated) endeavoured to obstruct all business for the King's honour and the country's safety that might put the country to charge. This caused such a division between the loyal, who sided with his son, and the seditious, of which Barwicke, Lambert, Sir John Yeamans, Col. Sharpe, Lt.-Col. Edw. Thornbury, Lt.-Col. John Horne, and Col. Philip Bell are the head, that had Lord Willoughby's arrival been protracted 10 days they had all been by the ears. Succeeded in reconciling them to defend the island; called an Assembly; established all officers military and civil; and whereas in his brother's time some persons had three or four offices, he established but one person in one office, engaging and almost pleasing all. Thus while the war continued all was quiet, but after the peace they began to contrive; noised that the Governor was in disgrace; endeavoured to fall upon his son Harry and himself about the business of St. Kitts, named a new Governor, one Sir Robert Howard, whose promotion was so confidently pursued, that that noble gentleman was daily expected and still is. Lambert's being put in commission with himself for receiving St. Kitt's, made him suppose himself as good a man, as by his "capitulation" and his expressions in his treaty with M. De la Barre will appear. Thus these few busy fellows displace the King's Governor at their pleasure; this has ever been the practice of Barbadoes, and when these insolent treacherous persons ruled, as in his brother's time they did, Farmer and his faction endeavoured the like, who since have appeared loyal subjects, nor can he excuse Sir Thos. Modyford and Sir Robert Harley from having a hand in this contrivance. Barwick declared to him and the Council that he would neither give nor lend the King a farthing if he could help it when the Assembly were passing an Act for quartering Sir Tobias' regiment, and when Willoughby made him Judge of the Exchequer, he held his patent three months and acted nothing, and before the election laid it down, supposing it would prejudice him with his faction. Lt.-Col. John Horne (another of the Assembly and of that gang) having forfeited a considerable estate by murdering his wife, endeavoured to cheat his Majesty by antedating deeds and other foul practices, in which Lt.-Col. Thornbury was found in a great measure guilty. Appointed Sir John Yeamans, another of this Assembly, a judge, but the last Assembly brought an accusation against him of having been committed for hiring a witness to take away a man's life, "for no

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other reason but that he had a mind to the other gentleman's wife." Col. Lambert in treaty with M. De la Barre stiles him barely Lord Willoughby of Parham, nor would De la Barre give him any other title. Wishes he had ships and order for a fair revenge. De la Barre having slighted his Majesty from the beginning, because his Lordship complied not with him *a la mode de France*. Might have had St. Christopher's on much better terms than Col. Lambert offered; Col. Bell, one of the Council, betrays all to the faction, but "I value him not, and when there is occasion shall soon still his clapper." To commit any here is folly, and the way to increase a faction, besides there is not a prison that can secure a child, for which reason a man-of-war is always necessary, in which he may convey them anywhere he pleases, or secure villains for a time. Proposes this remedy for this increasing disease, that his Majesty and Council write their answer and commands positive, justifying what the Governor has done. Desires not to entail the Government on his own family, but that while he does govern he may not be slighted by such inconsiderable fellows. Their correspondents in England are Sir Peter Colleton, a chip of the old block, Sir Paul Painter, formerly a worthy cobbler, Sir Peter Leare, all Baronets, and subtle Mr. Ferdinando Gorges, who pretends kindness, but is only for a planter Governor, in hopes to arrive to that honour, which when his Majesty condescends to, farewell Barbadoes, for there is such animosity between the planter and merchant, that all ways are studied by some of the Assembly to make the merchants quit the island, and they have proposed an Act that no merchant shall sue for a debt this four years to come. The town burnt and no hope of rebuilding it. By this and his letter to the Council may be seen the true state of affairs. Did not his Majesty's commands confine him, would not stay an hour without making his plaint to him, and if his Majesty thought him fit to govern, would as willingly return when empowered, for he has malice to none, nor expects advantage by them, and has so many well-wishers that in justice to them he would undertake much to set them to rights. 4 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIII., No. 23.*]

July 22.
Virginia.

1805. The Governor, Council, and Burgesses of Virginia to the King.

To the King's most Sacred Majestie. The Governor, Councell, and Burgesses of his Majestie's Collony of Virginia.

In all humility doe pray that your Majestie will be pleased graciously to accept their present of three hundred pounds of Silke, being the first fruites of their labours in that kind, which they humbly hope your Majestie will be the more inclined to doe in regard it is a Royall commodity and that your favourable recepcōn of it will be a very great encouragement to us to make a greater progresse in that worke. And although it be a truth that our want of that skill which other cōntries, longer conversant in and better acquainted with the making of that comodity have, is a very great retardment to our making better and greater quantities of it, yet we hope that your Majestie upon this small experiment of our industry will be graciously pleased hereafter to grant us your favourable assistance by commanding men better skilld in that and other staple comodities, for which this country is very proper, to come and reside amongst us, that in some short tyme we may (to the honor of your Majestie and the advantage

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of our nation in generall and our selves in perticuler) introduce silke, flax, hempe, and potash amongst us, and noe longer depend wholly upon tobacco, to the ruine of this collony and decay of your Majestes costumes. This we most humbly hope from your Princely goodnesse, and may God for ever and for ever blesse your Majestie with all happynes.

Your Majestes most humble, most faithfull, and obedient subjects and servants,

Virginia,
22 July 1668.

[*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIII., No. 24.*]

WILLIAM BERKELEY,
In the name of the Councill.
THO. LUDWELL, Secretary.
ROBERT WYNNE, Speaker.

July 22.
Virginia.

1806. Governor Sir William Berkeley to the King.

May it please your Sacred Majestie,

Now that the peace has given us some security that our first fruites of silke may come safe to your Majestie, we have with al humble acknowledgements of your Majestie's gracious protection of us sent it to your Majestie. The present is snal of it selfe, but the hopes and consequences of this exelente commodity may be hereafter of an inestimable benifit to your Majestie's kingdomes. It is not ful threescore yeares since France began to make silke, yet this amongst others is one cause of the immense wealth of France. This country, both for the clymate and fruitfulness of it, is more proportioned suddenly to produce this admirable commodity then France can be; but for this flax and hempe we want some able skilful men to instruct us.

With your Majestie's gracious permission I wil lay my selfe at your Majestie's feet this yeare, and wil beg leave to goe into France to procure skilful men for al thes great workes.

The Great God of Heaven protect your Majestie and keepe you safe from al your ennimies, of what nature soever they are, thus for ever shal pray,

Your Sacred Majestie's most
humble, most obedient
subject and servant,
WILL. BERKELEY.

Virginia,
July 22, 1668.

[*Addressed*], To his most sacred Majesty. See the King's answer, No. 1878. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIII., No. 25.*]

July 23.
London.

1807. Ferdinando Gorges and seven others to Mr. Nicholas. That they may send the arms and ammunition, &c., which his Majesty has given to Barbadoes by the first ships, Mr. John Champante will wait on him for the order. *Signed also by* Ben. Skutt, John Sampson, Tho. Knight, Henry Batson, Wm. White, John Langley, and John Drax. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIII., No. 26.*]

July 28.
Whitehall.

1808. Order of the King in Council. Whereas his Majesty is informed from the French Court that M. Colbert, who is coming Ambassador from thence, brings certain overtures concerning the places in America which were to be delivered up to his Majesty by the Treaty of Breda, with a desire that the second despatches sent from the French King to be conveyed to his Governor of St. Christopher's to reinforce his former orders for the delivery of part of that island to the English, might not be sent forward till the arrival of M. Colbert; which implying some delay intended by the

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French King in the surrender. It was ordered that a letter be written to the Governor of Acadie, that if that country be not restored to the French King according to his Majesty's former letters, he forbear the delivery thereof till further order from his Majesty. *Indorsed by Under Sec. Williamson, L'Acadie not to be surrendered. 1 p. [Col. Papers, Vol. XXIII., No. 27.]*

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1809. "The Case of William Crowne, Esq., Proprietor in part of Nova Scotia or L'Accady." Sir Claude St. Estienne (De Latour) having received some "disobligations" in France, removed his family and estate to the country now called Nova Scotia, then totally unplanted, and a great part of it undiscovered. After some time of residence there, and finding beaver and other profitable commodities to abound, he repaired to England and imparted his discoveries to Sir Wm. Alexander, Lord of Menstrie and Sec. of State for Scotland. Sir Wm. obtained of King James the donation of the whole country by patent, dated 10th September 1621, also a commission to be the King's Lieut., with power to create baronets of Nova Scotia. It was annexed to the Crown of Scotland by four Acts of Parliament, and said Sir Claude and Charles St. Estienne of Denniscourt, his eldest son, were made baronets of Nova Scotia. Sir Wm. Alexander then made a plantation of Scots at Port Royal, and gave leave to Sir Claude and his son to plant at St. John's river, where they built a great strong fort. On 12th July 1625 Sir William Alexander obtained a new grant of Charles 1st and on 30th April 1630 made a grant of the whole country, Port Royal only excepted, to Sir Claude St. Estienne and his said eldest son Sir Charles, on condition they continued faithful subjects to the King of Scotland. Not long after the French claimed said country as part of Canada. His Majesty would not quit Sir Claude, but delivered up Port Royal, and bestowed on Sir William a Royal compensation. The French King being in possession sent one D'Aulney his Lieut., and not long after Sir Claude died. D'Aulney envying Sir Charles so great an estate, after failing by subtlety, repaired to open violence to get Sir Charles out, besieged him at St. John's and forced him to fly to Boston, where of one Major Gibbons he borrowed 3,379*l.* odd, to relieve his fort; but before he arrived D'Aulney had taken it, put all the Scots to the sword, taken Sir Charles' lady prisoner, and, as was generally believed, poisoned her. Sir Charles flew to France and the King gave him a commission to take D'Aulney dead or alive. Whilst Sir Claude solicited in France, D'Aulney possessed himself of another fort built by the English at Penobscot, and so had all the country from La Have to Pemaquid; but governing tyrannously he was drowned by one of his own servants. Sir Charles finding his enemy dead, married his widow, and so became peaceably possessed of all D'Aulney claimed, namely, Port Royal and Penobscot, which were bestowed upon him by the King of France as recompense for damages by D'Aulney to the value of 30,000*l.* Cromwell sent one Sedgwick to take the Dutch Plantation of Manhata, now New York, but peace being concluded, Sedgwick (loath to return without doing anything) sailed to Nova Scotia, summoned Sir Charles to

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surrender (which he did, owning himself a subject of England), took his country from him, and carried him prisoner to England. Sir Charles petitioned Cromwell to be restored, who refused because he was a foreigner; he then applied to one Thomas Temple, nephew to Fiennes, then Lord Keeper, and by his interest obtained a promise from the Council (of State) of restitution of the country, on condition Sir Charles paid Major Gibbons' widow the aforesaid 3,379*l*. Neither Sir Charles nor Temple knew how to raise said sum, so they applied to William Crowne, who deposited part and gave security for the rest; in consideration of which Sir Charles made over on 20th September 1656 all his interest in the country to said Temple and Crowne and their heirs for ever, reserving the twentieth of all sorts of peltry and fruits of the earth. Temple and Crowne thus possessed and enjoyed said country till his Majesty's restoration; at which time Mr. Elliott, groom of the bedchamber to his Majesty, begged the country, supposing Temple and Crowne had no pretence to it but Cromwell's patent; but on Temple's petition to his Majesty and Privy Council the propriety was found to be in them, and his Majesty was pleased to restore it, only granting to said Elliott the government, which was farmed of him by said Temple for 600*l*. a year out of the profits of the country, and said Temple went over his Deputy. Thus it continued till 1667, at which time on the Peace with France, the proprietors were commanded to resign all to France, to their almost utter undoing; who not only lost so great an estate, but said Crowne was dispossessed of goods to the value of 500*l*., being arms, guns, and ammunition in the fort at Penobscot; for all which great losses said William Crowne never received any recompense. 5½ pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIII., No. 28.*]

Junely (sic). 1810. Minutes of the Council of Jamaica. Present, Governor Sir Thos. Modyford, Lieut.-Gen. Sir James Modyford, Maj.-Gen. Thos. Modyford, Lieut.-Cols. John Coape, Thos. Ballard, Robt. Bindlosse, Wm. Ivey, and Rich. Hope, Col. Thos. Freeman and Majors Chas. Whitfield and Thos. Fuller. An ordinance touching the more orderly proceedings and more decent hearing and determining causes in the respective Courts within this island, and reforming the lawyers and pleaders in the same. An ordinance made touching such as shall refuse any charge, military or civil, that shall be tendered them, and such as neglect their duties after having accepted them. Ordered, that any soldier disobeying the orders of his superior officer be fined or receive corporal punishment; that land in harbours be granted in small parcels to build houses upon within two years after the date of patent, or else the patent to be void. The Commander-in-Chief to give orders what shall make an alarm in the night. The Council to adjourn to the last Tuesday in October. 7 pp. [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XXXIV., pp. 177-183.*]

July 29.
Aug. 8.
Colombe.

1811. Earl of St. Albans to [Sec. Lord Arlington]. M. Colbert goes this day from hence, from whom Sec. Arlington will receive account of the business of St. Christopher. He desired duplicates according to instructions of the last orders for the delivery, but

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De Lionne desires Sec. Arlington to be referred to M. Colbert's arrival, from whom he will have ample satisfaction in all that matter. [*Correspond., France.*]

July 29-30. 1812. Gov. Wm. Lord Willoughby to Sec. Lord Arlington.
Barbadoes. Gave account of all occurrences by his son William, who sailed on the 23rd curt. Since which has received letter from Abraham Crynsens, Dutch commander at Surinam; to which has inclosed his answer. Presumes there may be a very great complaint concerning a commission granted to Major Needham against the Arwacas, and will therefore advise what they are. This nation is one of the most powerful on the coast of Guiana, mortal enemies to the Caribbs, who were and still are our firm friends, and during the Dutch war committed horrid cruelties against the English by instigation of the Dutch. The Dutch now seem to claim the whole main, having gotten a part from the English; but there is better land for a colony than Surinam, but not so convenient for ships on the main of great burden. Crynsens has proffered a correspondence with this island, which Willoughby has declined, but granted for Antigua because that is a rising colony and many from Surinam are settled upon it, and it may be a means to persuade such of the English as are behind to remove thither, if the Dutch will permit, but the Dutch Government is so tyrannical that he fears none will be allowed to transplant without exceeding loss. *Indorsed, Rec. 2 Oct. Incloses,*

Governor Lord Willoughby to Abraham Crynsens, Gov. of Surinam. Sent Roger Jones about the beginning of July with his Majesty's orders for the rendition of Surinam, and received three weeks after Crynsens of the 16th of June with advice of receiving it, and complaint of several things having been carried from the Colony, and of the commission given to Major Needham against the Arwacas. Knows of nothing removed but what the Articles allow, and much is still behind which is our due. Assures him Needham's commission was surreptitiously got, for at Needham's solicitation Gov. Willoughby wrote to his son at Barbadoes to give him a commission against the Arwacas except in rivers possessed by the Dutch, but recollecting himself Willoughby sent a countermand, which Needham opened and concealed; therefore if Needham receive not the deserts of his baseness from Crynsens, will be his debtor till he come within his Lordship's jurisdiction. Yet will justify the granting a commission against the Arwacas, who have so abominably butchered his Majesty's subjects. Knows not how Crynsens comes to claim so great a latitude of protecting that nation so universally dispersed in Guiana. Will not grant any commission against Indians living under the power of the Dutch; and if Crynsens can advise the name of the person that took five Indians from the river Marowyn, will do his utmost to have him severely punished and the Indians restored. Desires the restitution of the sloop, and the English in her, Needham excepted. Acknowledges his civility in his proffers

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to assist in rebuilding the town, but it being to be rebuilt with lime and stone, and other materials being furnished from New England, will have no occasion to make use of his kindness. As to reciprocal correspondence, will embrace it only with Antigua. *Indorsed*, "Copy sent your Lordship; this copy agrees not with that sent to Mr. Williamson," *see inclosure, No. 1820. Together 3½ pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIII., Nos. 29, 29 1.*]

July 30.
Fort James,
New York.

1813. Col. Nicolls to the General Court at Boston. Theirs of the 8th July gives him occasion to reply to some particulars. Is sorry they will not see that his Majesty has already signified his pleasure about the settlement of bounds; at the same time his Majesty commanded the Governor and others to appear before him, that all their bounds and privileges might have a final determination, and how they have complied with it every man sees. He was not concerned in that affair, but they must not think it strange that at his departure he should animadvert so strongly upon them in that matter, for he holds himself concerned during life in the affairs of New England. Knows the regulation of affairs towards the Indians, or rather between them, has great difficulty. They know his station has been a frontier place towards the Indians, who had too much influence on the spirits of the Dutch, but are now reduced to better compliance, and in testimony of their desires to live in peace with our nation have made him a present of two youths, who have been prisoners a few years and were taken in Maryland; also they have promised to bring another, so that though they have war with the English in Maryland, because the English there take part with their Indians, yet they are desirous of peace with the English; of which he has long since advertised the Governor of Maryland, without success. *Printed in New York Documents, III., 172. 1 p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIII., No. 30.*]

July 30.

1814. "A short Narrative of the state and condition of the Colony of Surinam, and especially of the occurrences there since the departure of Lt.-Genl. Willoughby to this present time." At the end of 1666 the inhabitants, infected with a wasting sickness, and in a condition to invite, not repel, an enemy's force, were attacked by Admiral Crynsens, and soon submitted under several capitulations. About seven months after arrived Sir John Harman and Lieut.-General Henry Willoughby, who made a speedy reduction thereof to his Majesty's obedience, and settled the colony under a Governor and garrison. But news arrived from Zealand of the Peace of Breda and for restitution of the colony to the Dutch. Not long after Lieut.-General Willoughby returned, and having civilly refused restitution re-embarked with some of the most considerable persons. About the 1st February the government of the fort and colony was put by Lieut.-General Willoughby into the hands of Sergeant-Major James Banister, the only remaining eminent person, a rational gentleman, and of loyalty and resolution sufficient to have supported a more real and solid interest. In March the Norwich frigate arrived with declaration from his Excellency, inviting the English inhabitants to withdraw to Antigua or other of his Majesty's colonies, but none

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stirred thinking to gain time. On the 15th April came Admiral Crynsens with three ships of war, and delivered to the Governor the Articles of Peace, with his Majesty's Letters Patent concerning restitution, by virtue whereof he demanded restitution. Then follow negotiations tending to hostility by the Dutch, and finally on 18th April 1668 the Governor by advice of Council agreed that his Majesty's Letters Patent for restitution ought to have speedy and due obedience. Whereupon certain proposals herein set forth were made to the Dutch, and the articles of surrender made with Lieut-General Byam were returned subscribed and confirmed, dated ^{24th February} 1667 hereto annexed [*at end of this document*]. Then follows what took place concerning the manner of delivering up the fort and colony and the threats of the Dutch to attack without mercy all who should hold the fort, who on ^{2nd April} ^{1st May} sent a peremptory demand for surrender, promising that the Governor, soldiers, and inhabitants should take with them their colours, arms, and what else belonged to them, provided the ammunition and what else belonged to the fort were left behind. "Now is the game up," the Governor yielded the fort, the Dutch imposed oaths of fidelity to the States on the people, and then published a declaration concerning the settling of the Government, which follows. At this time the people caress the Admiral and his Council with an address, and ask several requisite favours contained in seven articles. At the end of May arrived Serj.-Major Wm. Nedham and 20 Englishmen in a sloop with commission from the Governor of Barbadoes to act something upon the natives of this coast; whereupon the Dutch seized the vessel and sent Nedham and his company to Zealand. This made some desirous to extricate themselves from the colony, and Major Banister in particular demanded license to leave the colony with all his estate, which Crynsens denied. Hereupon several persons understanding that Major Banister intended to make a positive demand to remove, requested to be included; and on 18th July 1668 Major Banister made certain demands of Admiral Crynsens and Council, to which answers were returned as herein set forth. These answers were transmitted to Major Banister, with a letter from Adm. Crynsens charging him with acting beyond his sphere in comprehending the people in his demands, and summoning him to repair on board the Dutch admiral's ship, where the council of war having interrogated him, resolved on 1st August that he should be sent to Zealand to make further answer. Major Banister refuses to submit, presses for permission to go to Barbadoes in the English ship yet in the river, and stands in expectation of the execution of their decree for sending him off, "where we leave him, and conclude this relation to this 30th July 1668." 20 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIII., No. 31.*]

Aug. 1.

1815. The King to Sir Thos. Temple, Governor of Nova Scotia. By letter of the 31st December last (*see ante, No. 1654*) his Majesty ordered him forthwith to restore Acadie to the French King; but whereas the Sieur Colbert brings certain overtures concerning those countries to be surrendered respectively, his Majesty's pleasure is that if the said country has not been restored to the said King, he

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forbear the delivery thereof till he shall have received further directions. *Draft in the handwriting of Williamson.* 1½ pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIII., No. 32.*]

Aug. 3.
Barbadoes.

1816. Address of the Representatives of Barbadoes to the King. Humbly beg pardon if they renew their desires submitted to his Majesty in former addresses (*see ante*, Nos. 1565, 1642), and add thereto from the necessity the late dreadful fire has put upon them; though less might be said at present, in respect of the studious care of Governor Lord Willoughby, and the account his Majesty will receive from his son Col. William Willoughby. When they consider the potent and frank Hollander, settled on the one hand at Surinam, and the proud and envious French on the other at the Leeward Isles, whose study it is now to overbalance the commerce of the English colonies, to depress the inhabitants' spirits, they are induced to represent their sad condition and the most probable way of remedy. First, the sad and deplorable effects of a dreadful fire in April last, when, in less than six hours, three-quarters of the principal town or metropolis of the island were consumed, with the chief magazine, leaving them naked to the attempts of the enemy. Pray for a supply of cannon, powder and shot, hand grenades, and fire-arms. Represent the heavy burden of the 4½ per cent. imposed by an Assembly illegally convened by Francis Lord Willoughby, and pray his Majesty to take a sum of money for purchasing off that duty for ever, and for granting them a charter, which shall advantage his Majesty's interests and make the inhabitants happy and prosperous; or that said duty may be paid in England at some reasonable rate on sugars. Represent the inconceivable poverty the want of trade of late years has brought the inhabitants under; and the rather that the Dutch and French by their frank and free offers induce all they can to their settlements, and their own pinching and heart killing restraints, and pray for free trade with Guinea for negro slaves, and with all nations in amity with England, paying customs here or in England. That they may set up a mint for coining money to be proper to this place only; and that no person be compelled off this island to answer in other place or other manner than in this island, according to the laws of England, and laws and customs here practised. The want of these things has not a little obstructed his Majesty's revenue and interest, for a prosperous people render a Prince potent and happy, for he hath the argument of a free subject to cope with the restraints and fears of enslaved peasants and servility. "A true copy of the original examined per me, Edward Bowden, clerk of the Assembly." 6 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIII., No. 33.*]

Aug. 3.
Office of the
Ordinance.

1817. Estimate of the charge of ordnance, carriages, powder, and other provisions to be issued out of his Majesty's stores for the defence of Barbadoes, by warrant from the Privy Council of 28th July 1668. These include 30 culverins, 10 demy culverins, 800 round shot, 200 barrels of powder, 1,500 muskets, 150 barrels of shot, 1,500 bandoliers, 500 long pikes, 2,000 swords, and 40 ship carriages for mounting said guns; and amount to 4,502*l.* 17*s.* 5*d.*

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Signed by Fra. Nicholls, Ri. March, and Edw. Sherburne. Indorsed, Read in Council Aug. 5, 1668. 1 p. [Col. Papers, Vol. XXIII., No. 34.]

Aug. 8.

1818. Report of Dr. Jo. Mylles and Dr. Rich. Lloyd, substitutes to the Judge of the Admiralty, to [the Lords of the Privy Council], why they refused to decree the delivery of the ship [Our] Lady of Conception to Anthony Maldenas Vicino and Company, Spaniards. Because the said ship, now called the Crescent, was condemned by the Judge of the Admiralty in Jamaica in August 1667, and afterwards bought at a public sale by Molesworth, Holmes, and Company, English merchants and was by them laden at the port of London under the command of Samuel Walker, who was at the arrest and long before in quiet possession of said ship, and no cause shown why he should be dispossessed. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIII., No. 35.*]

Aug. 11.
Barbadoes.

1819. Governor Wm. Lord Willoughby to the King. His son Will, accompanied by Col. Drax and Mr. Bowden, two of his Council, intelligible persons, and of no faction, which is rare in Barbadoes, will inform his Majesty of his behaviour and the people's temper, of which he has given some account to the Council and Secretaries of State, craving his Majesty's assistance by additional instructions for proceeding with the French at St. Kitts and the Dutch at Surinam and suppressing some few factious persons here. This Assembly by their impudent Address have fully declared what they aim at, to which if his Majesty please to give a sharp rebuke, they will learn that his Majesty will justify his Governor till he disobey him. Col. Lambert has shown great contempt to his Majesty's authority in the negotiation at St. Kitts, and though Willoughby has a little humbled him he yet perseveres. The great pique these persons have against Willoughby is for endeavouring to enlarge his Majesty's territories, and if his Majesty will allow Antigua and Montserrat some privileges for a few years, with arms, ammunition, and great guns, doubts not they will soon reimburse his Majesty and be a greater gall to the French than Barbadoes. Renews his request for leave to come for England if his Majesty have no design of war, but whether peace or war, some ships here for the present are of absolute necessity. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIII., No. 36.*]

Aug. 11.
Barbadoes.

1820. Gov. Wm. Lord Willoughby to Williamson. Hopes he has seen his son Will, and read all he brings. Admiral Abraham Crynens has supplied him with new matter; wishes his Majesty would supply him with ships that he might discourse with the Admiral in his own dialect. By the narrative of Col. Banister, Governor of Surinam, that affair may be understood; desires to hear from him what to do, meantime will give his admiralship good words, as by enclosed copy of letter Willoughby has already written but not sent will appear. Expects orders likewise as to Monsieur, and begs he will name more proper Commissioners than formerly, as he will perceive by Col. Lambert's behaviour from the beginning to the end of his employment (*sic*). How some few inconsiderable factious persons endeavour to discompose the island,

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countenanced at home by Sir Peter Colleton and others, who pretend great interest in your office, which was the foundation of the Assembly's impudent Address to his Majesty; this address passes not through Willoughby's hand, though he had no mind to stifle it, that they may appear the persons he reports them. Had been better able, had he been permitted to come home, to have served his master and acknowledged his friends' favours, which he desires may yet be promoted, unless they apprehend wars with the French, "and if so, supply me with ships and men and trust me with the conduct, unless some abler person, such as Sir Robt. Howard, be designed for that honour." Hates to die in debt, and were his Government the thing it is supposed, Williamson had long ere this heard from him; but he vows as yet he has not received an ounce of sugar or a penny of money from the King or country. *Indorsed*, Rec. 21 Oct. *Incloses*,

1820. I. Gov. Willoughby to Capt. Abraham Crynssens. The first paragraph of this letter is word for word the same as the first paragraph of enclosure No. 1812. Shall justify the giving commission against the Arwacas, nor does he believe that Crynssens can imagine that by possessing Surinam the Dutch are become lords of the whole mainland of America; and though he has thought fit to surprise a poor sloop that intended him no injury, and to keep it and send the persons in her to Zealand, believes he will repent it, for full satisfaction will be required at his hands. Knows nothing of the persons who took the five Indians from the river Marowyn. Expects the restitution of Col. Codrington's sloop. It is impossible to make a friendly visit on the terms they are yet on. Has since received a letter from him dated about the 2nd, *stilo novo*, and with it a narrative of his severe behaviour to Col. Banister, Governor of Surinam, and the rest of his fellow subjects, wherein, if rightly informed, Crynsens has broken the Articles of Peace and his own articles with the inhabitants, by refusing them liberty of removing with their goods. By the articles Willoughby conceives only the land to be Dutch, and that his master's subjects ought not to be detained prisoners or refused transporting their goods and negroes, but Col. Banister for asserting those articles is sent prisoner to your High and Mighty. "If by our masters you and I be appointed judges in this matter, I shall endeavour to justify my own nation, and perchance trouble you;" but will obey orders and be very cautious of the breach of that happy Peace made at Breda. Will not send any English vessels for traffic till he receives positive answer to this and the return of Col. Codrington's sloop, and the persons belonging to her; as he receives answer he will provide for the transport of such of his master's subjects as shall desire to remove. Barbadoes, 1668, Aug. 15. *Indorsed*, Rec. 21 Oct. 1668. *Together 3 pp.* [*Col. Papers*, Vol. XXXIII., Nos. 37, 37 L.]

- 1668 ? **1821.** The King to [Wm.] Lord Willoughby, Gov. of Barbadoes. License to return home, as well in consideration of his private affairs as for several important reasons relating to the King's service. *Draft with corrections in Williamson's hand.* 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIII., No. 38.*]
1668. **1822.** Warrant to the Attorney or Solicitor General. To prepare a bill containing his Majesty's grant of special license to Benjamin Worseley, Doctor of Physic, and his assigns, for the sole use of his invention of planting, dressing, and curing Senna in his Majesty's Plantations in America for 14 years, with a prohibition to all others within his Majesty's dominions during said term without license of said Dr. Worseley or his assigns, *see ante, No. 1299.* 1½ pp. [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol. XXX., p. 65 ; also Vol. XXI., pp. 68, 69.*]
- [Aug. 12.] **1823.** Copy of preceding Warrant, mutilated. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIII., No. 39.*]
- Aug. 14. **1824.** Order of the King in Council. On report of the Committee Whitehall. for Trade and Plantations that the rates, quality, and goodness of the clothes proposed for Sir Tobias Bridge's regiment in Barbadoes be referred to Sir Peter Colleton, Major Edmund Andros, and Capt. James Cotter, for their report. [*See No. 1839.*] *Annexed,*
 Report of Sir Peter Colleton, Major Andros, and Capt. Cotter to the King in Council. That they find the clothes very well worth the following rates:—Two shirts, 2s. 6d. each; 1 pair of linen trowsers, 2s. 6d.; 2 pairs of linen stockings, 1s. each; 2 pairs of shoes, 2s. 4d. a pair; 2 cravats, 6d. each; 1 hat, 3s.; and 1 cloth coat edged with blue, 15s. 6d.; amounting to 1l. 13s. 8d. each man, which for 600 men will amount to 1,010l., and for twenty drummers at 25s. each 25l. more. *Indorsed,* Read in Council 19 Aug. and allowed of and ordered. *Together 2 pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIII., Nos. 40, 41.*]
- Aug. 15. **1825.** Ten Acts passed before the late war, and this day publicly Montserrat. read and confirmed until the Governor and Council further consider of the same, viz. :—
 1. Act for the observation of the Lord's day.
 2. Act for free trade for merchants and dealers. Reserving to the Governor 24 hours for his particular with the inhabitants, and for preventing the fraud in quality or quantity of weights and measures.
 3. Act against ingrossers of commodities and forestallers of goods.
 4. Act to prevent merchants or factors in this island from selling goods left with them at a dearer rate than the first merchant sold, upon pain of 1,000 lbs. of tobacco. (*Title only.*)
 5. Act for viewing, sealing, and allowing merchants' weights and measures, &c. (*Title only.*)
 6. Act for masters of ships, boats, or vessels that come to anchor in the road of this island to enter into bond within 24 hours in the Secretary's office not to transport any person from the island

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without license from the office under the Governor's hand, and to have license of trade from the office before they sell their goods, &c. (*Title only*.)

7. Act for the Marshal's attending the Governor once in every 24 hours, &c. (*Title only*.)

8. Act against going through fields of canes with lighted pipes of tobacco, &c. Jan. 4, 1659-1660.

9. Act against slaves going from their masters' plantations on the Lord's day; and against such as entertain any runaways. 4 Jan. 1659-1660.

10. Act against negroes and slaves that presume to go from their masters' plantations without licence under their hand, &c. 20 May 1662.

Together 5 pp. [Col. Entry, Bk., No. XLIX., pp. 90-94. These Acts are printed in Col. Entry Bk., No. LV., pp. 24-31.]

Aug. 19. **1826.** Deposition of Major Samuel Smith, late Governor of Providence. That being by commission from Sir Thos. Modyford in quiet possession, he was on Aug. 1666 by three Spanish vessels, a New England ketch taken from the English by the Spaniards, and an English ship, the Concord, 30 guns, of which Henry Wasey was commander, manned by Spaniards, summoned to surrender, which he refused to do. Whereupon the enemy landed, and after three days' siege he was forced to surrender upon articles for good quarter, which the Spaniards did not in the least perform, for the English, about forty, were immediately made prisoners, and all, except Sir Thos. Whetstone, this deponent, and Capt. Stanley, who were commanders, forced to work in irons and chains at the Spaniards' forts, with many stripes, and many are since dead through want and ill-usage. Said three Commanders were sent to Panama, where they were cast into a dungeon and bound in irons for seventeen months. At length being released this deponent arrived at the Havannah, "his company being lost," where he was clapped into gaol. In which city were many English prisoners lying in irons, where this deponent heard the Griffin, Capt. Swaert, was sunk by a Spanish galleon. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIII., No. 42.*]

Aug. 19. **1827.** Deposition of Henry Wasey, master of the Concord, of 400 tons. That on 25th May 1666 he was seized with his said ship lying at anchor in Portobello, and put in irons on pretence of being a spy, although registered and licensed, and was forced to send to Panama for an attestation that the Spaniards manned his said ship and sailed her to Providence to retake said island. That he saw prisoners taken in Providence made slaves in Portobello, and 13 more slaves in Cartagena, and that Capt. Mansfield, an English vessel, brought in as prize at the Havannah, and Capt. Mansfield, the Commander, clapped in irons, who it was reported was suddenly after put to death. *Indorsed*, Read in Council 19 Dec. 1668. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIII., No. 43.*]

Aug. 19. **1828.** Deposition of Roger Baker, mariner, husband and pilot of the St. Fortunetta, alias Leghorn Merchant, of 260 tons, and 20 guns

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That in October 1664 he sailed from London to Jamaica manned with Spaniards, who in a base and violent manner forced him to leave said ship at Jamaica, and the Spaniards have ever since detained her to this deponent's utter ruin. *Indorsed, Read in Council 18th Dec. 1668. 1 p. [Col. Papers, Vol. XXIII., No. 44.]*

Aug. 25.
New York.

1829. Samuel Mavericke to (Sec. Lord Arlington). Begs leave briefly to give account of what has passed in the northern parts of New England since August 1666. A packet was received on the 6th of that month by the Commissioners from Sir Wm. Morrice with letters from his Majesty to the three colonies which had freely submitted to his Government, and a signification of his pleasure concerning the Massachusetts which had refused to submit, commanding Governor Bellingham and Major Hathorne to repair to England. It was six weeks ere the Council assembled, and shortly after they voted that the persons sent for should not go: which, when known, many of the considerablest persons within the Government petitioned that his Majesty's command might be obeyed, but they received a sharp reproof for their presumption, and Bellingham was made choice of for Governor, and Hathorne for a Councillor, and so they remain. In his Majesty's signification he expressly commanded that no alteration should be made in what the Commissioners had done as to bounds between colonies, until his pleasure were further known; and in particular the Province of Maine, which the Commissioners had taken from the Massachusetts. Notwithstanding at a General Court in April last Bellingham was again chosen Governor, and he commissioned Major Jno. Leverett and others to go into Maine and turn out those appointed by the Commissioners, and to hold a Court at York in the name of the Massachusetts. Accordingly they went with horse and foot, seized forcibly on the records (which have been well kept there under four changes of Government for near 30 years), committed the Marshall to prison, and appointed their old Marshall. It came very near to shedding of blood: but the Justices published a protest, and so remain subject to their enemies the Massachusetts, till his Majesty shall relieve them, for which they have by this conveyance earnestly petitioned. Shortly after the reducing of these parts from the Dutch, Lord Jno. Berkley and Sir George Carteret sent over to take possession of land granted them by his Royal Highness out of his patent, which has proved very prejudicial to this place. Their bounds reach from the east of Delaware river to the west of Hudson's river, including a vast tract of the "most improvablest land," within the Duke's patent, who has nothing left to the west of New York, and to the east upon the main, about 16 miles only. Long Island is very poor, and besides this city there are but two Dutch towns, Sopus and Albany, which lie up north on Hudson's river. Supposes when Lord Berkley had that grant the inconveniences of the grant were not known or considered. Col. Nicolls can give full satisfaction of matters here, who, after his abode of four years, where he hath lived with great reputation and honour, is now returning home. Must accompany him with this character, that he has done his Majesty very considerable service in these parts, having

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kept persons of different judgments and divers nations in peace, when a great part of the world was in wars: and as to the Indians they were never brought into such a peaceable posture and fair correspondence as by his means they now are. *Printed in New York Documents, III., 173, 174. 4 pp. [Col. Papers, Vol. XXIII., No. 45.]*

[Aug. 25.] **1830.** Mem. concerning miscarriages at St. Christopher's, in the handwriting of Dr. Leoline Jenkins. His Royal Highness being, by his Majesty's order in Council of July 9th last, desired to give directions for putting the miscarriage at St. Christopher's into the proper way of examination, commanded the Judge of the Admiralty to proceed with all care and speed, who forthwith acquainted his Majesty's Advocate and Proctor with said order, declaring that he was ready to take the examinations of any persons they should produce touching said miscarriages; but said Advocate and Proctor not having found any person, as they say, that can give any account thereof, said Judge craves his Royal Highness's further directions. *Indorsed, Read 25 August 1668. 1 p. [Col. Papers, Vol. XXIII., No. 46.]*

Aug. ? **1831.** Report of [Dr. Jenkins] Judge of the Admiralty, "of the miscarriage at St. Christopher's." Supposing the miscarriage to have been occasioned by the discord or ill-conduct of officers or soldiers belonging to his Majesty's Navy on the sea, the trial of offenders is to be before the Lord High Admiral, either in his court-martial, according to the Articles of War, established in Parliament 13 Car. II. cap. 9, or else in the ordinary Court in criminal matters. If by the mutiny or other fault of the land officers or soldiers while on the sea, before the Lord High Admiral in his ordinary Court; but if by the discord or fault of the officers or soldiers upon or after landing, before the Lords Constable and Marshal, in their Court of Chivalry, *secundum Legem Armorum*, and the Civil Law. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIII., No. 47.*]

1832. Draft order [in the handwriting of Williamson] from the King to [the Commissioners of Ordnance]. To deliver certain arms and ammunition to Col. Fras. Lovelace, appointed by the Duke of York Governor of New York, *see ante, No. 1480. 1 p. [Col. Papers, Vol. XXIII., No. 48.]*

1668 ? **1833.** Petition of Dorothea, widow of Daniel Gotherson, formerly Dorothea Scott, to the King. Was heir to the young house of Scott's Hall in Kent, and brought her husband an estate of near 500*l.* per ann., which was all mortgaged by him, and since his death all taken for debt, so that petitioner and six children crave the King's clemency in the case following: a great part of her husband's debts were contracted by his disbursing near 2,000*l.* to one John Scott for land and houses in Long Island; the land is all disposed of, and her son, for whom it was bought, has been exposed to work for his bread the last three or four years, though not full 17 years of age. Prays therefore for an order to Fras. Lovelace,

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Deputy Governor of Long Island, to examine her pretensions and do her justice: if she has no interest in land there, has not any elsewhere. [*Dom., Chas. II., Vol. CXLII., No. 98, Cal., p. 148.*]

Aug. 28.
Fort James,
New York.

1834. Governor Francis Lovelace to Sec. Lord Arlington. It has been a great affliction to him, that at his departure from England he had not the opportunity to wait on his Lordship and receive his instructions. Is now invested in the charge of his Royal Highness's territories, "being the middle position of the two distinct factions, the Papist and Puritan." Should esteem some instructions a most singular favour; preparatory to which he has received from his worthy predecessor, Col. Nicolls, "the character that was fixed betwixt you." If his Lordship will command one of his Secretaries to correspond with Lovelace, he will not fail to give exact account of these parts of the world. *Indorsed, "Aug. 28, '68."* *Printed in New York Documents, III., 174, 175. 1 p. [Col. Papers, Vol. XXIII., No. 49.]*

Sept. 1.
Boston.

1835. A true Relation of passages and actions in the Province of Maine in respect of the subverting of his Majesty's established Government by the General Court of the Massachusetts. A company of restless people of no credit or reputation petitioning the last Court at Boston in May 1668 to take them into their Government, said Court issued warrants in his Majesty's name, but by authority of the Massachusetts, commissioning gentlemen to hold a court at York. On hearing which, the gentlemen of Maine addressed Col. Nicolls, from whom they received a noble and most wholesome answer, with the best advice, also letter to the Court at Boston, and his Majesty's signification of 16th April 1666. Notwithstanding the Massachusetts Commissioners appeared on the second Tuesday of July last, to say Major-General Leverett, Edwd. Ting, Capt. Richard Walden, and Capt. Pike, with 12 armed men on horseback, and as many more of their friends with swords, and with the rebellious petitioners and with drum-beating marched up to the church, and read their commission. The Justices opposing them, pressed his Majesty's signification hard to them, insomuch that the Major-General said he verily believed it was the King's hand, but yet they must and would act on their commission from Boston. Upon which the Justices in the afternoon sent their Province Marshal, with Major Phillipps, his son, with the King's warrant, to warn the people to the church, there intending to show their power, to see which was of most weight; but the Marshal and Nathaniel Phillipps were surprised and imprisoned, and the Major-General and his company repairing to the church told the Justices his resolution, "desiring all things in love, but resolved in his way;" whereupon, to avoid a tumult, they withdrew, and giving in a protest, departed to their own homes; then the Bostonians had swing enough, keeping Court with some few of the rebellious persons, and commissionating new military officers and new Justices. Thursday after the Boston Commissioners were gone one of their new made officers said that his Majesty's Commissioners were but beggarly fellows, and that his Majesty durst not

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own any commissions he had given for his ears; and though complained of to the Justices no notice was taken of it. Many towns would not obey the usurping power, particularly Saco, where Major Phillipps lives, except the new made Major Pembleton, who sent a great complaint to Boston against Phillipps, "that nothing would be done without he was sent for away, the hearts of the people was so lead by him"; upon which the Major-General sent the Chief Marshal to apprehend him, but he refused to obey his authority, and things were deferred till the next court. In the interim Major Phillipps coming to Boston, the Governor and Major-General told him he must own their power in Maine, and give in 500*l*. bond not to act in opposition, or go to prison. He replied, he would not own their power in Maine till his Majesty's pleasure were known, on which the Court sent him to gaol, where he now lies above 100 miles from family and business. What the issue will be is not known, but the Province is certainly in a very confusion, every one obeying whom they list for the accomplishing of their own ends. Many a good man heartily prays that his Majesty would end these grievances in settling a firm, sound, wholesome Government and Governors over the said Province, that there may be an end to these frothy turnings and windings, and all in his Majesty's name. His Majesty's name is now only a cloak for usurpation and rebellion. Further, Major-General Leverett sat in Court with his sword by his side, a thing not usual in Courts of peace and justice; also he commanded the records from the recorder, Edwd. Rishworth, and on his denial, the two chief marshals with two assisting them went into his house by force and took them. "This relation is asserted to be a truth by one of his Maj. faithful subjects, Nath^l Phillipps." 24 *pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIII, No. 50.*]

[Sept.
Barbadoes.]

1836. Gov. Wm. Lord Willoughby to (the Privy Council). Refers to their Lordships' letter of 18th March last in answer to his of the 16th Dec. [*see ante, No. 1648*]. Was forced by the necessities of war to divert the present use of the revenue and expose public credit to danger, whereby his Majesty's dominions here might suffer none, and those who had formerly advanced for his Majesty's service, when they saw themselves delayed only for the general safety, cheerfully expected a better opportunity. And now when drawing on the hopes of answering their expectation, their Lordships' letter of 20th May came commanding him to disband and pay off Sir Tobias Bridge's regiment, and that from the profits of this revenue, which is a task altogether impossible for him to perform; for although he should break faith with those creditors, and destroy for ever his Majesty's credit here, yet is that debt so far exceeding the revenue, that it would ask many years to cancel it, and greater patience than the soldiers' wants will suffer. Has no advantage or concernment in the disposal of the revenue, but is obliged to inform their Lordships what it can and ought to do. If he would consult his own advantage and quiet, need but countenance the many pretenders to an interest in the revenue; then their Lordships would not hear so many loud clamours against

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himself by the creditors of the Earl of Carlisle, the friends of Sir Thomas Modyford, and many others, who look on Willoughby as their only obstructor, and leave no means unattempted to remove him from this troublesome Government. The consideration that he is among a people grown poor by fire and sword, and not able to give further aid towards the discharge of the many public engagements, and that his Majesty's revenue is so short and mean, and notwithstanding sundry persons in England have orders for large sums from it, although it be impossible to produce them, together with the many complaints through their discontents fomented in his absence without cause against him, render him without their Lordships' visible favour, as unable as unwilling to struggle against the prejudice of divers designs and interests. In the many hardships he has encountered in the defence of this Government and in supplying his Majesty's frigates and Sir Tobias Bridge's regiment, he has not been supported immediately by his Majesty's revenue, but by the large credit given thereon, and therefore the diverting of it now to other uses will render it in time of danger of little-use in future. Has sent his own son William with the accounts, so their Lordships may be sensible that the whole revenue, both his Majesty's and his brother's interest, has been swallowed up for the public safety, and that he has made use of none, but, relying on his Majesty's favour, has supported himself on his own estate and credit. *Indorsed*, Without date. Received 23rd October 1668. Read in Council November 4th, 1668. 2 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIII., No. 51.*]

Sept. 7.
Barbadoes.

1837. Gov. Wm. Lord Willoughby to Sec. Lord Arlington. Hopes his son William will have given an account of affairs here long before this arrives. Confesses the last order to disband Sir Tobias Bridge's regiment, and pay them off out of the $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., or find some other way to do it, both of which are impossible, makes him oft wish himself before the Council, because his many letters receive no answer; besides the many clamours he lies under both of French and Dutch, which he must take for granted are believed, because he is no way vindicated, though he has sent over as many reasons as he is furnished with, and has done nothing but in order to the justifying his master's honour and interest, which by those two nations is too much infringed, without any consideration of the articles of peace. 2 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIII., No. 52.*]

Sept. 7.
Port Royal.

1838. Information of Admiral Henry Morgan, and his officers, Capts. Edward Collier, John Morrice, sen., Thomas Salter, John Ansell, Thomas Clarke, and John Morrice, junr., of their late expedition on the Spanish coast, with the reasons of their late attempt on Porto Principe and Porto Bello, given in to the Lt.-Gen. of Port Royal by command of his Excellency (Sir Thos. Modyford). Capt. Henry Morgan being about eight months since commissioned by his Excellency to draw together the English privateers, and take prisoners of the Spanish nation, whereby he might inform of the intentions of that enemy to invade Jamaica, of which Sir Thos. had frequent and strong advice, got together 10 sail of ships and

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about 500 men. They were driven to the south keys of Cuba, where being like to starve, and finding some French in like condition, they put their men ashore, and finding all the cattle driven up the country and the inhabitants fled, they marched 20 leagues to Porto Principe on the north of the island, and with little resistance possessed themselves of the same. There they found that 70 men had been pressed to go against Jamaica; that the like levy had been made in all the island, and considerable forces were expected from Vera Cruz and Campeachy, with materials of war to rendezvous at the Havannah, and from Porto Bello and Cartagena to rendezvous at St. Jago of Cuba, of which he immediately gave notice to Gov. Modyford. On the Spaniards' entreaty they forbore to fire the town, or bring away prisoners, but on delivery of 1,000 beeves released all. Setting sail in May last, they fell with the coast of Porto Bello, and being formerly informed of levies made there also against Jamaica, and also by some prisoners who had made their escape from Providence that Prince Maurice and divers Englishmen were kept in irons in the dungeon of the castle of the town, they thought it their duty to attempt that place. The French wholly refused to join in an action so full of danger, so leaving their ships on June 26, 40 leagues to leeward of Porto Bello at Bogata, they took to their canoes, 23 in number, and rowing along the coast landed at 3 o'clock in the morning, and made their way into the town, and seeing that they could not refresh themselves in quiet, they were enforced to assault the castle, which they took by storm, and found well supplied with ammunition and provisions, only undermanned, being about 130 men, whereof 74 killed, among which "the Castiliano" was one. In the dungeon were 11 English in chains who had been there two years; and they were informed that a great man had been carried thence six months before to Lima of Peru, (*sic*) who was formerly brought from Porto Rico, and also that the Prince of Monte Circa had been there with orders from the King of Spain to raise 2,200 men against us out of the Province of Panama which Porto Bello stands in, the certainty whereof was confirmed by all the Grandees. The Governor of the second castle refusing to permit their ships free entrance into the port, they were forced to attempt the taking of it, which ended in the delivering up the castle and marching out with colours flying, and the third castle immediately surrendered to five or six Englishmen. And now having possession of the town and three castles, in the former were 900 men that bare arms, the 5th day arrived the President of Panama with about 3,000 men; whom they beat off with considerable damage, insomuch that next day he proffered 100,000 pieces of eight for delivery of the town, castles, and 300 negroes, which being paid, they repaired on board leaving town and castles in as good condition as they found them. In the first castle there were 30 brass guns besides iron, in the second 13 all brass, and in the third 14 guns. On the 2nd August making the best of their way homewards, they arrived at Jamaica about the middle of that month; only Capt. Edward Collier put on shore in the Bay of Cordivant, within 4 leagues of Sta. Martha, for pro-

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visions, and had the good luck to take the Governor's kinsman prisoner, from whom he had again information of the strong intentions of the Spaniard against Jamaica as also the revolt of the Indians, their taking of Monposse and putting to the sword men, women, and children, and intending to surprise Santa Fé, and further that there was found the richest gold mine in the King of Spain's dominions, for keeping which they were fortifying strongly at Sta. Martha.

They futher declared to the world that in all this service of Porto Bello, they lost but 18 men killed and 32 wounded, and képt possession of the place 31 days; and for the better vindicating themselves against the usual scandals of that enemy, they aver that having several ladies of great quality and other prisoners they were proffered their liberty to go to the President's camp, but they refused, saying they were now prisoners to a person of quality, who was more tender of their honours than they doubted to find in the President's camp among his rude Panama soldiers, and so voluntarily continued with them till the surrender of the town and castles, when with many thanks and good wishes they repaired to their former houses. 6½ pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIII., No. 53.*]

Sept. 10. **1839.** Warrant to pay to Major Edmond Andros, Capt. James Cotter, Capt. Thomas Mallett, and Capt. John Rodney, 30*l.* apiece, to be deducted out of the moneys next assigned for their pay as officers in Sir Tobias Bridge's regiment in Barbadoes; also 1,035*l.* to Major Andros for clothes for the soldiers of said regiment, to be deducted out of the pay of that regiment, *see ante, No. 1824.* [*Dom., Chas. II. Docquet.*]

Sept. 1½
London.

1840. M. Colbert to the King of Great Britain. His Majesty having desired the Ambassador of the King of France to put in writing his thoughts touching the means of terminating the differences between the officers of the two kings in the American islands, is of opinion that there are two expedients to offer. The first, that all things agreed upon in the Treaty on both sides be faithfully put in execution; that on the part of the French King actual possession of the English part of St. Christopher's be delivered to what Governor his Majesty shall send, as already offered by De la Barre, it being always understood that particular men could not be restored to their habitations till the acquisitions made by the French upon them be first satisfied, and also the ameliorations accorded at the same time, and that the French be reimbursed their charges for keeping and clothing the English prisoners in the islands belonging to the French King, said prisoners having been set at liberty on Lord Willoughby's request, who engaged his word that satisfaction should be made. The second means of composing all differences, which seems most proper for taking away all occasions of divisions or animosities, is that which De la Barre and Lord Willoughby proposed and was approved by his Majesty and Council, which is to exchange the English part of St. Christopher's either for some other island or for ready money, to be agreed upon between the French

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Ambassador and his Majesty's Commissioners. *See Order in Council, No. 1844. Indorsed, Rec. 12 Sept. 1668. French. 2¼ pp. [Correspond., France.]*

Sept. 15.
Barbadoes.

1841. Gov. Wm. Lord Willoughby to Sec. Lord Arlington. Complains of some "whose self ends promote them unjustly to scandalise me." This serves only to give account that a son of Sir John Colleton's last week killed a son of Sir John Yeamans' in a duel: is informed both had their swords drawn, but Colleton by flying has incurred more guilt than otherwise he might. Presumes it will amount to a forfeiture of his estate, and unless his crafty father has provided for such accidents, is informed this brother has a third part of it, it being equally divided among the three brothers. The country generally say that estates so gotten ought to return to the King; thought it his duty to acquaint his Lordship that Colleton's brother, Sir Peter, might by no indirect way surprise his Majesty or his Lordship. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIII., No. 54.*]

Sept. 17.
Virginia.

1842. Nine Acts passed at a Grand Assembly held at James City, Virginia, by prorogation from 23 Sept. 1667, to 17 Sept. 1668, but only the titles of those are given against which in the margin is written Expired, Repealed, Obsolete. *Printed in Col. Entry Bks., Nos. 89, 90, 91, see ante, No. 262. [Col. Entry Bk., No. 88, pp. 71-73.]*

Sept. 19.

1843. Affidavit of Francis Steward, master, and the officers of the ship Merchant's Adventure of London. That on June 2nd last, they sailed from Jamaica for London, and on the 10th were taken by three Spanish men-of-war, after 22 hours' chase, who detained them prisoners, and took away all the master's and seamen's chests, trunks, and goods, to their very great damage. *Indorsed, Read in Council, 18 Dec. 1668. 1 p. [Col. Papers, Vol. XXIII., No. 55.]*

Sept. 21.
Whitehall.

1844. Order of the King in Council on a memorial of the French Ambassador relating to the restitution of the English part of St. Christopher's [*see ante, No. 1840.*] That an answer be given in his Majesty's name by his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State to this effect: that he wholly rejects the second proposition made by the Ambassador concerning an exchange to be made for the English part of that island, which his Majesty expects according to the seventh article of the Treaty of Breda shall be restored to him. That he cannot but wonder at the great delays which have been made in it hitherto, by reason of which his Majesty and his subjects have suffered very much loss and damage; and that his Majesty cannot think fit to proceed in any new treaty till the former one be fully executed. That as to such estates and goods as were duly bought of the English in that island, it is not meant that they should be restored to the particular owners till the purchasers have received their reimbursement; but as to the other conditions insisted on by the Ambassador, his Majesty does not find that they are contained in the Treaty, and therefore ought not to cause any delay in the execution of that Treaty, which his Majesty hereby directs the

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French King be again pressed in by the Earl of St. Albans, and that his second orders for the rendition of that island be restored to their full force, and his Majesty receive duplicates of the same. *Indorsed by Williamson, Answer to the French Ambassador's memorial.* 1 p. [*Correspond., France.*]

- [Sept. 21.] **1845.** Petition of Charles Modyford, on behalf of his father, Sir Thomas Modyford, Governor of Jamaica, to the King and Council. That his Majesty by Letters of Privy Seal, dated 31 March 1665, ordered the Lord Treasurer to pay to said Governor 2,500*l.* per ann. for defraying the expenses of the island according to an establishment thereof made. That petitioner, addressing himself to the Commissioners of the Treasury, for payment of said sum for the current year, their Lordships found they were not qualified for payment thereof, by reason that said establishment was not comprised in the settlement lately made by his Majesty in Council. Prays that said establishment may be brought into said settlement, so that the Lords Commissioners may pay the same. Read Sept. 21, 1668. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIII., No. 56.*]

- Sept. 23. **1846.** Minutes of the Council of Barbadoes. Committee appointed to meet on Saturday next at St. Michael's Town to audit the accounts of Sir Tobias Bridge's regiment, and report to his Excellency, that it may be paid and disbanded according to his Majesty's command. $\frac{1}{2}$ p. [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XI., pp. 172, 173.*]

- Sept. 28.
Barbadoes. **1847.** Gov. Wm. Lord Willoughby to Sec. Lord Arlington. Knowing that his letters to the King and Council pass through his Lordship's hands, doubts not his Lordship has taken cognizance of his accounts of these islands, and of the receipt of the order for disbanding and paying Sir Tobias Bridge's regiment, and his answer. Has received sad complaints from Col. Russell, Governor of Nevis, who is persecuted at home for admitting trade with a Dutch vessel when Sir Tobias Bridge was there; it was not approved by him, but the necessity of the occasion pleads much for him; begs his Lordship's favour on his behalf. Understands that the Dutch exclaim, and the Earl of Carlisle's creditors and others clamour against him, but knows he shall not be condemned before heard. 2 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIII., No. 57.*]

- Sept. 29.
Black Point. **1848.** Henry Jocelyn, Francis Hooke, Fran. Champernowne, Edw. Rishworth, John Wincoll, and Edw. Johnson, to Col. Nicolls. In answer to his of June 12th, have made several brief returns touching the passages between the Commissioners of Massachusetts and themselves. On 6th July said Commissioners, viz., Maj.-Gen. Leverett, Capts. Ric. Walden and Robt. Pike, and Edw. Tyng, came to York, accompanied by Capts. James Oliver, Cooke, and Gerish, Messrs. Brattle, Croad, Ric. Cutt, and Elyas Styleman, and others, and a party of horse armed men, Peter Coffin, Lieutenant. Demanded their errand, and gave them to understand that they had their commission from his Majesty's Commissioners in 1665, which prohibited them from making any alteration in the government of Maine, since confirmed by his Majesty's, mandamus of 10th April

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1666, which they showed : " when Major Leverett saw that, saith he, I did not think you had had that, indeed I never saw it before. I have divers times seen his Majesty's hand, and do believe this is the same, which had the General Court seen, I am persuaded at present it might have stopped our voyage ;" but he said it " had a great maine in it, wanting the seal," and that they had had their commission some weeks before the Justices of Maine had that letter, and were resolved to carry on their business. The same day they called their Court by beat of drum, and the Justices having sent their Marshall to call the people to hear his Majesty's pleasure concerning these actings, the Marshall of Boston, with some factious persons of York, seized their Marshall and Nathl. Phillips, and sent to demand whether the Justices intended peace or war. After some discourse the people were called in, and the Justices published their commission with his Majesty's signification, which being read, Major Leverett said " he did not apprehend it was his Majesty's letter, because there were some things mistaken in it." The Massachusetts Commissioners then called their Court, settled their authority, gave oaths to their officers, all (except one Mr. Playstead) being of the factious party that brought them in, viz., Cpts. Bryan Pendleton (now made their major) and Fran. Raynes, and Messrs. Ezekiel Knight and Fran. Neale, whom they style associates of their county, Nathaniel Masterson, of York, their Marshall, and Peter Weare, recorder, who for seditious practices was imprisoned by the Justices at York ; but at night the doors were staved in pieces by his confederates, and he was set free ; he has been a principal actor in all these disturbances. Arthur Auger, of Black Point, appointed a lieutenant by the King's Commissioners, was a chief instrument in this factious design. *Indorsed*, Letter of the Justices of Maine, being a full account of the Bostoners' proceedings. 3 pp. [*Col. Papers*, Vol. XXIII., No. 58.]

Sept. 30.

1849. The King to the Governor of Virginia. Recommends Thos. Beale, of whose abilities and prudence the King has had long experience, to be Commander of his Majesty's fort or castle called Castle Comfort, in York river, which hath been for some time void, or if that be disposed of, to any other fort or castle that may become void. [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol. XXXI., p. 11.*]

Oct. 1.
Jamaica.

1850. Gov. Sir Thos. Modyford to the Duke of Albemarle. Sends copy of his last, since which the privateers have had the confidence to take two towns of the Spaniards ; for which being reproved, having commission only against their ships, they presented the enclosed Declaration, which he desires his Majesty may see. " It is most certain that the Spaniards had full intention to attempt this island, but could not get men ; and they still hold the same minds, and therefore I cannot but presume to say, that it is very unequal that we should in any measure be restrained, while they are at liberty to act as they please upon us, from which we shall never be secure until the King of Spain acknowledges this island to be his Majesty's, and so includes it by name in the capitulations." Is very confident also of the revolt of the Indians on the main, and

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will send all the privateers to gain certain advice thereof, that if need be he may divert the enemy by improving that revolt. Presents also the deposition of a Spaniard touching "my son John, who (having not been heard of these four years) was unquestionless either murdered or sent into the South Seas in slavery by these our cruel neighbours." Beseeches his Grace so to present his behaviour in this great affair, that no sinister construction may be put on his actions. *Incloses,*

1850. I. Information of Admiral Henry Morgan and officers under his command in the late expedition on the Spanish coast, 1668, Sept. 7, *see Cal., ante, No. 1838.*

1850. II. Declaration of Francisco Martin, born in Lower Andalusia, aged about 40, taken before Sir Thos. Modyford, Sept. 12, 1668. About 50 leagues northward of San Augustin are some Christian Indians, who, trading with others, infidels, understood that there were five men captives. They informed their priest, who wrote to the Governor of Florida, who sent out 10 soldiers to ransom them, and they returned to San Augustin, 9th Nov. 1664. They told an English surgeon called Charles, that there came from Jamaica two ships in August, and theirs ran on shore, and only these five escaped; amongst them a young man, who said he was son to the Governor of Jamaica, of a pretty gross body, very good face, and light hair somewhat curling; his name was John. In January the Governor commanded deponent to make ready his frigate for the Havannah; and these five went with him, with a letter to the Governor to embark them on the first ship for Spain, that they might return to their country. Don Juan De Salamanca was then Governor of the Havannah, and whilst deponent was in port there was no convenience of transportation. *Together 6½ pp. [Col. Papers, Vol. XXIII., Nos. 59, 59 i., ii.]*

Oct. 5.
Jamaica.

1851. Gov. Sir Thos. Modyford to the Duke of Albemarle. Has made bold to present another paper, whereby the cruelty and false dealing of our neighbours is manifested. It is certainly true that this island of Providence had never any white men on it until the English came, who first felled the trees and planted the land; so that though these privateers had no order to take it, yet having once restored his Majesty to his ancient right, the retaking of it is a violating of the peace which they so much pretend to in these parts, which, with the breach of articles and ill-usage of our countrymen, is humbly referred to further consideration. *Incloses,*

Deposition of Robt. Rawlinsone, Isaac Webber, and Richard Cree, before Sir Thos. Modyford, concerning the Spaniards' dealings with the English upon Providence Island. The 1st August 1666, having espied six sail of Spanish men-of-war, the Governor, Major Samuel Smith, commanded the inhabitants, "we were but one and fifty men," to keep in five or six forts on the Lesser Island; they fought the Spaniards four days, until four forts being taken they surrendered on condition of

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having a small barque to transport them to Jamaica. But when they had laid down their arms the Spaniards refused them the barque, and carried them slaves to Porto Bello, where they were chained to the ground in a dungeon 12 foot by 10, in which were 33 prisoners. They were forced to work in the water from five in the morning till seven at night, and at such a rate that the Spaniards confessed they made one of them do more work than any three negroes, yet when weak with want of victuals and sleep they were knocked down and beaten with cudgells, and four or five died. Having no clothes, their backs were blistered with the sun, their heads scorched, their necks, shoulders, and hands raw with carrying stones and mortar, their feet chopped, and their legs bruised and battered with the irons, and their corpses were noisome one to another. The daily abuses of their religion and their King, and the continual trouble they had with friars, would be tedious to mention. Certified to be a true copy by Sir Thos. Modyford, 5th Oct. 1668. *Together* 2½ pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIII, Nos. 60, 60 i.*]

[Oct. 7.] **1852.** Petition of Edward Bradbourne, merchant, to the King and Council. About five years past petitioner commenced a suit in Barbadoes against one James Beake for account of the produce of his plantation called Hilcotts, of which Beake had been for two years bailiff; but petitioner being sick and unable to attend the court, the auditors took Beake's account ex parte, and reported the plantation to be debtor to Beake in 297,752 lbs. of sugar, on which Beake has obtained judgment. Prays for a mandamus to Lord Willoughby to set aside the judgment, and appoint indifferent auditors, before whom a fair account may be made and judgment given. *Indorsed*, Recd. 7, read in Council, Oct. 9, 1668. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIII, No. 61.*]

Oct. 13. **1853.** Sir Tobias Bridge to the Privy Council. Received theirs Barbadoes. of 31st July, when his regiment was ready to be disbanded according to their order of 20th May [*see ante, No. 1754*], which had been done could Lord Willoughby have found out any means to have paid arrears, which his Lordship was very solicitous about, but which is left to their Lordships' consideration to make provision for. Will with all diligence and faithfulness discharge the trust reposed in him concerning his Majesty's moiety of the 4½ per cent., but as no sugar is like to be made till after January next, they will be in great straits to subsist till that time. Lord Willoughby has put him in possession of the receipt of that duty, which will fall very short of their Lordships' expectations, and will return punctual accounts, together with the muster rolls. *Indorsed*, Rec. 7th, read Dec. 11th, 1668. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIII, No. 62.*]

Oct. 14. **1854.** Gov. Wm. Lord Willoughby to the Privy Council. Their Barbadoes. Lordships' commands of 20th May, touching the disbanding and paying off Sir Tobias Bridge's regiment, proved a task so difficult that their countermand of 31st July arrived in time to prevent it.

1668.

Immediately he understood that his Majesty had commanded that Sir Tobias Bridge should be put in possession of his moiety of the revenue, and therewith pay his regiment and the debts contracted for this island's service, and support the charges of government here. Lord Willoughby immediately put him in possession, and has promised himself this satisfaction, that besides ease from so great a trouble and complaints, the accounts would more justify the truth of his own than any other arguments he could have given. But how far this may tend to his Majesty's disservice their Lordships may judge, in regard the regiment's pay will amount to more than his Majesty moiety can satisfy, nor will ought be remaining to answer the creditors here or support the Government; whereby the Act that gave the revenue a being, becoming wholly subverted, and the many persons who loyally are in advance on the credit thereof utterly defeated, the inhabitants and representatives have taken all occasions to express their resentment; and though they have hitherto given considerable sums for the regiment's quarters, he has too much cause to suspect their continuance in that way. Though he has not been wanting in laying before them the necessity of his Majesty's present affairs. Has put the matter of Kingsland's petition on examination, and referred himself to Kingsland's greatest friends, being confident that if the least glance of truth appear he will be sufficiently justified, and the malice and falsehood of every particular in that petition detected. Is also informed how the Dutch have made loud clamours against pretended actions of his sons at Surinam, but as his Majesty has given leave for his return to England will in a few days embark, and refers his vindication to that occasion. Has a great aversion from "that reproachful way of complaining, so suitable to the dishonourable temper of that nation, at such a distance as this;" but when in England will prove to their faces that their agents at Surinam have by many lewd actions tyrannised over his Majesty's subjects and confined their persons to prevent their departure from thence to some other place in these parts within his Majesty's dominions suitable to the Articles of Peace. *Indorsed*, Read Dec. 9, 1668. 2 pp. [*Col. Papers*, Vol. XXIII., No. 63.]

Oct. 14. **1855.** Samuel Mavericke to Sec. Lord Arlington. "This is a New York. copy, the original sent by Col. Nicolls," is dated 25 August 1668, *see ante*, No. 1829. 3 pp. [*Col. Papers*, Vol. XXIII., No. 64.]

Oct. 17-28. **1856.** Minutes of the Council of Barbadoes. An order of the Assembly for 30 butts of sugar to be sent home for carrying on this island's addresses to his Majesty, according to the Council's desire, if his Excellency will say he will promote the interest of this country, and therein observe their memorials. Passed and consented to by Governor Willoughby, Nov. 16, 1668.

Oct. 27, 28.—The Assembly very ready to perform the proposal made to Sir Tobias Bridge in England of 300*l.* per annum, and desire the Governor to employ him to the best advantage for the safety of this island. Letters communicated by the Governor from his son Henry with ill news from the Leeward Isles, and that he

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intended to send the rest of Sir Tobias Bridge's regiment thither and Sir Tobias himself. The Assembly do not consent to Sir Tobias' departure. The Governor requests them to reconsider same, and also about fortifying St. Michael's with a regular fortification. They waived the question of fortification till the Grand Committee for fortification should make their report, and at length consented to Sir Tobias going for six weeks or two months, but do not think fit he should receive the salary promised, and will present him with 100*l.* gratuity. 4½ pp. [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XI., pp. 173-177.*]

Oct. (20).
Barbadoes.

1857. Speech of Gov. Wm. Lord Willoughby to the Grand Jury of Barbadoes. Refers to the discomposed minds, cloudy countenances, and universal distraction of affairs on his arrival among them; his success in preserving them to a harbour secure and peaceful; and the better understandings between the people. Next to his own reputation he prefers their good and quiet far above any revenue. 'Tis possible he has not pleased every man's humour, but he will in all things endeavour to please all, and with their compliance he mistakes much if any person miss his proper station. Kicking at every power has been a sore evil in Barbadoes, which he hopes is now shut out of doors; as also private animosity, the bane of the general good. Is now going to give account to the King, his master, how he has spent his time among them: some have endeavoured to do him prejudice and wound his honour, but he will not seek revenge, but only his own justification; for his desire is that his good name may live among them. Speaks to the whole country while he seeks their testimonies of him: how some few have already witnessed for him the petition before the Council Board and other clamours may easily inform them; but what makes him leave them with the most contentedness is the knowledge of his own integrity and just dealings. Confesses they have done things for his Majesty's sake and service, to the extent of all modest expectation, who will acknowledge their obliging kindness to Sir Tobias Bridge's regiment. The laws of England are too abstruse, and those of this country too uncertain, for his understanding, and this sad consideration forces him earnestly to conjure them, for their own honour and safety and the good of posterity, to lose no time to establish themselves and their interests by such secure, certain, and intelligible laws as may remove their distractions for ever. If they will present all the violations of the laws, he will punish them, and herein he doubts not their concurrence according to their duties. 2½ pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIII., No. 65.*]

Oct. 1.
St. German.

1858. Louis XIV. to M. De la Barre, Lieut.-General in the islands of America. The King commanded him in his Maj. despatch of 1½th July last to govern himself concerning the restitution to the English of that part of St. Christopher's of which they were in possession on 1st January 1665 as he should hear from the Sieur de Colbert, Ambassador in England, to whom his Majesty gave orders to treat, by exchange or otherwise, for that part of said island with the Commissioners of the English King. But the Sieur Colbert having sent word that said King cannot hearken in anywise to said exchange,

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but demands without delay restitution, according to the Treaty of Breda, his Majesty's intention is that effective restitution be made without difficulty or delay on any pretext whatsoever, on pain of rebellion, which his Majesty will severely chastise; provided that the English who have sold plantations or goods to the French shall not have the same repaid until they have restored the value received. *Annexed,*

1858. I. The King to M. De Bas, Lieut.-General in America. Writes this day to Sieur De la Barre concerning St. Christopher's, and if he shall be in possession of the employment of said De la Barre when this letter arrives, his Majesty desires he will execute all contained therein as punctually as if addressed to himself. 1668, Oct. $\frac{21}{31}$.

1858. II. The King to the Chevalier de St. Laurent, Governor of St. Christopher's. To the same effect as the above letter to De la Barre. 1668, Oct. $\frac{21}{31}$. *Together 2 pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIII., No. 66.*]

Oct. $\frac{21}{31}$. 1859. Another copy of preceding letter and copies of inclosures. *Together 3 papers.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIII., Nos. 67-69.*]

Oct. 23.
Barbadoes.

1860. Presentment and requests of the Grand Jury (impanelled for this sessions of oyer and terminer and general gaol delivery, held the 20th Oct. 1668) to Gov. Lord Willoughby. They present the churchwardens and other public officers for their great neglect touching the strict observance of the Lord's day. They request his Excellency to give encouragement to the speedy erection of an inland town for security of the magazine, and free schools there, to prevent youth seeking education in foreign parts; to take care that none officiate as ministers but those in holy orders of the Church of England; that the Indian bridge be rebuilt; that the late Acts for the regular building of St. Michael's be duly observed; that care be taken to erect the manufactory of cotton and other manufactories; to pass an Act regulating the exorbitant fees of public offices; to erect a magazine in or about St. Michael's; to repair the fortifications and erect others where needful; and that none of the Jewish nation be suffered to retail any goods, "it being a privilege they are nowhere allowed," and "extremely prejudicial to the poor of our own nation, who might be comfortably supported thereby." They present the hearty thanks of the island to his Excellency for his love, care, and good government, by which they have been preserved, "not only to the satisfaction but admiration of all his Majesty's loving subjects of this island." Assure him that it is not without great sorrow that they have understood his intention to return to England; and request him to silence in himself "those resentments which the prejudice of particular persons may have created," and by his Majesty's consent return to re-assume that authority which they hope his Majesty will enlarge to him. Further, they request him to mediate with his Majesty for a right understanding of their loyalty, and for such advantages of trade and privileges as may tend to their encouragement and comfort; and to return hearty thanks to his Majesty for

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supplying them in their late sufferings with ships, arms, and ammunition, and for the bounteous provisions they understand he has further made for them. *Signed by* Henry Walrond, Oct. 23, 1668. *Indorsed by Lord Willoughby, but struck through*, "The presentment of the Grand Jury to send to my wife, Oct. 24, 1668." 2½ pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIII, No. 70.*]

1668 ?
Oct. 27.
St. Jago de la
Vega.

1861. Minutes of the Council of Jamaica. Ordered that Wm. Warran ride the wooden horse in the Parade Place of St. Jago de la Vega for one hour, with three muskets at each heel and a paper on his back with his crime written upon it, for slighting an order of his Majesty's Council and giving his superior officer base language at the head of the troop. Petition of Edmund Duck, James Kendall, George Elkin, Augustine Evans, and Geo. Hambury on behalf of themselves and many inhabitants of this island to the Governor and Council that an expedient be found to prevent the mischiefs to their plantations by the drowning of their lands through the negligence of persons felling wood and trees and wilfully casting them into the river Cobre; with Answer recommending it to the petitioners as the only way to prevent further damages to join their strength together and open the mouth of the channel, and to this purpose to rate every man that lives on said river proportionable to bear the charge; and in case obstinate persons refuse to give reasonable assistance the Governor and Council, on application, will give fitting power therein. *N.B.—These minutes are dated 27 Oct. 1669, but "the last Tuesday in October next" to which the Council was adjourned on 28 Junely (sic) 1668 was the 27 Oct. 1668, and not 1669. See ante, No. 1810, 3 pp. [Col. Entry Bk., No. XXXIV., pp. 183–186.]*

1668.
Oct. 29.
Flushing.

1862. Serjeant-Major James Banister to Lieut.-Gen. Henry Willoughby. Understanding of his safe arrival in Ireland, this is to acquaint him with what was written to Lord Willoughby, his father, in a short narrative of what happened in Surinam during his Government [*see ante, No. 1814*]. According to instructions he demanded liberty for himself and all his Majesty's subjects that were desirous to remove with their moveable estates; "which did so disrelish" the Dutch Governor and Council that they sent Banister prisoner to Zealand, away from his wife, children, and a considerable estate. Arrived the 5th inst., and has been twice before the Lords of this Province, who took little notice of what he was charged with, but often questioned him as to his Honour and his Excellency's actions, to which he replied he was not to answer for any but his own. Is ready to vindicate his Honour both here and at home, and desires to hear from him by the first opportunity. *Indorsed by Williamson.* 1½ pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIII, No. 71.*]

Oct. 31.
Jamaica

1863. Extract of a letter from Gov. Sir Thos. Modyford. We have lately taken Porto Bello and its three castles, which we ransomed at 100,000 pieces. Have about 10 sail on the coast of Caracas with 800 men. The Oxford frigate is to face Cartagena, and will sail about five days hence. Capt. Dempster with a few ships and 300 men are before the Havannah and in the Bay of Cam-

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peachy. Have advice that the Indians on the main are risen against the Spaniard, have worsted them in three encounters, and taken Momposse, whither he has sent to them to offer assistance. At home cattle are much increased, and planting goes on apace. *Addressed*, "For Mr. Williamson, these." $\frac{1}{2}$ p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIII., No. 72.*]

Oct. 31.
Jamaica.

1864. Gov. Sir. Thos. Modyford to Joseph Williamson. Has the honour of his of the 20th July; "it hath been very pleasing to me to find the poor services were done you by my order have given you contentment." Hopes the balance of that account is safely arrived, though they have a flying report that Steward, in whom it was laden, was taken by the Spaniard. *See ante, No. 1843.* $\frac{1}{2}$ p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIII., No. 73.*]

Nov. 6.
Jamaica.

1865. Sir Jas. Modyford to Williamson. Has received his of 20th July; his collection of news is very acceptable in these parts. Supposes he will have received full returns ere this, and hopes he will receive such satisfaction as may encourage his being further concerned with our island. Thanks him for his kindness to his nephew Modyford. *Indorsed, Rec. Feb. 12.* $\frac{1}{2}$ p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIII., No. 74.*]

Nov. 6.
Jamaica.

1866. Duplicate of preceding. *Indorsed, Rec. 1 April.* $\frac{1}{2}$ p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIII., No. 75.*]

Nov. 9.
Port Royal,
Jamaica.

1867. Richard Browne to Williamson. Arrived in Jamaica the 14th Oct. with the Oxford frigate. Nothing of news since, only Capt. Costing, a small privateer of this place, with two or three guns, four days since brought in a Spanish vessel of 200 tons, eight guns, and 12 "peturdurs," the cargo, as they report, worth 40,000*l.* or 50,000*l.* She came in a fleet of 14 sail, and this Spaniard bore up and said he would hoist Costing in, but he was much deceived. About the middle of August last the fleet of privateers returned from taking Porto Bello: hears it thus, that six captains with 500 men took the town and three castles and kept them 30 days, and re-delivered them for 100,000 pieces of eight, besides what they plundered the town of, which was very rich. They are all gone out again, on what design he cannot tell, but one Capt. Morgan is their admiral. The Oxford is victualling for six months to cruise by herself as a private ship of war on the Spanish coasts: what her further design is he cannot say, but if he likes it not this bout he shall by the first return. Has delivered Lord Arlington's "letter of recommendation" to Sir Thos. Modyford, who has promised to do anything that offers. *Indorsed, Rec. Feb. 10, 1668-9.* 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIII., No. 76.*]

Nov. 9.
Boston.

1868. [M. De Morillon Du Bourg] to the Western Company of France. According to his commission from the King and the orders of the King of England he has attended M. de Belle Isle all along the coast of Acadie to see the places marked in his instructions, but as he could not establish himself there without conferring with Sir Thos. Temple, he has come to Boston to do so. Sir Thos. has received

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the King of England's letter and the Articles of the Treaty very well, but he makes a great difference between Acadie and Nova Scotia, which he says belongs to him, and which he makes to lie from Mirliguesche to Pentagoet, and Acadie from Mirliguesche along Cape Breton to the river of Quebec, so that Pentagoet, St. Jean, Port Royal, Cap de Sable, and La Heve, specified in his orders, are not in Acadie, but in Nova Scotia; besides, he says that M. de Belle Isle ought not to remain in Port Royal, and complains of some violence done by him to some of his people. And, turning to the Treaty, he maintains that the French ought to have first surrendered St. Christopher's, Antigua, and Montserrat, which is far from being done, for there is certain news that the English Governor-General having been twice to M. De la Barre to tell him what ought to be done by the Treaty, he replied he would put to the sword all who should come to re-establish themselves, without regard to age or sex; on which Sir Thos. wishes to be enlightened before concluding anything with him. This is very vexatious, for the season is very advanced, the country rough, and he has no place of security, but he will not give in at the first obstacles. *Indorsed, Copie de la lettre écrite a Messrs. De la Compagnie d'Occident par le Sieur De Morillon Du Bourg, Commissaire Deputé par le Roi de France pour l'exécution du Traité de Breda en l'Acadie. French, 3 pp. [Col. Papers, Vol. XXIII., No. 77.]*

Nov. 11.
Whitehall.

1869. Lords of the Privy Council to Gov. Sir Wm. Berkeley. To examine the business of the petition of Daniel Farvacks, of London, merchant, claiming a debt of upwards of 700*l.* from Edmund Scarborough for goods furnished to him for his plantation. 1 *p.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIII., No. 78.*]

Nov. 12.
Essex House.

1870. Order of the Council of Trade. That Sec. Lord Arlington be desired to represent to his Majesty as the advice of this Council,—that whereas both by the Treaty of Breda and the private Articles granted to the inhabitants of Surinam the ^{24 Febr'y.} 1667, by _{6 March.} the Dutch commander Abraham Crynsens, and afterwards confirmed by him when he took possession of the place, the English have liberty to depart thence at any time with their goods, servants, &c.; and that said privilege is denied them, and the late Governor Serj.-Major Banister has been sent to Zealand prisoner for having demanded the benefit of said Treaty and private Articles. His Majesty may take order for the effectual execution of said Treaty and Articles and for redress of the injuries done. *Signed by P. Du Moulin, Sec. Also, Mem. of the articles above mentioned. Together 2 papers. 1½ pp. [Col. Papers, Vol. XXIII., Nos. 79, 80.]*

Nov. 16 ?
Barbadoes.

1871. John Reid to (Sec. Lord Arlington). Refers to his last of 13th July by Mr. Walker. This goes by his Excellency, who he questions not will acquit himself with honour of the aspersions of his enemies, having been very active in his Majesty's service, and very impartial in distribution of justice. "But, my Lord, we here are generally fiery spirited, and a mean planter thinks himself better than a good gentleman fellow in England, by which your

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Honour may conjecture, it is not easy to please all, and I shall only make bold to tell your Lordship in his favour, *A adaxio Castellano, no hagaris y no temeis*, which will be verified in him." Lord Willoughby carries account of the prize Golden Lyon; makes bold to mind the Lords Commissioners for prizes of the salary promised him, and intreats his Honour to forward it. *Indorsed*, 16 Nov. 1668. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIII., No. 81.*]

Nov. 17. **1872.** Minutes of the Council of Barbadoes. Whereas his Excellency intends a voyage to the Leeward Isles and thence to England, and has occasion to take off his Majesty's Great Seal with him; ordered that the seal in the hands of George Thornburgh, Chief Clerk of the Chancery, shall be used for all subpoenas, commissions, and writts whatsoever issuing from this Court till the Broad Seal be returned. 1 p. [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XI, p. 178.*]

Nov. 18.
Whitehall.

1873. Order of the King in Council. Present the King, Duke of York, Prince Rupert, Archbishop of Canterbury, and 24 others. On petition of the owners of the Pearl of Bristol, praying for speedy payment of 1,475*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.*, for the service of said ship at Nevis and St. Christopher's, and the report of the Lords of the Treasury of 10 June last on same. That the expense, damage, and freight of said ship should be paid, but besides the want of money in his Majesty Exchequer here, they conceive it should be paid out of his Majesty's revenue in the Caribbee Islands; and the rather that the demands of petitioners may be more fully examined there, and a better conclusion made than can be at so great a distance, it is thought fit, that order be sent to the Governor of Barbadoes to settle the accounts with the Council there as low as he can, and cause order of payment to be entered in a register for debts of this kind, to which any creditors may freely have recourse, and that a register be also kept, to which creditors may also have access, of all his Majesty's revenues, a proportion to be set apart for supporting the charge of the Governor and the remainder for the creditors, according to the order of the register. This their Lordships hope may tend to the satisfaction of the creditors and make it their interest to discover all frauds which are by some said to be practised. Ordered that Sec. Lord Arlington cause a letter and instructions according to the above-mentioned report to be sent to Lord Willoughby and Council, to cause the same to be duly executed. 2½ pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIII., No. 82.*]

[Nov.]

1874. Report of the Council of Trade to the King. They have received great complaints from the merchants and others trading to his Majesty's Plantations, and more especially that of New York, where they are altogether discouraged and withdrawing their estates. Which complaints are grounded on an Order of Council of 23rd October 1667, whereby three or more ships are authorised to trade from Holland to New York for seven years; which will carry as much linen, shoes, stockings, clothes, and other commodities as will not only supply New York, but Virginia, Barbadoes, and New England in a great measure, which if suffered, not only

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a great part of his Majesty's customs but the principal part of the Plantation trade will be lost. Which order is said to be grounded on the 6th and 7th articles for the rendition of New York, but the Council do not find that his Majesty has any longer obligation by said articles to grant freedom of trade to the Dutch or any others beyond the first six months after said rendition, nor does the petition of Peter Stuyvesant so much as desire it, but it appears rather a mistake in drawing up said order, which only praying trade for his Majesty's subjects of New York, gains an order for the Dutch nation with three ships for seven years. Humbly advise therefore that for the encouragement of English trade and manufactures, His Majesty forthwith revoke said order of 23 Oct. 1667, and all passes thereupon granted, and if passes have been granted for any ships already prepared in Holland for that trade, yet if not dispatched before the 10th inst., such passes shall not be of force after that day, and that if any presume to trade with his Majesty's Plantations that they be dealt with as by the Acts for Navigation and encouragement of trade is enacted and declared. *Signed by Lords Ashley and Carlisle and 15 others. 3 pp. Printed in New York Documents, III., 175, 176, where two lines have been omitted from the original in the last paragraph but one. [Col. Papers, Vol. XXIII., No. 83.]*

Nov. 18.
Whitehall.

1875. Order of the King in Council annulling a previous Order of the King in Council of 23rd Oct. 1667. Whereas the Council of Trade have represented that the merchants are withdrawing their estates from New York by reason of an indulgence granted to the Dutch by an Order in Council of 23rd Oct. 1667, to trade thither with three ships for seven years; and allege that it will prevent the exportation of the manufactures of England; and that his Majesty is not bound thereto by the Articles for the surrender of New York; and do therefore desire that said Order and the passes thereupon granted may be revoked. His Majesty approves the same, and hereby orders that said Order in Council of 23rd Oct. 1667 and all passes granted by virtue thereof to any Dutch ships to trade from Holland to New York be annulled; yet, lest his Majesty's subjects there be in want of necessities, and reflecting with clemency on those who may have been put to charge in making ready their ships, it is ordered that one of those now preparing in Holland for New York shall have leave to make one voyage thither this year; but no other foreign ship whatsoever henceforth, otherwise than according to said articles of surrender. The Governor of New York and all others to cause the same to be duly observed. Immediate notice is to be given to Sir Wm. Temple, his Majesty's Ambassador in Holland. *1½ pp. Printed in New York Documents, III., 177, 178. [Col. Papers, Vol. XXIII., No. 84.]*

Nov. 23.
Whitehall.

1876. Secretary Lord Arlington to Gov. Sir Wm. Berkeley. Recommending to his just favour and protection Daniel Farvackes, who has long had a considerable debt owing to him by one Scarborough, an inhabitant of the colony. Refers him to the letter from

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the Lords of the Council of 11th inst. [*see ante*, No. 1869], and particularly recommends him to procure full and speedy satisfaction, as is fit, and vindicate the justice of his Government, which would be much reflected on should this debtor's insolence and oppression pass without a severe correction. 1 p. [*Col. Papers*, Vol. XXXIII., No. 85.]

Nov. 24.
Boston.

1877. Sir Thos. Temple to the Lords of the Council. Received his Majesty's letter of the 31st Dec. 1667, for the delivering up of Acadia the 20th Oct. 1668, by M. De Morillon du Bourg, deputed by the King of France to receive it, to whom Temple returned the answer inclosed. The 10th inst. he received his Majesty's letter of 1st August commanding him not to deliver it up till further orders, which he showed to Du Bourg. The ports and places named in his first order were a part of New Plymouth, the surrender of which may be of dangerous consequence to his Majesty's service, the Caribbee Islands having most of their provisions from these parts, and the more so as Mons. informs him the Most Christian King intended to plant a colony at Pentagoet, and make a passage by land to Quebec, his greatest town in Canada, being but three days' journey. "Acadia is but a small part of Nova Scotia, being the first national patent regularly bounded in all America, limited on the north by the great river of Canada, and on the west with New England, containing the two large Provinces of Alexandria and Caledonia, established and confirmed by divers Acts of Parliament in Scotland and annexed to the Crown, the records whereof are kept in the castle of Edinburgh to this day:" a country abounding in good harbours, rivers, land, mines, and timber, and the seas abounding with cod-fish. The only revenue at present, it being unpeopled, is from furs and elk skins to the value of 900*l.* per annum, whereof Mr. Elliott receives 600*l.* Had begun to set up a fishing trade three years since, as their Lordships may see by the few prints inclosed; but the war dashed it wholly, and the French, his neighbours, made divers attempts upon the country under his command, which he preserved at his own charge, and by his credit with some merchants, to whom he stands indebted for the same 5,000*l.* Beseeches their Lordships to consider his sad condition, in case his Majesty delivers up this country, being in his old age reduced to the lowest poverty and much in debt, unless his Majesty orders full satisfaction for the great disbursements of himself and friends for their lands, a breviate whereof he has also inclosed. *Incloses,*

Answer of Sir Thos. Temple to M. Du Bourg's demand of Nova Scotia for the French King. That several places mentioned in the King of Great Britain's order are in Nova Scotia, and not in Acadia; that he has not yet received from his Majesty copies of the articles of Breda; and that he finds that the delivery of St. Christopher's ought to precede that of Acadia, which is not yet done. Upon these reasons and other considerations, and having just cause to suspect that hostilities and depredations have been committed contrary to the Treaty of Breda, Temple holds it his duty to respite the delivery of

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said country till his Majesty's pleasure be further known. With certificate in French, signed by De Morillon Du Bourg, that this is copy of the answer given to him by Sir Thos. Temple. Dated Boston, $\frac{6}{16}$ Nov. 1668. *Also,*

Breviate of the purchase made by Sir Thomas Temple from M. De Latour for his Majesty of all his lands in Acadia and Nova Scotia, from Marliquesh on the east, to La Have, Port De Latour, Port Royal, Mines Seganecto, St. John's, St. Croix, and Pentagoet, bordering on New England on the west, &c., amounting to 16,260*l.*, including 5,460*l.* for seven years' rent to Mr. Elliot, 700*l.* owing by the French at Port Royal, and 2,600*l.* owing by the Indians. Of which there is still due to several noblemen, gentlemen, and merchants to the value of 7,000*l.* *Together* 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIII., Nos. 86, 86 I., II.*]

Nov. [25.]
Whitehall.

1878. The King to Sir Wm. Berkeley, Governor of Virginia.

Trusty and welbeloved. Wee greet you well. Wee have received with much content the dutifull respects of that Our Colony in the present lately made Us by you and the Councell there of the first product of the new manufacture of silke, which as a marke of our princely acceptation of your duties and of the particular encouragement Wee resolve to give to your industry in the prosecution and improvement of that or any other usefull manufacture, Wee have commanded to be wrought up for the use of our owne person. And hereof Wee have thought good to give you this knowledge from our owne Royall hand, and to assure you of our more especial care and protection in all occasions that may concerne [the good of] that our ancient Colony and Plantation, whose laudable industry, raised in good part and improved by the sobriety of the Government, Wee esteeme much, and are desirous by this and any other seasonable expression of our favour as farre as in Us lyes to encourage. And soe Wee bid you farewell. Given at Our Court at Whitehall, the [25th] day of November, in the 20th year of Our Reigne, 1668.

By his Majestie's command.

[ARLINGTON.]

[*Addressed*] To Our trusty and welbeloved Sir William Berkeley, Knt., Our Governour of Our Colony of Virginia, to be communicated to the Councell of that Our Colony.

See ante, No. 1806. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIII., No. 87. There is a copy of this letter dated 25th Nov. in Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol. XXXI., p. 14.*]

Nov. †

1879. Draft of the preceding letter, with corrections in William-son's hand. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIII., No. 88.*]

[Nov. 27.]

1880. Petition of Col. Jas. Russell, the Governor, the Council, and the Assembly of Nevis, to the King. Relate how the ships of war under Capt. John Berry and Sir John. Harman preserved them from the cruel French and bloody Indian cannibals, whilst on all their neighbouring fellow subjects were such outrages committed "as cannot easily be rased out of the memory;" during which time the only refuge for 5,000 distressed men, women, and children was their poor island, which had been long besieged, so that no provisions

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came to their relief; and at last their chiefest food was the herbs of the field boiled with salt only, insomuch that had it not been for the officers and soldiers, the commonalty would have rather yielded to the sword than to famine. During which juncture of time Mons. De la Barre sent them tidings of peace, whereupon they sent a boat to his Excellency at Barbadoes, whose answer was that he knew it not, and they must give no credence thereto; but the French knowing their wants allowed one of their own ships and two Hamburgers to supply the island with provisions for payment, which at a council, Major-General Sir Tobias Bridge present, was agreed to. Are informed that some have endeavoured to bring them under his Majesty's displeasure as breakers of the Act of Navigation. Petitioners must implore his Majesty's pardon, since they are able to prove by a cloud of testimonies that his Majesty's service and their own groaning necessities compelled them rather to fly to his Majesty's pardon than to perish and become murderers. Pray his Majesty to afford petitioners a fair hearing, if it shall not seem meet to dismiss the complaint of their opposites. *Signed by* Governor Jas. Russell, R. M. Russell, Mich. Smith, Wm. Howard, Ant. Peterson, John Cade, Robt. Overton, John Hughes, Wm. Freman, Roger Earle, Barth. Harvy, John Smith, Walter Symonds, Ph. Payne, Fra. Morton, Dan. Lanhather, and Rich. Waad. *Indorsed*, Received Nov. 27, 1668. Read in Council Dec. 4. 2 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIII., No. 89.*]

[Nov. 27.] **1881.** Duplicate of the preceding. *Indorsed*, Read in Council and granted, Dec. 11, 1668. 2 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIII., No. 90.*]

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1882. Memorial of M. De Ruigny to Sec. Lord Arlington. His most Christian Majesty has sent in triplicate all the despatches which the Treaty required him to furnish to the King of Great Britain, for restitution of so much of St. Christopher's as he was in possession of in January 1665-6, as well as the isles of Montserrat and Antigua. The eighth article of the Treaty of Breda provides that if any of the English have sold their goods in St. Christopher's they shall not re-enter into possession without restoring the price received; upon which his most Christian Majesty is informed that the greater part of said goods sold by the English, that is, the houses and lands, were in a very wretched condition, having been burnt or greatly damaged during the war; that the French who bought them, not believing they should have to restore them, have rebuilt houses and sugar mills and planted the lands, on which some have spent ten times the price of the first purchase. The directors of the West India Company have represented to his most Christian Majesty that instead of giving orders for restitution, Commissioners should be named on both sides for settling said sales and ameliorations, inasmuch as the English being fully repossessed thereof, might refuse to reimburse the French, treat them badly, and oblige them to abandon their habitations. Nevertheless his most Christian Majesty would not alter anything which was stipulated in the Treaty, but has despatched orders pure and simple for the restitution of that part of the island which belonged to the English. But he relies upon the

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equity and affection of the King of England to take care, his Governor and officers first being established, that as regards the ameliorations of goods, Commissioners be appointed on both sides to liquidate them according to justice. News has come that the English have driven out of Cinamari, near Maroni [Marowyn], some French which said Company had there established. The King of England will please to command that orders be despatched to re-establish things as they were, according to article nine of the Treaty. *Indorsed*, *Memoire de Mons. De Ruigny pour M. le Count d'Arlington touchant la restitution de St. Christoffle. French, 4 pp. [Col. Papers, Vol. XXIII., No. 91.]*

Dec. 1.

1883. Report of Dr. [Leoline] Jenkins to the Lords Committee for Plantations. The affair of St. Christopher's seems to resolve itself into these following inquiries: First, whether the French instrument of cession and the most Christian King's despatches and orders for the restoring of his Majesty's part of that island be valid and sufficient without clog or defect? 2nd. "Whether the word *bona* comprehends lands and slaves as well as stock and those moveables which we call a personal estate?" 3rd. "Whether the French are bound to repair his Majesty's three forts that they have demolished since the publishing of the Peace? and, fourthly, "Concerning the improvements and the costs which the French are said to have been at upon the plantations. Cannot say but that the instrument of cession is full enough [*see ante*, No. 1606] and agreeable to the legal best forms current in France and Italy. Arguments in reference to the French despatches for restitution of 28 Aug. 1667 and 17 July and 31 Oct. 1668 [*see Nos.* 1560, 1858], "So that upon the whole matter the true and honest meaning of the Treaty being that the most Christian King on his part do forthwith order his subjects to quit all the Plantations they are possessed of, and to leave the English part entirely to the English, and that his Majesty, on the other side, do not suffer the English to lay claim to their own cattle, slaves, or other goods, unless they first lay down the money or value for which they formerly sold them, but that the French be at liberty to carry them away or otherwise dispose of them as their own; the demands of disbursements for meliorations and for prisoners on their side, and the demands of reparations for waste, spoil, and utter demolition on our side must, as I humbly conceive, be left to Commissioners to be adjusted upon the place." *Indorsed*, Read in Council Dec. 2nd, 1668. 5 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIII., No. 92.]*

Dec. 4.

1884. Report of the Council of Trade to the King. Having taken into serious consideration, according to his Majesty's instructions, the matters relating to his Majesty's Plantations, which will require a considerable time fully to examine, yet as they have been fully informed by several Merchants and by the Farmers of his Majesty's Customs that several Governors of said Plantations have been wanting in their duty in the following particulars, viz., 1. That they have not taken the oaths enjoined by law. 2. That ships have been permitted to trade there not qualified according to law. 3. That there has been omission in taking bond and security and returning

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those bonds, as directed by several Acts of Parliament: The Council of Trade propose:—1. That said Farmers may maintain a person in each plantation to administer the oath to the several Governors; that no vessels be admitted to trade there till said officer has the perusal of the passes and certificates, and certify that they may trade there; and that no bond or security be admitted without the allowance of said officer. 2. That letters be written to all said Governors to take said oaths before said officer, and also to give them countenance and assistance. 3. That directions be given to the Commanders of his Majesty's ships and to any merchant ships to arrest any ship trading to his Majesty's Plantations contrary to the laws. Signed by Lords Arlington, Ashley, Carlisle, Craven, and Ormonde, Sirs Jo. Berkeley, J. Trevor, T. Clifford, W. Coventrye, Tho. Grey, T. Osborne, Tho. Littleton, G. Downing, John Beech, T. Titus, Will. Thomson, Henry Blount, Benjamin Albyn, Tho. Papillon, John Paige, Will. Love, John Child, John Shorter, B. Worsley, and John Buckworth. *Indorsed*, "Received Dec. 4, 1668, read in Council 16 Dec. 1668." 2 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIII., No. 93.*]

Dec. 11.

1885. Petition of Olive Stuyvesant Van Cortlant, Gerritt Slicktonhorst, Jacques Cousseau, Mathew Sternbergen, Nicholas de Meyer, Leysbert Blankerts, Stoffell Jansen, John Jansen, Koster Van Aken, Jacob Schermerhorn, John Van Balen, Herman Vedder, John Martens, Adrian Van Ilpendon, Jeronymus Ebbing, Margarita Phillips, and Jamietide Witt, his Majesty's sworn subjects of the Dutch nation, inhabitants of New York, in behalf of themselves and many more of his Majesty's subjects in New York, to the King. In confidence of the continuation of his Majesty's grant of 23rd Oct. 1667, petitioners transported themselves into Holland last summer to settle their accounts and propagate the trade of these his Majesty's dominions, and have freighted a ship called the King Charles, which is ready to sail, but having, to their unspeakable grief and damage, received a copy of the Order in Council of 18th Nov. 1668, recalling said permission and restraining the number to one ship this year, they humbly represent that one of the three permitted ships was gone to sea before said signification arrived at Amsterdam, and that the King Charles with all her lading has lain in the Texel many days, being stopped in obedience to his Majesty's commands. Pray his Majesty to take their ruinous condition into consideration, and to permit said ship and cargo to enjoy the privilege formerly granted for this year. *Indorsed*, "Read in Council 11th Dec. 1668. Ordered." *By an Order in Council of 11 Dec. 1668 the King Charles was authorised to make one voyage and no more to New York this year only. Council Register, Car. II., VIII., 140. Printed in New York Documents, III., 178, 179. 1 p. [Col. Papers, Vol. XXIII., No. 94.]*

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1886. "Answer to the French Ambassador's memorial," [see *ante*, No. 1840]. His Majesty having considered the orders of his most Christian Majesty of the $\frac{3}{4}$ Oct. for the restitution of the English part of St. Christopher's, and of the memorial accompanying it, and also of the subsequent explanatory order of the $\frac{1}{11}$ December, has commanded this answer to be returned, not doubting but that his

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most Christian Majesty will command that they be punctually obeyed, and that he will consent to the nomination of Commissioners as his Majesty will likewise on his part, with full powers to adjust the following points for the taking away all difficulties and ambiguities: 1. The orders of 31 Oct. 1668 of his most Christian Majesty and the explanatory orders of Dec. 11 are received, provided his most Christian Majesty appoint Commissioners to meet such others as shall be nominated by his Majesty to advise all other particulars relating to the effectual putting those English in possession of their estates and goods in the English part of St. Christopher's, who shall repay the price they have formerly received from the French in consideration of them. And if any English shall not in a year and a day repay the sum or sums of money they have received as abovesaid, no further demands shall be made upon the French of what they are, after that time expired, left possessed of. 2. That to these Commissioners shall be likewise referred to adjust the point of profitable and useful ameliorations. 3. As to the point of prisoners; if any English prisoner have contracted debts for better accommodation, and better medicaments than was ordinarily allowed to all that were in that condition, his Majesty allows such his subjects must pay those debts, and refers it to the said Commissioners to oblige them thereunto, according to the usual course of law in such cases. That as long as any of the French shall remain subjects to his Majesty, they shall be used and treated with the same equal justice and favour as the English his own subjects, they conforming and behaving themselves accordingly, and taking the same oaths of obedience to his Majesty as the English did to his most Christian Majesty upon the taking the aforesaid part of the island. *Draft with corrections in the handwriting of Sec. Lord Arlington, which has again been corrected and added to by Under Sec. Williamson, who has endorsed it as above. See the Order in Council on the French Ambassador's memorial, ante, No. 1844. 4 pp. [Correspond., France].*

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1887. French translation of the preceding with memorandum by Williamson "not thus given—Nov. 1668 (as I take it, J. W.)" [*see next abstract*]. 2 pp. [*Correspond., France.*]

Dec. 13.

1888. "Answer to the French Ambassador's memorial," which was substituted for the preceding Answer, but with memorandum, "somewhat altered from this, J. W." The King declares that he accepts the French King's orders for restitution, hoping his most Christian Majesty will command that said orders be without any further delay obeyed, after which his Majesty believes it will be of mutual satisfaction that there be Commissioners nominated on each side with full power to adjust difficulties and ambiguities. 1. The King understands that all his subjects who have not sold their estates and goods in the English part of St. Christopher's, shall be put into present possession thereof, as likewise after repayment made, all who shall repay the price they have formerly received from the French in consideration of any sale of their estates and goods, such repayment to be made within a year and a day, after which no further

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demands to be made upon the French. 2. The King finds nothing in the Treaty that warrants the demand of meliorations, so thinks it reasonable to leave it to the parties concerned to agree thereon with the help of the Commissioners to be nominated. 3. As to the point of prisoners, the answer is the same as the preceding answer, and so it is in reference to those French who shall remain his Majesty's subjects, [to which has been added] as all must be who remain in the English part of the island, as long as they are not reimbursed by the English as abovesaid. *Two copies in English and French with corrections by Sec. Lord Arlington, indorsed by Williamson, 1668 Dec. 13. Together 6¼ pp. [Correspond., France.]*

Dec. ?

1889. Draft of part of the preceding by Sec. Lord Arlington, *indorsed by Williamson, "but not thus given in."* 1½ pp. [*Correspond., France.*]

Dec. 15.
Nevis.

1890. Col. John Collins to (Sec. Lord Arlington). Gave his Lordship a narrative in March last of his proceedings. Has addressed himself several times to Lord Willoughby for liberty to settle Barbuda, his men mutinied after Collins had beaten off the enemy for want of relief, which the Lieut.-Genl. might very well have spared. Is resolved to wait on his Lordship by the next shipping. Desires Lord Willoughby may not proceed in ought here. Has made his appeal to his master; and as to the articles, shall and can prove them false. Is informed that Lord Willoughby has given Barbuda to those persons that exhibited the articles against Collins. Bayr [? Bayer] did perfidiously article with the French for surrender of Antigua and Barbuda, and afterwards lived among them. Fran. Sampson and Nath. Clarke are two great Anabaptists. On his arrival will give an exact relation of all designs in all these islands (except Barbadoes), Cayenne, and Surinam. *Incloses,*

1890. I. Petition of Col. Collins to Lord Willoughby. Whereas petitioner was granted a Patent dated 31st August 1665, for the settlement of Barbuda, with all forfeitures, benefits, customs, and his Excellency was pleased to deny petitioner liberty to dispose of the land to his great loss, so that the cattle and stock thereon became a spoil to all people; prays that he will not obstruct him any longer, but give him a special order to call to account all persons that have carried away stock and other things from said island.

1890. II. Report on the state of the case of the island Barbuda. That Barbuda was settled three years before Col. Collins arrived by 40 families under Capt. John Noye, by commission from Col. John Bunckley, Governor of Antigua, of 26th January 1661. Never any Indians or cannibals dwelt on said island. The colony flourished under Noye, producing indigo, cotton, and cattle. About a year before the war, Noye was dismissed by Col. Collins, who took the government by virtue of a Patent obtained from his Majesty on wrong suggestions that the island was never before inhabited but by Indians. That Collins brought no

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more than eight persons to said island, and so discouraged the inhabitants by killing their cattle, destroying their settlements, and imposing unconscionable taxes, that they deserted as fast as they could. That Collins having been assaulted by some few Indians, as soon as they left, quitted the island; and the remaining inhabitants, finding themselves deserted, totally drew off. *Signed by* Bastian Byar, Nath. Clarke, and Fran. Sampson. *Indorsed*, Articles exhibited against Col. Collins.

1890. III. Answer of Col. Jno. Collins to the above six articles.

At his coming there were but 10 persons that claimed any right in any plantations; but several families came afterwards. The island was one of the chief places of rendezvous for the Indians when they warred with Antigua, Montserrat, or Nevis. The colony thrived better after his coming than under Noye. Collins took not the government by virtue of his Majesty's Patent, but by commission from Francis Lord Willoughby of 18th June 1663. Never killed any but three beeves for the men in arms with him and some wild goats, and never imposed any tax; for plantations cleared and deserted he demanded a pound of indigo an acre, but never received an ounce. Received order from the Lieut.-Genl. 3rd September 1666 to seize the estate of Capt. Nicho. Taylor to his Majesty's use (which was done), and send him some cattle, and by that boat he begged for three files of men, for he daily expected an enemy. On the 17th a number of Indians landed, and repulsed from his house penetrated into the country, killing and taking prisoners; on the 19th they came again and attacked the "flancker" where he was with five men, and killed one and hurt two of his men, and next morning being beaten off again they took to their perriagos; Collins' men then came in from the woods, and when Capt. Howard came with a sloop for more cattle, they mutinied, and he was the last man that came off the island. *Together 6 pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XVIII., Nos. 95, 95 I., II., III.*]

Dec. 15. 1891. Minutes of the Council of Barbadoes. Warrant from Deputy Governor Codrington to Anthony Anthony to deliver to Capt. Tobias Frere the anchors, sails, cables lately come from England in the ships Eagle and Two Pilgrims for the use of his Majesty's ships, according to order of the Commissioners of the Navy. 1 p. [*Col. Entry Book, No. XI., p. 179.*]

Dec. 17. 1892. Rich. Browne to Williamson. Sent a letter of news by Port Morant, Jamaica. Capt. Burt six weeks ago, since which the whole fleet of privateers have gone cruising, but nothing is yet done by them. The Oxford of 34 guns is new victualled for four months with 160 men, and Capt. Collier put in command in the place of Capt. Hackit, who came out of England with her, but falling out with the master run him through the body, whereof he died, and then fled for it. By ships from Barbadoes is advised of a pirate which was freighted

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by the Governor of Tangiers for New England with certain servants, who for some offences were enjoined to serve four years in his Plantations; but in the latitude of 23 degrees they killed the master and surgeon, and put six others in the boat with some provisions, since which they have been upon the coast of Hispaniola and Cuba, and given chase to our privateers, and much damaged one of them. Has received orders from Sir Thos. Modyford, the Governor, to cruise upon the coast, and makes no question if they see her to reduce her to obedience. This island is in a very thriving condition and grows rich by privateering and the produce of the country, and the Governor has the character of a prudent and obliging person. Presents his service to Lord Arlington. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIII., No. 96.*]

Dec. 17.
Whitehall.

1693. Warrant to the Attorney or Solicitor-General. His Majesty being informed by the petition of Col. James Russell, Governor of Nevis, and the Council and Assembly there, that during the war with the French and Dutch they were brought to extreme necessity by reason of the long siege they had endured, being also overcharged with some thousands driven from other Plantations, his Majesty's regiment under Sir Tobias Bridge being there at same time; and while in that distress two foreign ships, the St. John Bapt. and Sun of Hamburgh, with passports from the Duke of York, offering to furnish them with provisions and other necessaries, to which ships, at a meeting of the Governor, Council, Assembly, and military officers, on the 21st November 1667, it was resolved that liberty of trade should be granted, with proviso that same should not be drawn into example for the future; for which proceeding being contrary to the Acts of Trade and Navigation, petitioners have besought his Majesty's pardon. It is his Majesty's pleasure that the Attorney-General prepare a bill to pass the Great Seal containing his Majesty's free pardon to all concerned in the premises, with remission of all penalties for the same. 2 pp. [*Dom. Entry Bk., Chas. II., Vol. XXV., pp. 79, 79 d.*]

[Dec. 18.]
Jamaica.

1694. Depositions of Robt. Delander, Thos. Clarke, Wm. Rosse, Rich. Moore, Sam. Sherdlaw, Garrett Garretson *alias* Rocky, Elias Row, Thos. Piper, and Wm. West, concerning the treatment of the English by the Spaniards. Sworn before Lt.-Col. Robert Byndlosse, on Oct. 2, 1664. Robt. Delander having lost all his masts on the East of Cuba, sent to request the Governor of the Havannah's leave to come in and repair his damages, which he yielded to. Within three hours after Delander entered the port the Governor sent a guard of soldiers to take account of what was on board, who were left in possession. After nine days two surveyors reported that the ship could not be made serviceable under 12,000 pieces of eight; but Delander could not pay this, and desired the Governor's favour to buy such things as he most needed, or to sell the ship and buy a smaller one. It was answered, that it was contrary to the Governor's commission to suffer any foreigner to deal for the value of sixpence in port, and the Governor sold the vessel and sent Delander and company to Seville as prisoners, where they were detained nine months, and

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had it not been for the charity of the English merchants, they had there paid their last debt. Delander was forced to employ a procuradore at Madrid to move for a trial before he could have his enlargement. 1666/7, Feb. 24. In March 1665, Thomas Clarke, Wm. Rosse, and Richard Moore were at Cartagena, and saw two Englishmen named Alford and Gubby, who were taken by a Spanish ship in an English built ketch bound from New England to Barbadoes; the rest of the seamen were put into their boat at sea, where it is believed they perished. The Spaniards sold the ketch and sent Alford and Gubby, with the rest, prisoners to Old Spain, where they worked like slaves. They also saw five Englishmen besides, prisoners in Cartagena, who were taken by the Spaniards two years ago while trading on their coast with them. Port Royal, 1665/6, Jan. 11. Sam Sherdlaw and Garrett Garretson *alias* Rocky, depose to having been chased by Spanish men-of-war, one of which was the Griffin, which formerly belonged to his Majesty, and was commanded by Capt. Swart. 1666, Sept. 22. Elias Row, commander of the Endeavour, deposed that in July 1664, one Alexander Seares sailed from Boston in a ketch with Nathaniel Alford, mate, and Abraham Gubby, a mariner, and no news was heard of her until he saw her in the harbour of Port Royal in possession of the Spaniards. Port Royal, 11th January 1665/6. Thomas Piper and William West depose that being at sea with Capt. Edward Beckford, near the South Keys of Cuba, they spied a ketch manned with Spaniards, which they hailed, but the Spaniards spread their bloody colours and fired a volley of small shot into them; whereupon Capt. Beckford took said ketch, brought her to Port Royal. That the ketch now riding in the harbour of Port Royal belonged to Alexander Seares, of New England, who sailed in her from New England 18 months since, since which time there hath been no news of ketch or company. *Indorsed*, Read in Council, 18 Dec. 1668. *See also three other depositions, ante*, Nos. 1264, I., II., III., *which were also read in Council*, 18 Dec. 1668. 4 pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIII., No. 97.*]

Dec. 23.
Whitehall.

1895. Order of the King in Council. On reading a letter to Sir William Temple, Ambassador to the States General, wherein information is given of two ships laden for Barbadoes, on account of Jews and others of Amsterdam, having passed the Texel, ordered that Sec. Lord Arlington write to Lord Willoughby or his deputy to seize said ships or any others that come to trade contrary to the Act of Navigation. *Annexed*,

Sir William Davidson to Sir William Temple. Two ships, one called the Matthew and Francis, fully laden for the Jews of Amsterdam, for Barbadoes. These Jews have a great trade thither, where they cheated him of a considerable sum in 1662 and 1663, for which his Majesty gave orders to Lord Willoughby to banish them, but nothing was done, and they carry on "a greater trade there nor very few in England does;" and another, the Sarah and Mary, also laden for Barbadoes, for English and Dutch at Amsterdam, are both parted from the Texel. Several ships have been going that way these many years, and still go

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with English and Irish passes. The Jews of this country spoil all the trade in the Plantations. In the late war the King gave him license for six ships for those islands, but he only made use of one, and finding he could do no good, returned them to Sec. Lord Arlington. Dordrecht, 1668, Dec. $\frac{1}{2}$. *Indorsed*, Rec. 20 Dec. 1668. Read in Council, 23 Dec. 1668. *Together 2 pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIII., Nos. 98, 99.*]

Dec. 23. **1896.** Affidavit of Robert Ensom, of Jamaica, planter, before the High Court of Admiralty of England. That his father Capt. Robert Ensom was commanded by Sir Thos. Modyford from Barbadoes to go to Hispaniola to acquaint the Spaniards of his coming as Governor, and of his Majesty's commands to treat all Spaniards with civility and call in all the privateers; that Modyford on his arrival sent out deponent's father to call them in, and one which refused was seized, and six of her company, after a legal trial, condemned and hanged. $\frac{3}{4}$ p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIII., No. 100.*]

Dec. 23. **1897.** Affidavit of Peter Power, merchant, of Jamaica, before the High Court of Admiralty of England. That Sir Thos. Madyford on his coming to Jamaica sent out shallops and a ketch to command in all the privateers; a vessel was sent to Cartagena to treat with them civilly; and those Spaniards that came to Jamaica were as kindly used as any of his Majesty's subjects. That Capt. Ensom was sent to reduce a privateer, and six of the company were condemned and hanged. That after the privateers were called in one of them brought in a Spanish ship laden with commodities of great value, and Sir Thos. Modyford ordered a vessel to Cuba to acquaint the Spaniards, whereupon 10 or 12 came from Cuba, to whom the vessel and all her cargo was presently delivered; also another, laden with tobacco. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIII., No. 101.*]

Dec. 25. **1898.** Sir Thos. Temple to Sec. Lord Arlington. Received his Majesty's letter of Aug. 1 by the ketch Portsmouth, 10th Nov., and returned answer to the Lords of the Council by Capt. John Fairweather 24th Nov. Sends duplicate with an old map of Nova Scotia. Intended to have come to England in this ship, but has not yet heard any news from Port Royal, whither he has sent his Majesty's ketch and two vessels of his own with men, ammunition, and provisions, to reduce the place and put things in the same posture they were in before the French King's Deputy came. He acted very subtly, coming all along the coast of Acadia and Nova Scotia, leaving a Governor at Port Royal, and here threatening Temple (behind his back) with the loss of his head if he refused to deliver up all the country; but not prevailing, he is gone for St. Christopher's, and entreated Temple to convey the enclosed letter to the French Ambassador in England, so sends it to his Lordship [*who doubtless sent it forward*]. He was a man of singular address, and fearing Temple would have detained him he sent enclosed letter to Le Borne, whom he left Governor at Port Royal; but Temple used him with great courtesy, and so did the magistrates here: he seemed much astonished at the flourishing growth and strength of this city,

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and said Le Borgne was left at Port Royal by particular commission from the French King, which is true. Intends as soon as the affairs of Nova Scotia and Acadia are settled to present himself to his Majesty, having intelligence that Mr. Elliot (by reason his rent is not yet all paid) has highly incensed his Majesty against him; and since he has no friend there he begs his Lordship to beseech his Majesty that he may not be ruined unheard, for "nothing in this world can be more grievous to an honest mind (next to God's disfavour), especially for doing well, and that with good success too, than in old age to fall into infamy, disgrace, and poverty." *Encloses,*

1898. I. Sir Thos. Temple to Lords of the Privy Council. Duplicate of No. 1877.

1898. II. Answer of Sir Thos. Temple to M. Du Bourg's demand of Nova Scotia for the French King. *See inclosure to above letter, calendared, ante, No. 1877.* With mem. by Temple that he has directed a friend of his to bring this letter to him [Capt. John Faireweather] to deliver to Sec. Lord Arlington.

1898. III. Breviate of the purchase of Nova Scotia by Sir Thos. Temple. *Calendared, see ante, No. 1877, p. 628.*

1898. IV. M. De Morillon Du Bourg to M. Le Borgne de Belle Isle, Governor, for the Western Company of France of part of Acadia, at Port Royal. The result of his interview with Sir Thos. Temple must be ascertained before Belle Isle can be established at Port Royal. He will find from the Treaty that the restitution of St. Christopher's (which has not been effected) ought to precede that of Acadia, and so remaining (at Port Royal) is contrary to his orders and an obstacle to accommodation. Counsels him therefore to let things remain as they were, and to wait till the Treaty be first executed in the places specified. Sir Thos. Temple complains much of the affair of Port Rossignot, and says that Belle Isle has insulted and plundered his people: if he hinders the English in their trade and does not withdraw they will declare war and make the writer responsible, and perhaps arrest him. Desires a prompt answer, for he has orders to go elsewhere, and winter advances. Certified copy by Thomas Kellond, Abra. Browne, and Tobias Payne, 28th Oct. 1668. *French. Together 9 pp. [Col. Papers, Vol. XXIII., Nos. 102, 102 I.-IV.]*

Dec. 30. 1899. Minutes of the Council of Barbadoes. Ordered: That 200 barrels of powder sent by his Majesty be landed and put into Fontabell House, and that Sir Tobias Bridge keep a guard there. Commissioners appointed to prepare carriages, mount guns, contract for timber, and press men on all urgent occasions. 1 p. [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XI., p. 180.*]

Dec. 1900. Narrative of Lord Willoughby's proceedings in pursuance of his Majesty's Commission and other orders for the receiving of

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St. Christopher's. On the 13th Feb. 1668 his Majesty issued a commission to Wm. Lord Willoughby, Col. Lewis Morrice, Col. Robert Hooper, and Lieut.-Col. Symon Lambert to demand and receive the English part of St. Christopher's which they had possessed on 1st January 1666, in pursuance of the Treaty of Breda and the directions given by the Most Christian King to Sieur De la Barre, his Lieutenant-General in America, the Directors of the West India Company, and Chevalier St. Laurence, Governor of St. Christopher's, which commission, together with a letter from his Majesty and one from Secretary Lord Arlington of same date, and said letters from the French King, Lord Willoughby received at Montserrat on 26th April following. That his Lordship anchored in Basseterre Road, St. Kitts, and demanded, on 28th April, restitution of said part of the island, but the answer was that M. De la Barre was at Guadaloupe, and without his orders it could not be delivered; whereupon Lord Willoughby sent a sloop to look for him, but in vain, and after several promises of restitution which were not performed, and offers of partial possession which his Lordship thought himself bound to refuse, on $\frac{2}{15}$ May he openly protested against the French King and his ministers and set sail for Barbadoes. It is true private overtures were made to Lord Willoughby which were very advantageous to his own particular, but he could not hearken to any such proposals. From Nevis he gave his Majesty, the Dukes of York and Albemarle, and Lord Arlington account of his proceedings. But being an eyewitness of the devastations of the French, in carrying away timber, materials, mills, negroes, &c. from the English territories, and destroying trees, sugar-canes, &c., he sent on $\frac{3}{15}$ May in search of De la Barre, demanding restitution and complaining of these delays and devastations. To this was answered from Guadaloupe the $\frac{8}{15}$ th May that St. Laurence could not deliver the island for the reasons given, and De la Barre on $\frac{15}{5}$ May protested against the King of Great Britain and Lord Willoughby for non-execution of the Treaty, because the diet of prisoners, the money paid for English plantations, and for improvements in same was refused to be repaid. Remarks of Lord Willoughby in consequence; his employment of Col. Lambert, one of the King's Commissioners, who went to Guadaloupe to see De la Barre, and what took place; but he insisted that before he would deliver the island he would have all his demands fully completed. Whereupon Col. Lambert solemnly protested the 26th June, and after giving a full account to his Majesty returned to Barbadoes. On 3rd Oct. Lord Willoughby received from Lord Arlington fresh and more peremptory orders of 17 July from the French King to his officers for the immediate surrender of the island to the English, on pain of disobedience and rebellion. As soon as he could Lord Willoughby went to the Leeward Isles, called a council at Antigua on 3rd Dec., and on the 7th sent Col. Cuthbert Morley with said orders from the French King to demand possession; to which M. De St. Laurence the next day answered that his King had sent new orders to De la Barre, whom he expected on the Thursday after, and he thought it necessary to stay for him. But Lord Willoughby sending Col. Morley to insist on absolute possession, St. Laurence produced a letter from the French

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King to De la Barre of $\frac{16}{24}$ July, declaring he had changed his mind, and encouraging him not to execute his orders of the 17th till he had heard from M. Colbert, the French Ambassador in England. The negotiations between Col. Morley and Mons. St. Laurence, and the promise, which was withdrawn, of the latter to deliver the island. Account of further delays, Mons. Colbert's proceedings, and additional protests of Lord Willoughby insisting on the delivery; but De la Barre answered on $\frac{14}{24}$ Dec. that he could abate nothing of what he had demanded by his protest; so that Lord Willoughby was forced to depart with no better success than he had had upon the receipt of his first orders, and the demand he had then made for and in the name of his Majesty. 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ pp. [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XLV., pp. 85-111.*]

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1901. Notes in the handwriting of Williamson relating to Barbadoes and the Caribbee Islands. BARBADOES: Contains about 100,000 acres; declines now one third of the fertility; the woods being much destroyed, it wants its usual rains; the planters are much in arrears to the merchants, which forces the latter to remove; cotton and corn planted; 11 parishes; not less than 60,000 souls, of which 40,000 blacks; the great animosities and feuds among the blacks, being of different countries and tongues, preserve the planters, but the Creolian generation grows up and will hazard it; an Assembly is called every year, by virtue of an Act made by Sir Thos. Modyford, but not yet ratified by the King; six regiments of foot militia, two of horse, and a horse guard, in all about 8,000 men, but no very experienced officers; forts few and not good; cannon much wanted. ANTIGUA: Nearly as big and fully as good as Barbadoes; excellent harbour; [Henry] Willoughby, Governor; one regiment of 1,100 men; wants new privileges and concessions; all titles to lands unsettled since the conquest of the French; 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. imposed; not yet well planted; 10 acres allowed to every settler; two towns designed; tobacco and sugar will be the commodities. BARBUDA: Eight leagues north of Antigua, half as big as Antigua; very proper for cattle, horses, sheep, &c., within the government of Mr. Willoughby at Antigua, who is here Deputy Governor, but wholly unpeopled now, only cattle remaining upon it. MONTSERRAT: Seven leagues to leeward of Antigua; very fertile and well resettled; most of the inhabitants Irish; Governor, Lieut.-Col. Stapleton. NEVIS: Fourteen leagues to leeward of Montserrat; much decayed by long settlement, the late war, and the late hurricane; sickly; many chief settlers removing to Antigua; Governor, Col. James Russell. ST. CHRISTOPHER's [*left blank*]. SABA AND STATIA: Within three and ten leagues of St. Christopher's; disputable between us and the French. ANGUILLA: Far to leeward of St. Christopher's; 200 or 300 English fled thither in time of war; not worth keeping; make tobacco; inhabitants poor and would remove to Antigua; Governor, Abr. Howell. The Indians at DOMINICA were brought under the King's obedience by treaty 1668; Governor Warner, who married an Indian woman, and is son of the late Governor of St. Kitts. ST. LUCIA: Belongs to the King by purchase from the

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Indians by the late Lord Willoughby; this Lord has the conveyance. ST. VINCENT: Own themselves subjects to the King, but are left to themselves; brought under his Majesty's subjection upon articles by Lord Willoughby. *Most probably abstracted from Gov. Willoughby's letter to the Privy Council, see ante, No. 1788. 4 pp. [Col. Papers, Vol. XXIII., No. 103.]*

1668.
Antigua.

1902. Nine Acts passed by Wm. Lord Willoughby of Parham, in the island of Antigua, viz.:—

(1.) April 10. An Act for indemnity and for declaring all old titles to land void and lost by reason of the French King's conquest.

(2.) April 11. An Act for the settling the present inhabitants of this island in their lands.

(3.) April 11. An Act for the encouraging and promoting the settling of this island.

(4.) April 11. Acts for appeals to Barbadoes and for suspensions of the penal laws against persons obedient to Civil Government, and yet differing in judgment from the Church of England.

(5.) April 13. An Act for establishing a Register Office and the several fees that belong thereunto.

(6.) May 19. An Act for the settlement of the customs or duty of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

(7.) May 19. An Act against swearing, cursing, and drunkenness.

(8.) May 19. An Act for the due observation of the exercise of the discipline of war in this island, for preventing of the unnecessary wasting of powder.

(9.) Sept. 15. An Act for the raising of a public treasure. 13 pp. [*Col. Entry Bks., No. XLIX., pp. 15-27; also No. L., pp. 261-272.*]

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Antigua.

1903. The titles of seven of the preceding Acts, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, and 9. [*Col. Entry Bk., No. CII., p. 1.*]

1668.
Antigua.

1904. Duplicate of the above Act of Assembly of Antigua for the raising of a public treasure. 3 pp. [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XLIX., pp. 59-61.*]

1668.
Montserrat.

1905. Twelve Acts passed in the island of Montserrat, viz.:—

(1.) May 6. An Act for new granting, settling, and confirming the duty, impost, or custom of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the growth of this Island. (*In margin*), "Repealed."

(2.) 15 April. An Act declaring the former grant of the duty of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. lost and null within this island.

(3.) April 16. An Act for new granting and confirming the duty or custom of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

(4.) April 16. An Act for condemning all lands lost to his Majesty in the said island.

(5.) April 17. An Act for re-investing all proprietors in their lands with certain exceptions.

(6.) Sept. 12. An Act for the raising of maintenance for a preaching minister, &c.

(7.) Sept. 19. An Act for the speedy erecting and building of a place for the Court of Judicature now or hereafter to be erected in

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this island to be kept in and for the speedy erecting of beacons in the several parts of this island.

(8.) Sept. 19. An Act against all such as neglect their duty at musters, or are disobedient to their Commanders, or negligent upon the watch or at rendezvous, or on the march, and to prevent persons listed in one division from removing to another without lawful notice given to their commanders; as also for making provision for the raising of a magazine in this island. (*In margin*) "Renacted in 1693."

(9.) Sept. 19. An Act for the speedy building of a town at Brisketts Bay in this island. (*In margin*) "Expired."

(10.) Oct. 26. An Act for settling of the Secretary's and Marshal's fees in this island, with a list of the fees annexed.

(11.) Nov. 27. An Act against scandalous speeches against Members of the Council and Assembly, and against opprobrious language between English, Scotch, and Irish, &c.

(12.) Dec. 23. An Act to prevent the trouble of jurors in actions not exceeding 1,000 lbs. of sugar. *Together 18 pp.* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. XLIX., pp. 61-78.*] *The preceding 12 Acts are printed in the "Acts of Assembly passed in the Island of Montserrat from 1668 to 1740 inclusive. London, 1740."* [*Col. Entry Bk., No. LV., pp. 1-14.*]

Montserrat.

1906. Copies of four of the above Acts passed in Montserrat, numbered 1, 4, 5, and 11, also two additional Acts, viz. :—

19 Sept. An Act against carrying fire amongst canes, &c.

19 Oct. An Act for repairing the highways and keeping them so. 16 pp. [*Col. Entry Bk., No. L., pp. 183-198.*]

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1907. Brief account of the loss of the ship *Hope* in 1667, belonging to Thos. Martyn of London, merchant, Christopher Lugwel, master, taken near Hispaniola 8th November 1667, by a French man-of-war, the *Fortune*, Guill. Champaine, Commander, notwithstanding the Peace. On 6th December the Governor of Jamaica sent the master and some of the company to Tortuga, to demand of the Governor, M. Ogeron, and of Capt. Champaine, restoration of ship, goods, and damages, upon which the ship and some few of the servants and goods were delivered up, but did not pay for fetching and re-fitting to sea. William Lyster, mate, swears the loss to be 5,667*l.* besides returns; Robert Johnson, carpenter, 6,465*l.*; and Richard Mortimer, passenger, 6,395*l.*; Capt. Champaine by a note confesses taking the ship. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIII., No. 104.*]

[1668.]

1908. Extracts from Treaties with Spain, France, Denmark, and Holland, arranged in columns, with heading in Williamson's hand, As to the Peace with Spain in the Indies, the article of the Treaty that stipulates it seems to be as large and comprehensive as those of any other Treaties by virtue of which his Majesty has now peace with any his neighbours. *Indorsed, 1668, 2 pp.* [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIII., No. 105.*]

- 1668? **1909.** List of necessities for a ship of 250 or 300 tons, furnished with 12 sloops and 60 or 70 men, for a fishing voyage to Newfoundland; these include provisions and all kinds of furniture, stores, and implements. *French*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ pp. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIII., No. 106.*]
- 1668? **1910.** Petition of John Julius, of North Yarmouth, planter, to the King and Council. Petitioner was for divers years an inhabitant of St. Christopher's, until the French surprised the island and took his whole estate; but understanding that said island is again surrendered to the English, prays leave to transport himself, his wife and family, and 150*l.* in goods, from London to Middleburgh, where a passage offers for said island. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIII., No. 107.*]
- 1668? **1911.** Petition of Abraham Sumers, a maimed soldier, to the King and Council. On 25 June last he delivered a petition showing that he served under Sir Tobias Bridge in the West Indies for upwards of two years without pay, and is now, on his return to England for his cure, threatened by Capt. Mallett, who commanded his company, with the loss of his ears and that he would run him thro' "if he makes oath against Lord Willoughby" concerning the loss of St. Christopher's. Prays for the speedy discharge of his pay, being afraid to walk the streets and in danger of losing his life. 1 p. [*Col. Papers, Vol. XXIII., No. 108.*]
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E R R A T A.

- No. 90, *for* England anything *read* England had anything.
 No. 340, *for* Novia Scotia *read* Nova Scotia.
 No. 371, 1662? transfer to 1663? after No. 551.
 No. 387, *for* Granado als Granada (*sic in orig.*) *read* Grenada.
 No. 404, *dele.* This document belongs to the year 1676.
 No. 436, *for* Lt.-Col. John Lynch (*sic in orig.*) *read* Lt.-Col. Thos. Lynch.
 No. 578, *for* *see ante* No. 581 *read* *see* No. 581.
 No. 618, 1663? transfer to 1665? to follow No. 903.
 No. 623, endorsed by Williamson, 1663, should (I think) be placed in 1665.
 No. 731, *for* Dan. Lanhuckner *read* Dan. Lanhathner.
 No. 770, *for* devote some course *read* direct some course.
 No. 804 I. *add.* *Indorsed:* The letter of the Council and Assembly of Antigua for free trade.
 No. 804 II. *for* Handley *read* Standly.
 for Reg. Osborne *read* Rog[er] Osborne.
 No. 804 III. *for* Regines *read* Reymes.
 for Watling *read* Wathin.
 for Creeke *read* Crooke.
 for Ebrington *read* Elrington.
 for Law *read* Lane.
 No. 895 should I think precede No. 991.
 No. 948, *for* His Majesty's *read* His Majesty.
 No. 1180, *for* Scindy Point (*sic in one copy*) *read* Sandy Point.
 No. 1184, Col. Carteret (*sic in orig.*) refers to Col. Geo. Cartwright.
 No. 1213, *for* Grenada *read* Granada.
 No. 1273, *for* Lt.-Col. Lawrance *read* Lt.-Col. Lowerane [Lovering.] *N.B.—This letter is a copy.*
 No. 1613, *add.* The last paragraph is *printed in New York Documents, III.*, 165–166.
 No. 1629, *for* The humble remonstrance above mentioned set forth *read* The humble remonstrance above mentioned. Set forth
 No. 1643, although this document refers to the year 1632, it is one of the papers abstracted Nos. 1598–1600, and relates to the title of the English to Nova Scotia.
 No. 1675, *for* their masters *read* our masters.
 No. 1729 I. *for* Bay of Butts *read* Bay of Bulls.
 No. 1780, II., *for* Audmabo *read* Anamabo.
 Nos. 742, 1542, 1748, 1795, are omitted.

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In Progress.

- CALENDAR OF STATE PAPERS, COLONIAL SERIES, preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office, and elsewhere. *Edited by* W. NOEL SAINSBURY, Esq. Vol. VI.—East Indies, 1625, &c. Vol. VII.—America and West Indies, 1669, &c.
- CALENDAR OF STATE PAPERS, DOMESTIC SERIES, OF THE REIGN OF CHARLES I., preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office. *Edited by* WILLIAM DOUGLAS HAMILTON, Esq., F.S.A. Vol. XVI.—1640.
- CALENDAR OF TREASURY PAPERS, preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office. *Edited by* JOSEPH REDINGTON, Esq. Vol. V.—1714, &c.
- CALENDAR OF DOCUMENTS relating to IRELAND, preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office, London. *Edited by* HENRY SAVAGE SWEETMAN, Esq., B.A., Trinity College, Dublin, Barrister-at-Law (Ireland). Vol. IV.—1293, &c.
- CALENDAR OF STATE PAPERS, DOMESTIC SERIES, DURING THE COMMONWEALTH, preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office. *Edited by* MARY ANNE EVERETT GREEN. Vol. VII.—1654, &c.
- CALENDAR OF HOME OFFICE PAPERS OF THE REIGN OF GEORGE III., preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office. *Edited by* RICHARD ARTHUR ROBERTS, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. Vol. IV.—1773, &c.
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THE CHRONICLES AND MEMORIALS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND DURING THE MIDDLE AGES.

[ROYAL 8vo. half-bound. *Price* 10s. each Volume or Part.]

On 25 July 1822, the House of Commons presented an address to the Crown, stating that the editions of the works of our ancient historians were inconvenient and defective; that many of their writings still remained in manuscript, and, in some cases, in a single copy only. They added, "that an uniform and convenient edition of the whole, published under His Majesty's royal sanction, would be an undertaking honourable to His Majesty's reign, and conducive to the advancement of historical and constitutional knowledge; that the House therefore humbly besought His Majesty, that He would be graciously pleased to give such directions as His Majesty, in His wisdom, might think fit, for the publication of a complete edition of the ancient historians of this realm, and assured His Majesty that whatever expense might be necessary for this purpose would be made good."

The Master of the Rolls, being very desirous that effect should be given to the resolution of the House of Commons, submitted to Her Majesty's Treasury in 1857 a plan for the publication of the ancient chronicles and memorials of the United Kingdom, and it was adopted accordingly. In selecting these works, it was considered right, in the first instance, to give preference to those of which the manuscripts were unique, or the materials of which would help to fill up blanks in English history for which no satisfactory and authentic information hitherto existed in any accessible form. One great object the Master of the Rolls had in view was to form a *corpus historicum* within reasonable limits, and which should be as complete as possible. In a subject of so vast a range, it was important that the historical student should be able to select such volumes as conformed with his own peculiar tastes and studies, and not be put to the expense of purchasing the whole collection; an inconvenience inseparable from any other plan than that which has been in this instance adopted.

Of the Chronicles and Memorials, the following volumes have been published. They embrace the period from the earliest time of British history down to the end of the reign of Henry VII.

1. *THE CHRONICLE OF ENGLAND*, by JOHN CAPGRAVE. *Edited by the Rev. F. C. HINGESTON, M.A., of Exeter College, Oxford.* 1858.

Capgrave was prior of Lynn, in Norfolk, and provincial of the order of the Friars Hermits of England shortly before the year 1464. His Chronicle extends from the creation of the world to the year 1417. As a record of the language spoken in Norfolk (being written in English), it is of considerable value.

2. *CHRONICON MONASTERII DE ABINGDON*. Vols. I. and II. *Edited by the Rev. JOSEPH STEVENSON, M.A., of University College, Durham, and Vicar of Leighton Buzzard.* 1858.

This Chronicle traces the history of the great Benedictine monastery of Abingdon in Berkshire, from its foundation by King Ina of Wessex, to the reign of Richard I., shortly after which period the present narrative was drawn up by an inmate of the establishment. The author had access to the title-deeds of the house; and incorporates into his history various charters of the Saxon kings, of great importance as illustrating not only the history of the locality but that of the kingdom. The work is printed for the first time.

3. *LIVES OF EDWARD THE CONFESSOR*. I.—*La Estoire de Seint Aedward le Rei*. II.—*Vita Beati Edvardi Regis et Confessoris*. III.—*Vita Æduardi Regis qui apud Westmonasterium requiescit*. *Edited by HENRY RICHARDS LEARD, M.A., Fellow and Assistant Tutor of Trinity College, Cambridge.* 1858.

The first is a poem in Norman French, containing 4,686 lines, addressed to Alianor, Queen of Henry III., and probably written in the year 1245, on the occasion of the restoration of the church of Westminster. Nothing is known of the author. The second is an anonymous poem, containing 536 lines, written between the years 1440 and 1450, by command of Henry VI., to whom it is dedicated. It does not throw any new light on the reign of Edward the Confessor, but is valuable as a specimen of the Latin poetry of the time. The third, also by an anonymous author, was apparently written for Queen Edith, between the years 1066 and 1074, during the pressure of the suffering brought on the Saxons by the Norman conquest. It notices many facts not found in other writers, and some which differ considerably from the usual accounts.

4. *MONUMENTA FRANCISCANA*; scilicet, I.—*Thomas de Eccleston de Adventu Fratrum Minorum in Angliam*. II.—*Adæ de Marisco Epistolæ*. III.—*Registrum Fratrum Minorum Londoniæ*. *Edited by J. S. BREWER, M.A., Professor of English Literature, King's College, London.* 1858.

This volume contains original materials for the history of the settlement of the order of Saint Francis in England, the letters of Adam de Marisco, and other papers connected with the foundation and diffusion of this great body. It has been the aim of the editor to collect whatever historical information could be found in this country, towards illustrating a period of the national history for which only scanty materials exist. None of these have been before printed.

5. *FASCICULI ZIZANIORUM MAGISTRI JOHANNIS WYCLIF CUM TRITICO*. Ascribed to THOMAS NETTER, of WALDEN, Provincial of the Carmelite Order in England, and Confessor to King Henry the Fifth. *Edited by the Rev. W. W. SHIRLEY, M.A., Tutor and late Fellow of Wadham College, Oxford.* 1858.

This work derives its principal value from being the only contemporaneous account of the rise of the Lollards. When written the disputes of the school-

men had been extended to the field of theology, and they appear both in the writings of Wycliff and in those of his adversaries. Wycliff's little bundles of tares are not less metaphysical than theological, and the conflict between Nominalists and Realists rages side by side with the conflict between the different interpreters of Scripture. The work gives a good idea of the controversies at the end of the 14th and the beginning of the 15th centuries.

5. *THE BUIK OF THE CRONICLIS OF SCOTLAND; or, A METRICAL VERSION OF the History of Hector Boece*; by WILLIAM STEWART. Vols. I., II., and III. *Edited by* W. B. TURNBULL, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law. 1858.

This is a metrical translation of a Latin Prose Chronicle, and was written in the first half of the 16th century. The narrative begins with the earliest legends, and ends with the death of James I. of Scotland, and the "evil ending of the traitors that slew him." Strict accuracy of statement is not to be looked for in such a work as this; but the stories of the colonization of Spain, Ireland, and Scotland are interesting if not true; and the chronicle is valuable as a reflection of the manners, sentiments, and character of the age in which it was composed. The peculiarities of the Scottish dialect are well illustrated in this metrical version, and the student of language will find ample materials for comparison with the English dialects of the same period, and with modern lowland Scotch.

7. *JOHANNIS CAPGRAVE LIBER DE ILLUSTRIBUS HENRICIS*. *Edited by* the Rev. F. C. HINGESTON, M.A., of Exeter College, Oxford. 1858.

This work is dedicated to Henry VI. of England, who appears to have been, in the author's estimation, the greatest of all the Henries. It is divided into three distinct parts, each having its own separate dedication. The first part relates only to the history of the Empire, and extends from the election of Henry I., the Fowler, to the end of the reign of the Emperor Henry VI. The second part is devoted to English history, and extends from the accession of Henry I. in the year 1100, to the year 1446, which was the twenty-fourth year of the reign of King Henry VI. The third part contains the lives of illustrious men who have borne the name of Henry in various parts of the world.

Capgrave was born in 1393, in the reign of Richard II., and lived during the Wars of the Roses, for the history of which period his work is of some value.

8. *HISTORIA MONASTERII S. AUGUSTINI CANTUARIENSIS*, by THOMAS OF ELMHAM, formerly Monk and Treasurer of that Foundation. *Edited by* CHARLES HARDWICK, M.A., Fellow of St. Catharine's Hall, and Christian Advocate in the University of Cambridge. 1858.

This history extends from the arrival of St. Augustine in Kent until 1191. Prefixed is a chronology as far as 1418, which shows in outline what was to have been the character of the work when completed. The only copy known is in the possession of Trinity Hall, Cambridge. The author was connected with Norfolk, and most probably with Elmham, whence he derived his name.

9. *EULOGIUM (HISTORIARUM SIVE TEMPORIS)*: *Chronicon ab Orbe condito usque ad Annum Domini 1366*; a Monacho quodam Malmesbiriensi exaratum. Vols. I., II., and III. *Edited by* F. S. HAYDON, Esq., B.A. 1858-1863.

This is a Latin Chronicle extending from the Creation to the latter part of the reign of Edward III., and written by a monk of the Abbey of Malmesbury, in Wiltshire, about the year 1367. A continuation, carrying the history of England down to the year 1413, was added in the former half of the fifteenth century by an author whose name is not known. The original Chronicle is divided into five books, and contains a history of the world generally, but more especially

of England to the year 1366. The continuation extends the history down to the coronation of Henry V. The Eulogium itself is chiefly valuable as containing a history, by a contemporary, of the period between 1356 and 1366. The notices of events appear to have been written very soon after their occurrence. Among other interesting matter, the Chronicle contains a diary of the Poitiers campaign, evidently furnished by some person who accompanied the army of the Black Prince. The continuation of the Chronicle is also the work of a contemporary, and gives a very interesting account of the reigns of Richard II. and Henry IV. It is believed to be the earliest authority for the statement that the latter monarch died in the Jerusalem Chamber at Westminster.

10. MEMORIALS OF HENRY THE SEVENTH: Bernardi Andreae Tholosatis Vita Regis Henrici Septimi; necnon alia quædam ad eundem Regem spectantia. Edited by JAMES GAIRDNER, Esq. 1858.

The contents of this volume are—(1) a life of Henry VII., by his poet laureate and historiographer, Bernard André, of Toulouse, with some compositions in verse, of which he is supposed to have been the author; (2) the journals of Roger Machado during certain embassies on which he was sent by Henry VII. to Spain and Brittany, the first of which had reference to the marriage of the King's son, Arthur, with Catharine of Arragon; (3) two curious reports by envoys sent to Spain in the year 1505 touching the succession to the Crown of Castile, and a project of marriage between Henry VII. and the Queen of Naples; and (4) an account of Philip of Castile's reception in England in 1506. Other documents of interest in connexion with the period are given in an appendix.

11. MEMORIALS OF HENRY THE FIFTH. I.—Vita Henrici Quinti, Roberto Redmanno auctore. II.—Versus Rhythmici in laudem Regis Henrici Quinti. III.—Elmhams Liber Metricus de Henrico V. Edited by CHARLES A. COLE, Esq. 1858.

This volume contains three treatises which more or less illustrate the history of the reign of Henry V., viz.: A Life by Robert Redman; a Metrical Chronicle by Thomas Elmham, prior of Lenton, a contemporary author; Versus Rhythmici, written apparently by a monk of Westminster Abbey, who was also a contemporary of Henry V. These works are printed for the first time.

12. MUNIMENTA GILDHALLÆ LONDONIENSIS; Liber Albus, Liber Custumarum, et Liber Horn, in archivis Gildhallæ asservati. Vol. I., Liber Albus. Vol. II. (in Two Parts), Liber Custumarum. Vol. III. Translation of the Anglo-Norman Passages in Liber Albus, Glossaries, Appendices, and Index. Edited by HENRY THOMAS RILEY, Esq., M.A., Barrister-at-Law. 1859-1862.

The manuscript of the *Liber Albus*, compiled by John Carpenter, Common Clerk of the City of London in the year 1419, a large folio volume, is preserved in the Record Room of the City of London. It gives an account of the laws, regulations, and institutions of that City in the twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth, and early part of the fifteenth centuries.

The *Liber Custumarum* was compiled probably by various hands in the early part of the fourteenth century during the reign of Edward II. The manuscript, a folio volume, is also preserved in the Record Room of the City of London, though some portion in its original state, borrowed from the City in the reign of Queen Elizabeth and never returned, forms part of the Cottonian MS. Claudius D. II. in the British Museum. It also gives an account of the laws, regulations, and institutions of the City of London in the twelfth, thirteenth, and early part of the fourteenth centuries.

13. CHRONICA JOHANNIS DE OXENEDES. Edited by Sir HENRY ELLIS, K.H. 1859.

Although this Chronicle tells of the arrival of Hengist and Horsa in England in the year 449, yet it substantially begins with the reign of King Alfred, and

comes down to the year 1292, where it ends abruptly. The history is particularly valuable for notices of events in the eastern portions of the kingdom, which are not to be elsewhere obtained, and some curious facts are mentioned relative to the floods in that part of England, which are confirmed in the Friesland Chronicle of Anthony Heinrich, pastor of the Island of Mohr.

14. A COLLECTION OF POLITICAL POEMS AND SONGS RELATING TO ENGLISH HISTORY, FROM THE ACCESSION OF EDWARD III. TO THE REIGN OF HENRY VIII. Vols. I. and II. *Edited by* THOMAS WRIGHT, Esq., M.A. 1859-1861.

These Poems are perhaps the most interesting of all the historical writings of the period, though they cannot be relied on for accuracy of statement. They are various in character; some are upon religious subjects, some may be called satires, and some give no more than a court scandal; but as a whole they present a very fair picture of society, and of the relations of the different classes to one another. The period comprised is in itself interesting, and brings us, through the decline of the feudal system, to the beginning of our modern history. The songs in old English are of considerable value to the philologist.

15. The "OPUS TERTIUM," "OPUS MINUS," &c., of ROGER BACON. *Edited by* J. S. BREWER, M.A., Professor of English Literature, King's College, London. 1859.

This is the celebrated treatise—never before printed—so frequently referred to by the great philosopher in his works. It contains the fullest details we possess of the life and labours of Roger Bacon: also a fragment by the same author, supposed to be unique, the "*Compendium Studii Theologiae*."

16. BARTHOLOMÆI DE COTTON, MONACHI NORWICENSIS, HISTORIA ANGlicana; 449-1298: necnon ejusdem Liber de Archiepiscopis et Episcopis Angliæ. *Edited by* HENRY RICHARDS LUARD, M.A., Fellow and Assistant Tutor of Trinity College, Cambridge. 1859.

The author, a monk of Norwich, has here given us a Chronicle of England from the arrival of the Saxons in 449 to the year 1298, in or about which year it appears that he died. The latter portion of this history (the whole of the reign of Edward I. more especially) is of great value, as the writer was contemporary with the events which he records. An Appendix contains several illustrative documents connected with the previous narrative.

17. BRUT Y TYWYSOGION; or, The Chronicle of the Princes of Wales. *Edited by* the Rev. JOHN WILLIAMS AB ITHEL, M.A. 1860.

This work, also known as "The Chronicle of the Princes of Wales," has been attributed to Caradoc of Llancarvan, who flourished about the middle of the twelfth century. It is written in the ancient Welsh language, begins with the abdication and death of Caedwala at Rome, in the year 681, and continues the history down to the subjugation of Wales by Edward I., about the year 1282.

18. A COLLECTION OF ROYAL AND HISTORICAL LETTERS DURING THE REIGN OF HENRY IV. 1399-1404. *Edited by* the Rev. F. C. HINGESTON, M.A., of Exeter College, Oxford. 1860.

This volume, like all the others in the series containing a miscellaneous selection of letters, is valuable on account of the light it throws upon biographical history, and the familiar view it presents of characters, manners, and events. The period requires much elucidation; to which it will materially contribute.

19. THE REPRESSOR OF OVER MUCH BLAMING OF THE CLERGY. By REGINALD PECOCK, sometime Bishop of Chichester. Vols. I. and II. *Edited by* CHURCHILL BABINGTON, B.D., Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge. 1860.

The "Repressor" may be considered the earliest piece of good theological disquisition of which our English prose literature can boast. The author was born

about the end of the fourteenth century, consecrated Bishop of St. Asaph in the year 1444, and translated to the see of Chichester in 1450. While Bishop of St. Asaph, he zealously defended his brother prelates from the attacks of those who censured the bishops for their neglect of duty. He maintained that it was no part of a bishop's functions to appear in the pulpit, and that his time might be more profitably spent, and his dignity better maintained, in the performance of works of a higher character. Among those who thought differently were the Lollards, and against their general doctrines the "Repressor" is directed. Pecock took up a position midway between that of the Roman Church and that of the modern Anglican Church; but his work is interesting chiefly because it gives a full account of the views of the Lollards and of the arguments by which they were supported, and because it assists us to ascertain the state of feeling which ultimately led to the Reformation. Apart from religious matters, the light thrown upon contemporaneous history is very small, but the "Repressor" has great value for the philologist, as it tells us what were the characteristics of the language in use among the cultivated Englishmen of the fifteenth century. Pecock, though an opponent of the Lollards, showed a certain spirit of toleration, for which he received, towards the end of his life, the usual mediæval reward—persecution.

20. *ANNALES CAMBRILÆ. Edited by the Rev. JOHN WILLIAMS AB ITHEL, M.A. 1860.*

These annals, which are in Latin, commence in the year 447, and come down to the year 1288. The earlier portion appears to be taken from an Irish Chronicle, which was also used by Tigernach, and by the compiler of the Annals of Ulster. During its first century it contains scarcely anything relating to Britain, the earliest direct concurrence with English history is relative to the mission of Augustine. Its notices throughout, though brief, are valuable. The annals were probably written at St. Davids, by Blegewryd, Archdeacon of Llandaff, the most learned man in his day in all Cymru.

21. *THE WORKS OF GIRALDUS CAMBRENSIS. Vols. I., II., III., and IV. Edited by J. S. BREWER, M.A., Professor of English Literature, King's College, London. Vols. V., VI., and VII. Edited by the Rev. JAMES F. DIMOCK, M.A., Rector of Barnburgh, Yorkshire. 1861-1877.*

These volumes contain the historical works of Gerald du Barry, who lived in the reigns of Henry II., Richard I., and John, and attempted to re-establish the independence of Wales by restoring the see of St. Davids to its ancient primacy. His works are of a very miscellaneous nature, both in prose and verse, and are remarkable chiefly for the racy and original anecdotes which they contain relating to contemporaries. He is the only Welsh writer of any importance who has contributed so much to the mediæval literature of this country, or assumed, in consequence of his nationality, so free and independent a tone. His frequent travels in Italy, in France, in Ireland, and in Wales, gave him opportunities for observation which did not generally fall to the lot of mediæval writers in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, and of these observations Giraldus has made due use. Only extracts from these treatises have been printed before, and almost all of them are taken from unique manuscripts.

The *Topographia Hibernica* (in Vol. V.) is the result of Giraldus' two visits to Ireland. The first in the year 1183, the second in 1185-6, when he accompanied Prince John into that country. Curious as this treatise is, Mr. Dimock is of opinion that it ought not to be accepted as sober truthful history, for Giraldus himself states that truth was not his main object, and that he compiled the work for the purpose of sounding the praises of Henry the Second. Elsewhere, however, he declares that he had stated nothing in the *Topographia* of the truth of which he was not well assured, either by his own eyesight or by the testimony, with all diligence elicited, of the most trustworthy and authentic men in the country; that though he did not put just the same full faith in their reports as in what he had himself seen, yet, as they only related what they had themselves seen, he could not but believe such credible witnesses. A very interesting portion of this treatise is devoted to the animals of Ireland. It shows that he was a very accurate and acute observer, and his descriptions are given in a way that a scientific naturalist of the present day could hardly improve upon. The *Expugnatio Hibernica* was written about the year 1188 and may be regarded rather

as a great epic than a sober relation of acts occurring in his own days. No one can peruse it without coming to the conclusion that it is rather a poetical fiction than a prosaic truthful history.

Vol. VI. contains the *Itinerarium Kambriæ* et *Descriptio Kambriæ*: and Vol. VII., the lives of S. Remigius and S. Hugh.

22. **LETTERS AND PAPERS ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE WARS OF THE ENGLISH IN FRANCE DURING THE REIGN OF HENRY THE SIXTH, KING OF ENGLAND.** Vol. I., and Vol. II. (in Two Parts). *Edited by* the Rev. JOSEPH STEVENSON, M.A., of University College, Durham, and Vicar of Leighton Buzzard. 1861-1864.

The letters and papers contained in these volumes are derived chiefly from originals or contemporary copies extant in the Bibliothèque Impériale, and the Dépôt des Archives, in Paris. They illustrate the line of policy adopted by John Duke of Bedford and his successors during their government of Normandy, and such other provinces of France as had been acquired by Henry V. We may here trace, step by step, the gradual declension of the English power, until we are prepared to read of its final overthrow.

23. **THE ANGLO-SAXON CHRONICLE, ACCORDING TO THE SEVERAL ORIGINAL AUTHORITIES.** Vol. I., Original Texts. Vol. II., Translation. *Edited and translated by* BENJAMIN THORPE, Esq., Member of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Munich, and of the Society of Netherlandish Literature at Leyden. 1861.

This Chronicle, extending from the earliest history of Britain to the year 1154, is justly the boast of England; for no other nation can produce any history, written in its own vernacular, at all approaching it, either in antiquity, truthfulness, or extent, the historical books of the Bible alone excepted. There are at present six independent manuscripts of the Saxon Chronicle, ending in different years, and written in different parts of the country. In this edition, the text of each manuscript is printed in columns on the same page, so that the student may see at a glance the various changes which occur in orthography, whether arising from locality or age.

24. **LETTERS AND PAPERS ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE REIGNS OF RICHARD III. AND HENRY VII.** Vols. I. and II. *Edited by* JAMES GAIRDNER, Esq. 1861-1863.

The Papers are derived from MSS. in the Public Record Office, the British Museum, and other repositories. The period to which they refer is unusually destitute of chronicles and other sources of historical information, so that the light obtained from these documents is of special importance. The principal contents of the volumes are some diplomatic Papers of Richard III.; correspondence between Henry VII. and Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain; documents relating to Edmund de la Pole, Earl of Suffolk; and a portion of the correspondence of James IV. of Scotland.

25. **LETTERS OF BISHOP GROSSETESTE,** illustrative of the Social Condition of his Time. *Edited by* HENRY RICHARDS LUARD, M.A., Fellow and Assistant Tutor of Trinity College, Cambridge. 1861.

The Letters of Robert Grosseteste (131 in number) are here collected from various sources, and a large portion of them is printed for the first time. They range in date from about 1210 to 1253, and relate to various matters connected not only with the political history of England during the reign of Henry III., but with its ecclesiastical condition. They refer especially to the diocese of Lincoln, of which Grosseteste was bishop.

26. **DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE OF MANUSCRIPTS RELATING TO THE HISTORY OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.** Vol. I. (in Two Parts); Anterior to the Norman Invasion. Vol. II.; 1066-1200. Vol. III.; 1200-1327. *By* Sir THOMAS DUFFUS HARDY, D.C.L., Deputy Keeper of the Public Records. 1862-1871.

The object of this work is to publish notices of all known sources of British history, both printed and unprinted, in one continued sequence. The materials, when historical (as distinguished from biographical), are arranged under the year in which the latest event is recorded in the chronicle or history, and not

under the period in which its author, real or supposed, flourished. Biographies are enumerated under the year in which the person commemorated died, and not under the year in which the life was written. This arrangement has two advantages; the materials for any given period may be seen at a glance; and if the reader knows the time when an author wrote, and the number of years that had elapsed between the date of the events and the time the writer flourished, he will generally be enabled to form a fair estimate of the comparative value of the narrative itself. A brief analysis of each work has been added when deserving it, in which the original portions are distinguished from those which are mere compilations. When possible, the sources are indicated from which such compilations have been derived. A biographical sketch of the author of each piece has been added, and a brief notice has also been given of such British authors as have written on historical subjects.

27. ROYAL AND OTHER HISTORICAL LETTERS ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE REIGN OF HENRY III. Vol. I., 1216-1235. Vol. II., 1236-1272. *Selected and edited by* the Rev. W. W. SHIRLEY, D.D., Regius Professor in Ecclesiastical History, and Canon of Christ Church, Oxford. 1862-1866.

The letters contained in these volumes are derived chiefly from the ancient correspondence formerly in the Tower of London, and now in the Public Record Office. They illustrate the political history of England during the growth of its liberties, and throw considerable light upon the personal history of Simon de Montfort. The affairs of France form the subject of many of them, especially in regard to the province of Gascony. The entire collection consists of nearly 700 documents, the greater portion of which is printed for the first time.

28. CHRONICA MONASTERII S. ALBANI.—1. THOMÆ WALSINGHAM HISTORIA ANGLICANA; Vol. I., 1272-1381; Vol. II., 1381-1422. 2. WILLELMI RISHANGER CHRONICA ET ANNALES, 1259-1307. 3. JOHANNIS DE TROKELowe ET HENRICI DE BLANEFORDE CHRONICA ET ANNALES, 1259-1296; 1307-1324; 1392-1406. 4. GESTA ABBATUM MONASTERII S. ALBANI, a THOMÆ WALSINGHAM, REGNANTE RICARDO SECUNDO, EJUSDEM ECCLESIE PRECENTORE, COMPILATA; Vol. I., 793-1290; Vol. II., 1290-1349; Vol. III., 1349-1411. 5. JOHANNIS AMUNDESHAM, MONACHI MONASTERII S. ALBANI, UT VIDETUR, ANNALES; Vols. I. and II. 6. REGISTRA QUORUNDAM ABBATUM MONASTERII S. ALBANI, QUI SÆCULO XV^{mo} FLORUERE; Vol. I., REGISTRUM ABBATIS JOHANNIS WHETHAMSTEDE, ABBATIS MONASTERII SANCTI ALBANI, ITERUM SUSCEPTÆ; ROBERTO BLAKENEY, CAPELLANO, QUONDAM ADSRIPTUM; Vol. II., REGISTRA JOHANNIS WHETHAMSTEDE, WILLELMI ALBON, ET WILLELMI WALINGFORDE, ABBATUM MONASTERII SANCTI ALBANI, CUM APPENDICE, CONTINENTE QUASDAM EPISTOLAS, a JOHANNES WHETHAMSTEDE CONSCRIPTAS. 7. YPODIGMA NEUSTRIÆ, a THOMÆ WALSINGHAM, QUONDAM MONACHO MONASTERII S. ALBANI, CONSCRIPTUM. *Edited by* HENRY THOMAS RILEY, Esq., M.A., Cambridge and Oxford; and of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law. 1863-1876.

In the first two volumes is a History of England, from the death of Henry III. to the death of Henry V., by Thomas Walsingham, Precentor of St. Albans, from MS. VII. in the Arundel Collection in the College of Arms, London, a manuscript of the fifteenth century, collated with MS. 13 E. IX. in the King's Library in the British Museum, and MS. VII. in the Parker Collection of Manuscripts at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge.

In the third volume is a Chronicle of English History, attributed to William Rishanger, who lived in the reign of Edward I., from the Cotton MS. Faustina B. IX. in the British Museum, collated with MS. 14 C. VII. (fols. 219-231) in the King's Library, British Museum, and the Cotton MS. Claudius E. III., fols. 306-331: an account of transactions attending the award of the kingdom of Scotland to John Balliol, 1291-1292, from MS. Cotton. Claudius D. VI., also attributed to William Rishanger, but on no sufficient ground: a short Chronicle of English History, 1292 to 1300,

by an unknown hand, from MS. Cotton. Claudius D. VI.: a short Chronicle, Willelmi Kishanger Gesta Edwardi Primi, Regis Angliæ, from MS. 14 C. 1. in the Royal Library, and MS. Cotton. Claudius D. VI., with *Annales Regum Angliæ*, probably by the same hand: and fragments of three Chronicles of English History, 1285 to 1307.

In the fourth volume is a Chronicle of English History, 1259 to 1296, from MS. Cotton. Claudius D. VI.: *Annals of Edward II.*, 1307 to 1323, by John de Trokelowe, a monk of St. Albans, and a continuation of Trokelowe's *Annals*, 1323, 1324, by Henry de Blanford, both from MS. Cotton. Claudius D. VI.: a full Chronicle of English History, 1392 to 1406, from MS. VII. in the Library of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge; and an account of the Benefactors of St. Albans, written in the early part of the fifteenth century, from MS. VI. in the same Library.

The fifth, sixth, and seventh volumes contain a history of the Abbots of St. Albans, 793 to 1411, mainly compiled by Thomas Walsingham, from MS. Cotton. Claudius E. IV., in the British Museum: with a Continuation, from the closing pages of Parker MS. VII., in the Library of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge.

The eighth and ninth volumes, in continuation of the *Annals*, contain a Chronicle, probably by John Amundesham, a monk of St. Albans.

The tenth and eleventh volumes relate especially to the acts and proceedings of Abbots Whethamstede, Albon, and Wallingford, and may be considered as a memorial of the chief historical and domestic events during those periods.

The twelfth volume contains a compendious History of England to the reign of Henry V., and of Normandy in early times, also by Thomas Walsingham, and dedicated to Henry V. The compiler has often substituted other authorities in place of those consulted in the preparation of his larger work.

29. *CHRONICON ABBATIE EVESHAMENSIS, AUCTORIBUS DOMINICO PRIORE EVESHAMIE ET THOMA DE MARLEBERGE ABBATE. A FUNDATIONE AD ANNUM 1213, UNA CUM CONTINUATIONE AD ANNUM 1418.* Edited by the Rev. W. D. MACRAY, M.A., Bodleian Library, Oxford. 1863.

- The Chronicle of Evesham illustrates the history of that important monastery from its foundation by Egwin, about 690, to the year 1418. Its chief feature is an autobiography, which makes us acquainted with the inner daily life of a great abbey, such as but rarely has been recorded. Interspersed are many notices of general, personal, and local history which will be read with much interest. This work exists in a single MS., and is for the first time printed.

30. *RICARDI DE CIRENCESTRIA SPECULUM HISTORIALE DE GESTIS REGUM ANGLIÆ.* Vol. I., 447-871. Vol. II., 872-1066. Edited by JOHN E. B. MAYOR, M.A., Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge. 1863-1869.

The compiler, Richard of Cirencester, was a monk of Westminster, 1355-1400. In 1391 he obtained a licence to make a pilgrimage to Rome. His history, in four books, extends from 447 to 1066. He announces his intention of continuing it, but there is no evidence that he completed any more. This chronicle gives many charters in favour of Westminster Abbey, and a very full account of the lives and miracles of the saints, especially of Edward the Confessor, whose reign occupies the fourth book. A treatise on the Coronation, by William of Sudbury, a monk of Westminster, fills book iii., c. 3. It was on this author that C. J. Bertram fathered his forgery, *De Situ Britannia*, in 1747.

31. *YEAR BOOKS OF THE REIGN OF EDWARD THE FIRST.* Years 20-21, 21-22, 30-31, 32-33, and 33-35. Edited and translated by ALFRED JOHN HORWOOD, Esq., of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law. 1863-1879.

The volumes known as the "Year Books" contain reports in Norman-French of cases argued and decided in the Courts of Common Law. They may be considered to a great extent as the "lex non scripta" of England, and have been held in the highest veneration by the ancient sages of the law, and were received by them as the repositories of the first recorded judgments and dicta of the great legal luminaries of past ages. They are also worthy of the attention of the general reader on account of the historical information and the notices of public and private persons which they contain, as well as the light which they throw on ancient manners and customs.

32. NARRATIVES OF THE EXPULSION OF THE ENGLISH FROM NORMANDY, 1449-1450.—Robertus Blondelli de Reductione Normanniæ: Le Recouvrement de Normandie, par Berry, Hérault du Roy: Conférences between the Ambassadors of France and England. *Edited, from MSS. in the Imperial Library at Paris, by the Rev. JOSEPH STEVENSON, M.A., of University College, Durham.* 1863.

This volume contains the narrative of an eye-witness who details with considerable power and minuteness the circumstances which attended the final expulsion of the English from Normandy in the year 1450. The history commences with the infringement of the truce by the capture of Fougères, and ends with the battle of Formigny and the embarkation of the Duke of Somerset. The whole period embraced is less than two years.

33. HISTORIA ET CARTULARIUM MONASTERII S. PETRI GLOUCESTRIÆ. Vols. I., II., and III. *Edited by W. H. HART, Esq., F.S.A., Membre correspondant de la Société des Antiquaires de Normandie.* 1863-1867.

This work consists of two parts, the History and the Cartulary of the Monastery of St. Peter, Gloucester. The history furnishes an account of the monastery from its foundation, in the year 681, to the early part of the reign of Richard II., together with a calendar of donations and benefactions. It treats principally of the affairs of the monastery, but occasionally matters of general history are introduced. Its authorship has generally been assigned to Walter Froucester, the twentieth abbot, but without any foundation.

34. ALEXANDRI NECKAM DE NATURIS RERUM LIBRI DUO; with NECKAM'S POEM, DE LAUDIBUS DIVINÆ SAPIENTIÆ. *Edited by THOMAS WRIGHT, Esq., M.A.* 1863.

Neckam was a man who devoted himself to science, such as it was in the twelfth century. In the "De Naturis Rerum" are to be found what may be called the rudiments of many sciences mixed up with much error and ignorance. Neckam was not thought infallible, even by his contemporaries, for Roger Bacon remarks of him, "this Alexander in many things wrote what was true and useful; "but he neither can nor ought by just title to be reckoned among authorities." Neckam, however, had sufficient independence of thought to differ from some of the schoolmen who in his time considered themselves the only judges of literature. He had his own views in morals, and in giving us a glimpse of them, as well as of his other opinions, he throws much light upon the manners, customs, and general tone of thought prevalent in the twelfth century. The poem entitled "De Laudibus Divinæ Sapientiæ" appears to be a metrical paraphrase or abridgment of the "De Naturis Rerum." It is written in the elegiac metre; and though there are many lines which violate classical rules, it is, as a whole, above the ordinary standard of mediæval Latin.

35. LEECHDOMS, WORTCUNNING, AND STARCRAFT OF EARLY ENGLAND; being a Collection of Documents illustrating the History of Science in this Country before the Norman Conquest. Vols. I., II., and III. *Collected and edited by the Rev. T. OSWALD COCKAYNE, M.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge.* 1864-1866.

This work illustrates not only the history of science, but the history of superstition. In addition to the information bearing directly upon the medical skill and medical faith of the times, there are many passages which incidentally throw light upon the general mode of life and ordinary diet. The volumes are interesting not only in their scientific, but also in their social aspect. The manuscripts from which they have been printed are valuable to the Anglo-Saxon scholar for the illustrations they afford of Anglo-Saxon orthography.

36. ANNALES MONASTICI. Vol. I.:—Annales de Margan, 1066-1232; Annales de Theokesberia, 1066-1263; Annales de Burton, 1004-1263. Vol. II.:—Annales Monasterii de Wintonia, 519-1277; Annales Monasterii de Waverleia, 1-1291. Vol. III.:—Annales Prioratus de Dunstaplia, 1-1297. Annales Monasterii de Bermundeseia, 1042-

1432. Vol. IV. :—*Annales Monasterii de Oseneia, 1016–1347*; *Chronicon vulgo dictum Chronicon Thomæ Wykes, 1066–1289*; *Annales Prioratus de Wigornia, 1–1377*. Vol. V. :—*Index and Glossary*. Edited by HENRY RICHARDS LUARD, M.A., Fellow and Assistant Tutor of Trinity College, and Registry of the University, Cambridge. 1864–1869.

The present collection of Monastic Annals embraces all the more important chronicles compiled in religious houses in England during the thirteenth century. These distinct works are ten in number. The extreme period which they embrace ranges from the year 1 to 1432, although they refer more especially to the reigns of John, Henry III., and Edward I. Some of these narratives have already appeared in print, but others are printed for the first time.

37. *MAGNA VITA S. HUGONIS EPISCOPI LINCOLNIENSIS*. From Manuscripts in the Bodleian Library, Oxford, and the Imperial Library, Paris. Edited by the Rev. JAMES F. DIMOCK, M.A., Rector of Barnburgh, Yorkshire. 1864.

This work contains a number of very curious and interesting incidents, and being the work of a contemporary, is very valuable, not only as a truthful biography of a celebrated ecclesiastic, but as the work of a man, who, from personal knowledge, gives notices of passing events, as well as of individuals who were then taking active part in public affairs. The author, in all probability, was Adam Abbot of Evesham. He was domestic chaplain and private confessor of Bishop Hugh, and in these capacities was admitted to the closest intimacy. Bishop Hugh was Prior of Witham for 11 years before he became Bishop of Lincoln. His consecration took place on the 21st September 1186; he died on the 16th of November 1200; and was canonized in 1220.

38. *CHRONICLES AND MEMORIALS OF THE REIGN OF RICHARD THE FIRST*. Vol. I. :—*ITINERARIUM PEREGRINORUM ET GESTA REGIS RICARDI*. Vol. II. :—*EPISTOLÆ CANTUARIENSES*; the Letters of the Prior and Convent of Christ Church, Canterbury; 1187 to 1199. Edited by WILLIAM STUBBS, M.A., Vicar of Navestock, Essex, and Lambeth Librarian. 1864–1865.

The authorship of the Chronicle in Vol. I., hitherto ascribed to Geoffrey Vinesauf, is now more correctly ascribed to Richard, Canon of the Holy Trinity of London. The narrative extends from 1187 to 1199; but its chief interest consists in the minute and authentic narrative which it furnishes of the exploits of Richard I., from his departure from England in December 1189 to his death in 1199. The author states in his prologue that he was an eye-witness of much that he records; and various incidental circumstances which occur in the course of the narrative confirm this assertion.

The letters in Vol. II., written between 1187 and 1199, are of value as furnishing authentic materials for the history of the ecclesiastical condition of England during the reign of Richard I. They had their origin in a dispute which arose from the attempts of Baldwin and Hubert, archbishops of Canterbury, to found a college of secular canons, a project which gave great umbrage to the monks of Canterbury, who saw in it a design to supplant them in their function of metropolitan chapter. These letters are printed, for the first time, from a MS. belonging to the archiepiscopal library at Lambeth.

39. *RECUEIL DES CRONIKES ET ANCIENNES ISTORIES DE LA GRANT BRETAGNE A PRESENT NOMME ENGLETERRE*, par JEHAN DE WAURIN. Vol. I. Albina to 688. Vol. II., 1399–1422. Vol. III., 1422–1431. Edited by WILLIAM HARDY, Esq., F.S.A. 1864–1879.

40. *A COLLECTION OF THE CHRONICLES AND ANCIENT HISTORIES OF GREAT BRITAIN, NOW CALLED ENGLAND*, by JOHN DE WAURIN. Albina to 688. (Translation of the preceding Vol. I.) Edited and translated by WILLIAM HARDY, Esq., F.S.A. 1864.

This curious chronicle extends from the fabulous period of history down to the return of Edward IV. to England in the year 1471, after the second deposition of

Henry VI. The manuscript from which the text of the work is taken is preserved in the Imperial Library at Paris, and is believed to be the only complete and nearly contemporary copy in existence. The work, as originally bound, was comprised in six volumes, since rebound in morocco in 12 volumes, folio maximo, vellum, and is illustrated with exquisite miniatures, vignettes, and initial letters. It was written towards the end of the fifteenth century, having been expressly executed for Louis de Bruges, Seigneur de la Gruthuyse and Earl of Winchester, from whose cabinet it passed into the library of Louis XII. at Blois.

41. **POLYCHRONICON RANULPHI HIGDEN**, with Trevisa's Translation. Vols. I. and II. *Edited by* CHURCHILL BABINGTON, B.D., Senior Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge. Vols. III., IV., V., VI., and VII. *Edited by* the Rev. JOSEPH RAWSON LUMBY, D.D., Norrisian Professor of Divinity, Vicar of St. Edward's, Fellow of St. Catharine's College, and late Fellow of Magdalene College, Cambridge. 1865-1879.

This is one of the many mediæval chronicles which assume the character of a history of the world. It begins with the creation, and is brought down to the author's own time, the reign of Edward III. Prefixed to the historical portion, is a chapter devoted to geography, in which is given a description of every known land. To say that the Polychronicon was written in the fourteenth century is to say that it is not free from inaccuracies. It has, however, a value apart from its intrinsic merits. It enables us to form a very fair estimate of the knowledge of history and geography which well-informed readers of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries possessed, for it was then the standard work on general history.

The two English translations, which are printed with the original Latin, afford interesting illustrations of the gradual change of our language, for one was made in the fourteenth century, the other in the fifteenth. The differences between Trevisa's version and that of the unknown writer are often considerable.

42. **LE LIVRE DE REIS DE BRITTANIE E LE LIVRE DE REIS DE ENGLETERE.** *Edited by* JOHN GLOVER, M.A., Vicar of Brading, Isle of Wight, formerly Librarian of Trinity College, Cambridge. 1865.

These two treatises, though they cannot rank as independent narratives, are nevertheless valuable as careful abstracts of previous historians, especially "*Le Livre de Reis de Engleterre.*" Some various readings are given which are interesting to the philologist as instances of semi-Saxonized French.

It is supposed that Peter of Ickham must have been the author, but no certain conclusion on that point has been arrived at.

43. **CHRONICA MONASTERII DE MELSA, AB ANNO 1150 USQUE AD ANNUM 1406.** Vols. I., II., and III. *Edited by* EDWARD AUGUSTUS BOND, Esq., Assistant Keeper of the Manuscripts, and Egerton Librarian, British Museum. 1866-1868.

The Abbey of Meaux was a Cistercian house, and the work of its abbot is both curious and valuable. It is a faithful and often minute record of the establishment of a religious community, of its progress in forming an ample revenue, of its struggles to maintain its acquisitions, and of its relations to the governing institutions of the country. In addition to the private affairs of the monastery, some light is thrown upon the public events of the time, which are however kept distinct, and appear at the end of the history of each abbot's administration. The text has been printed from what is said to be the autograph of the original compiler, Thomas de Burton, the nineteenth abbot.

44. **MATTHÆI PARISIENSIS HISTORIA ANGLORUM, SIVE, UT VULGO DICITUR, HISTORIA MINOR.** Vols. I., II., and III. 1067-1253. *Edited by* Sir FREDERIC MADDEN, K.H., Keeper of the Department of Manuscripts, British Museum. 1866-1869.

The exact date at which this work was written is, according to the chronicler, 1250. The history is of considerable value as an illustration of the period during which the author lived, and contains a good summary of the events which followed the Conquest. This minor chronicle is, however, based on another work (also

written by Matthew Paris) giving fuller details, which has been called the "Historia Major." The chronicle here published, nevertheless, gives some information not to be found in the greater history.

45. **LIBER MONASTERII DE HYDA: A CHRONICLE AND CHARTULARY OF HYDE ABBET, WINCHESTER, 455-1023.** *Edited, from a Manuscript in the Library of the Earl of Macclesfield, by* EDWARD EDWARDS, Esq. 1866.

The "Book of Hyde" is a compilation from much earlier sources which are usually indicated with considerable care and precision. In many cases, however, the Hyde chronicler appears to correct, to qualify, or to amplify—either from tradition or from sources of information not now discoverable—the statements, which, in substance, he adopts. He also mentions, and frequently quotes from writers whose works are either entirely lost or at present known only by fragments.

There is to be found, in the "Book of Hyde," much information relating to the reign of King Alfred which is not known to exist elsewhere. The volume contains some curious specimens of Anglo-Saxon and Mediæval English.

46. **CHRONICON SCOTORUM: A CHRONICLE OF IRISH AFFAIRS, from the EARLIEST TIMES to 1135; with a SUPPLEMENT, containing the Events from 1141 to 1150.** *Edited, with a Translation, by* WILLIAM MAUNSELL HENNESSY, Esq., M.R.I.A. 1866.

There is, in this volume, a legendary account of the peopling of Ireland and of the adventures which befell the various heroes who are said to have been connected with Irish history. The details are, however, very meagre both for this period and for the time when history becomes more authentic. The plan adopted in the chronicle gives the appearance of an accuracy to which the earlier portions of the work cannot have any claim. The succession of events is marked, year by year, from A.M. 1599 to A.D. 1150. The principal events narrated in the later portion of the work are, the invasions of foreigners, and the wars of the Irish among themselves. The text has been printed from a MS. preserved in the library of Trinity College, Dublin, written partly in Latin, partly in Irish.

47. **THE CHRONICLE OF PIERRE DE LANGTOFT, IN FRENCH VERSE, FROM THE EARLIEST PERIOD TO THE DEATH OF EDWARD I.** Vols. I. and II. *Edited by* THOMAS WRIGHT, Esq., M.A. 1866-1868.

It is probable that Pierre de Langtoft was a canon of Bridlington, in Yorkshire, and that he lived in the reign of Edward I., and during a portion of the reign of Edward II. This chronicle is divided into three parts; in the first is an abridgment of Geoffrey of Monmouth's "Historia Britonum," in the second, a history of the Anglo-Saxon and Norman kings, down to the death of Henry III., and in the third a history of the reign of Edward I. The principal object of the work was apparently to show the justice of Edward's Scottish wars. The language is singularly corrupt, and a curious specimen of the French of Yorkshire.

48. **THE WAR OF THE GAEDHIL WITH THE GAILL, OR, THE INVASIONS OF IRELAND BY THE DANES AND OTHER NORSEMEN.** *Edited, with a Translation, by* JAMES HENTHORN TODD, D.D., Senior Fellow of Trinity College, and Regius Professor of Hebrew in the University, Dublin. 1867.

The work in its present form, in the editor's opinion, is a comparatively modern version of an undoubtedly ancient original. That it was compiled from contemporary materials has been proved by curious incidental evidence. It is stated in the account given of the battle of Clontarf that the full tide in Dublin Bay on the day of the battle (23 April 1014) coincided with sunrise; and that the returning tide in the evening aided considerably in the defeat of the Danes. The fact has been verified by astronomical calculations, and the inference is that the author of the chronicle, if not himself an eye-witness, must have derived his information from those who were eye-witnesses. The contents of the work are sufficiently described in its title. The story is told after the manner of the Scandinavian Sagas, with poems and fragments of poems introduced into the prose narrative.

49. **GESTA REGIS HENRICI SECUNDI BENEDICTI ABBATIS. THE CHRONICLE OF THE REIGNS OF HENRY II. AND RICHARD I., 1169-1192: known**

under the name of **BENEDICT OF PETERBOROUGH**. Vols. I. and II. *Edited by* WILLIAM STUBBS, M.A., Regius Professor of Modern History, Oxford, and Lambeth Librarian. 1867.

This chronicle of the reigns of Henry II. and Richard I., known commonly under the name of Benedict of Peterborough, is one of the best existing specimens of a class of historical compositions of the first importance to the student.

50. **MUNIMENTA ACADEMICA, OR, DOCUMENTS ILLUSTRATIVE OF ACADEMICAL LIFE AND STUDIES AT OXFORD** (in Two Parts). *Edited by* the Rev. HENRY ANSTEE, M.A., Vicar of St. Wendron, Cornwall, and lately Vice-Principal of St. Mary Hall, Oxford. 1868.

This work will supply materials for a History of Academical Life and Studies in the University of Oxford during the 13th, 14th, and 15th centuries.

51. **CHRONICA MAGISTRI ROGERI DE HOVEDENE**. Vols. I., II., III., and IV. *Edited by* WILLIAM STUBBS, M.A., Regius Professor of Modern History, and Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford. 1868-1871.

This work has long been justly celebrated, but not thoroughly understood until Mr. Stubbs' edition. The earlier portion, extending from 732 to 1148, appears to be a copy of a compilation made in Northumbria about 1161, to which Hoveden added little. From 1148 to 1169—a very valuable portion of this work—the matter is derived from another source, to which Hoveden appears to have supplied little, and not always judiciously. From 1170 to 1192 is the portion which corresponds with the Chronicle known under the name of Benedict of Peterborough (*see* No. 49); but it is not a copy, being sometimes an abridgment, at others a paraphrase; occasionally the two works entirely agree; showing that both writers had access to the same materials, but dealt with them differently. From 1192 to 1201 may be said to be wholly Hoveden's work: it is extremely valuable, and an authority of the first importance.

52. **WILLELMI MALMESBIRIENSIS MONACHI DE GESTIS PONTIFICUM ANGLO-RUM LIBRI QUINQUE**. *Edited, from William of Malmesbury's Autograph MS., by* N. E. S. A. HAMILTON, Esq., of the Department of Manuscripts, British Museum. 1870.

William of Malmesbury's "*Gesta Pontificum*" is the principal foundation of English Ecclesiastical Biography, down to the year 1122. The manuscript which has been followed in this Edition is supposed by Mr. Hamilton to be the author's autograph, containing his latest additions and amendments.

53. **HISTORIC AND MUNICIPAL DOCUMENTS OF IRELAND, FROM THE ARCHIVES OF THE CITY OF DUBLIN, &c. 1172-1320**. *Edited by* JOHN T. GILBERT, Esq., F.S.A., Secretary of the Public Record Office of Ireland. 1870.

A collection of original documents, elucidating mainly the history and condition of the municipal, middle, and trading classes under or in relation with the rule of England in Ireland,—a subject hitherto in almost total obscurity. Extending over the first hundred and fifty years of the Anglo-Norman settlement, the series includes charters, municipal laws and regulations, rolls of names of citizens and members of merchant-guilds, lists of commodities with their rates, correspondence, illustrations of relations between ecclesiastics and laity; together with many documents exhibiting the state of Ireland during the presence there of the Scots under Robert and Edward Bruce.

54. **THE ANNALS OF LOCH CÉ. A CHRONICLE OF IRISH AFFAIRS, FROM 1014 to 1590**. Vols. I. and II. *Edited, with a Translation, by* WILLIAM MAUNSELL HENNESSY, Esq., M.R.I.A. 1871.

The original of this chronicle has passed under various names. The title of "*Annals of Loch Cé*" was given to it by Professor O'Curry, on the ground that it was transcribed by Brian Mac Dermot, an Irish chieftain, who resided on the island in Loch Cé, in the county of Roscommon. It adds much to the materials for the civil and ecclesiastical history of Ireland; and contains many curious references to English and foreign affairs, not noticed in any other chronicle.

55. **MONUMENTA JURIDICA. THE BLACK BOOK OF THE ADMIRALTY, WITH APPENDICES.** Vols. I., II., III., and IV. *Edited by* SIR TRAVERS TWISS, Q.C., D.C.L. 1871-1876.

This book contains the ancient ordinances and laws relating to the navy, and was probably compiled for the use of the Lord High Admiral of England. Selden calls it the "jewel of the Admiralty Records." Fryne ascribes to the Black Book the same authority in the Admiralty as the Black and Red Books have in the Court of Exchequer, and most English writers on maritime law recognize its importance.

56. **MEMORIALS OF THE REIGN OF HENRY VI. :—OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THOMAS BEKYNTON, SECRETARY TO HENRY VI., AND BISHOP OF BATH AND WELLS.** *Edited, from a MS. in the Archiepiscopal Library at Lambeth, with an Appendix of Illustrative Documents, by the Rev. GEORGE WILLIAMS, B.D., Vicar of Ringwood, late Fellow of King's College, Cambridge.* Vols. I. and II. 1872.

These curious volumes are of a miscellaneous character, and were probably compiled under the immediate direction of Bekynton before he had attained to the Episcopate. They contain many of the Bishop's own letters, and several written by him in the King's name; also letters to himself while Royal Secretary, and others addressed to the King. This work elucidates some points in the history of the nation during the first half of the fifteenth century.

57. **MATTHÆI PARISIENSIS, MONACHI SANCTI ALBANI, CHRONICA MAJORA.** Vol. I. The Creation to A.D. 1066. Vol. II. A.D. 1067 to A.D. 1216. Vol. III. A.D. 1216 to A.D. 1239. Vol. IV. A.D. 1240 to A.D. 1247. Vol. V. A.D. 1248 to A.D. 1259. *Edited by* HENRY RICHARDS LUARD, D.D., Fellow of Trinity College, Registrary of the University, and Vicar of Great St. Mary's, Cambridge. 1872-1879.

This work contains the "Chronica Majora" of Matthew Paris, one of the most valuable and frequently consulted of the ancient English Chronicles. It is published from its commencement, for the first time. The editions by Archbishop Parker, and William Wats, severally begin at the Norman Conquest.

58. **MEMORIALE FRATRIS WALTERI DE COVENTRIA.—THE HISTORICAL COLLECTIONS OF WALTER OF COVENTRY.** Vols. I. and II. *Edited, from the MS. in the Library of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, by* WILLIAM STUBBS, M.A., Regius Professor of Modern History, and Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford. 1872-1873.

This work, now printed in full for the first time, has long been a *desideratum* by Historical Scholars. The first portion, however, is not of much importance, being only a compilation from earlier writers. The part relating to the first quarter of the thirteenth century is the most valuable and interesting.

59. **THE ANGLO-LATIN SATIRICAL POETS AND EPIGRAMMATISTS OF THE TWELFTH CENTURY.** Vols. I. and II. *Collected and edited by* THOMAS WRIGHT, Esq., M.A., Corresponding Member of the National Institute of France (Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres). 1872.

The Poems contained in these volumes have long been known and appreciated as the best satires of the age in which their authors flourished, and were deservedly popular during the 13th and 14th centuries.

60. **MATERIALS FOR A HISTORY OF THE REIGN OF HENRY VII., FROM ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS PRESERVED IN THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE.** Vols. I. and II. *Edited by* the Rev. WILLIAM CAMPBELL, M.A., one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools. 1873-1877.

These volumes are valuable as illustrating the acts and proceedings of Henry VII. on ascending the throne, and shadow out the policy he afterwards adopted.

61. HISTORICAL PAPERS AND LETTERS FROM THE NORTHERN REGISTERS. *Edited by* JAMES RAINE, M.A., Canon of York, and Secretary of the Surtees Society. 1873.

The documents in this volume illustrate, for the most part, the general history of the north of England, particularly in its relation to Scotland.

62. REGISTRUM PALATINUM DUNELMENSE. THE REGISTER OF RICHARD DE KELLAWE, LORD PALATINE AND BISHOP OF DURHAM; 1311-1316. Vols. I., II., III., and IV. *Edited by* Sir THOMAS DEFFUS HARDY, D.C.L., Deputy Keeper of the Public Records. 1873-1878.

Bishop Kellawe's Register contains the proceedings of his prelaacy, both lay and ecclesiastical, and is the earliest Register of the Palatinate of Durham.

63. MEMORIALS OF SAINT DUNSTAN ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY. *Edited, from various MSS., by* WILLIAM STUBBS, M.A., Regius Professor of Modern History, and Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford. 1874.

This volume contains several lives of Archbishop Dunstan, one of the most celebrated Primates of Canterbury. They open various points of Historical and Literary interest, without which our knowledge of the period would be more incomplete than it is at present.

64. CHRONICON ANGLIÆ, AB ANNO DOMINI 1328 USQUE AD ANNUM 1388, AUCTORE MONACHO QUODAM SANCTI ALBANI. *Edited by* EDWARD MAUNDE THOMPSON, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, and Assistant-Keeper of the Manuscripts in the British Museum. 1874.

This chronicle gives a circumstantial history of the close of the reign of Edward III. which has hitherto been considered lost.

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